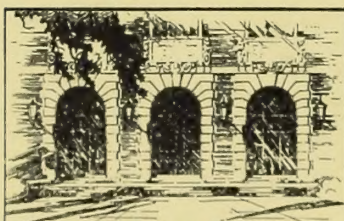


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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

WITH
COMMEMORATIVE
BIOGRAPHIES



BY
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D. PAUL SELBY, A. M.
J. SEYMOUR CURREY
AND
SPECIAL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

VOLUME II
ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO
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Self Hist. Survey

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

THIS EDITION is issued with the hope that it will be of real and lasting value to the people of Illinois. In the following pages are recorded some of the finest and most successful lives that have contributed to the upbuilding of this State. We consider success to be not so much a matter of money accumulated as worth of Character attained, and the good work of the world increasingly well done. Harry Emerson Fosdick has said: "A man may be ambitious to be the richest man in the country; or he may be ambitious to make his business a blessing to every person who works for him and a public service to every customer who buys from him." Many of the lives recorded in this volume are splendid lessons in the great art of fine living.

Our experience in the study of biography leads us to the belief that worth of Character is a wonderfully productive and safe and sure asset. Without it such other assets as knowledge, strength, health, power, and wealth, are often misused, to destroy. Worth of Character determines the use people make of all their other potential assets.

The multitude of facts, comments, dates, etc., recorded in this volume have been secured from sources thought to be highly reliable, and a sincere effort has been made to secure accuracy. Much of this information would not have been available to the casual inquirer, and is not contained in other published works. We cannot assume responsibility for errors or inadequacies that occur, for the records have been gathered from so many people, and so many other sources, that complete verification has been impossible. It is our belief that the percentage of error is small.

We have reserved the right to include only those biographies which, in our judgment, it has seemed best to print. It is believed that no unworthy name has been given a place in this volume. It is fully recognized that there are other men and women equally worthy, whose names do not appear. This is partly because of lack of definite and adequate information, and because some of those biographies are in preceding volumes, and others will probably be recorded in future similar works.

Certain it is that many of the careers reviewed here represent as fine attainments, in Character and Service, as civilization has achieved to date. They deserve study and full appreciation.

MUNSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

BIOGRAPHIES

VOLUME II.

Adams, David T.	138	Borland, John Jay	44
Alling, Charles	125	Boyles, Charles Carroll	113
Anderson, Fred W.	181	Brabner-Smith, John Thomas	272
Anderson, Hugh	75	Bracken, Willard S.	280
Anderson, Peirce	74	Branigar, Wilbur William	308
Anguish, Benjamin Darling	216	Brigham, Henry Hanson	127
Armour, J. Ogden	5	Brooks, James Gordon Carter	92
Armour, Philip Danforth	4	Brown, Joseph Henry	287
Atwood, John A.	77	Brown, W. Gray	173
Atwood, Myron Comfort	215	Bruse, Edward Charles	299
Babcock, Robert Hall	47	Bryant, Edward Francis	245
Ball, Charles Backus	231	Buckingham, Clarence	14
Ball, Henry Bradley	99	Buckingham, Ebenezer	13
Barlow, Henry C.	96	Buntain, C. M. Clay	247
Barnard, Ernest Sargent	97	Burnham, Daniel Hudson	26
Barnard, Hayden Suffield	236	Burns, John Caldwell	378
Barr, Cyrus Anthony	100	Burrows, Frederic Robert	253
Bartels, William Henry	291	Burton, Ernest DeWitt	41
Bartlett, Adolphus Clay	295	Butler, Hermon Beardsley	249
Bass, Perkins	124	Butler, W. Seymour	404
Bateman, William Henry	250	Carlson, Carl August	303
Baum, Wilhelm Ludwig	64	Carlson, Henry Charles	307
Beach, Chandler Belden	48	Carpenter, Benjamin	68
Beal, Sarell Wood	212	Carter, Edward Carlos	225
Belden, Frank Herbert	261	Carter, Orrin Nelson	83
Bell, Robert W.	65	Chandler, Homer Weed	241
Bemis, Annie Sargent	239	Cheever, Dwight Bissell	393
Bemis, Edward Webster	238	Childs, Albert Henry	391
Besly, Charles Howard	399	Chipman, Edward	53
Bickett, Cornelius A.	98	Chislett, Howard Roy	102
Billings, Frank	21	Chrimes, John	366
Bishop, Hiram Nelson	270	Christensen, Adolph Harold	375
Blair, Chauncey Buckley	16	Clark, James	168
Blair, Henry Augustus	17	Coburn, Lewis Larned	221
Blair, Lyman	19	Cole, Hugh Addison	403
Blanchard, Charles Albert	94	Collins, Clinton De Witt	248
Bliss, Samuel Eugene	90	Collins, James Graham	292
Bloss, Sidney M.	101	Comstock, William C.	364
Bolles, Charles Edwin	304	Cooper, Clay Cassius	310
Bondurant, Joseph Newton	139		

Cooper, Frederick Worth.....	129	Fox, William Henry.....	192
Cornell, William Newton.....	182	Frachtenberg, Leo Joachim.....	356
Cossitt, Franklin Dwight.....	277	Fraser, Charles E.....	373
Counselman, Charles.....	142	Frazier, Lincoln Bass.....	204
Counselman, Charles, Jr.....	143	French, Frederick Earl.....	368
Coventry, Charles Dayton.....	355	Fry, Sheridan Elbridge.....	311
Crerar, John.....	34	Fuhrman, John.....	320
Cummings, David Mark.....	84	Funk, Clarence Sidney.....	78
Dallas, Andrew Chisholm.....	130	Gabriel, Charles.....	195
Davies, Colby.....	126	Gale, E. Vincent.....	150
Davis, Charles Gilbert.....	136	Gardiner, James Creighton.....	276
Davis, James Carey.....	103	Gilmer, Thomas L.....	79
Dean, Harvey.....	170	Gilmore, Eugene Stuart.....	351
Dearborn, Henry.....	1	Gindele, Charles William.....	382
Deering, Charles.....	28	Goessele, John Henry.....	269
Derby, William M.....	183	Goldspohn, Albert.....	305
Dixon, Simeon Wilson.....	312	Goodrich, Horace A.....	264
Dodson, John Milton.....	174	Gordon, Robert.....	259
Dohnal, Ignaz.....	208	Gorman, Thomas Francis.....	246
Donnelley, Reuben Hamilton.....	54	Gosselin, Louis Edmund.....	282
Drennan, John G.....	135	Grant, Allan Peter.....	395
Dunham, John H.....	85	Greig, Hugh.....	63
Eastman, Calvert Streetly.....	140	Gunsaulus, Frank Wakely.....	7
Eby, Jacob M.....	240	Gurley, William Wirt.....	257
Eckersall, Walter H.....	281	Haeger, Robert E.....	219
Eckhart, Bernard Albert.....	86	Hale, Albert.....	255
Ecklund, Oscar Frederick.....	301	Hales, Burton F.....	196
Eisendrath, William Nathan.....	180	Hall, Harry S.....	344
Ellicott, Edward Beach.....	191	Hallbom, Gustaf Wilhelm.....	352
Emerson, Ralph.....	116	Hambleton, Chalkley J.....	387
Ennis, Robert Berry.....	265	Hamm, Edward F.....	258
Erwin, Charles Roswell.....	55	Hanson, Burton.....	380
Fairbank, Nathaniel Kellogg.....	69	Harpel, William Franklin.....	363
Fairman, Franklin.....	179	Harris, Squire Rush.....	178
Fallows, Samuel.....	9	Hart, Harry.....	80
Farr, Albert George.....	389	Hartmann, Frederick Steele.....	263
Farwell, Frederick M.....	157	Hatch, Henry Douglas.....	357
Farwell, John Charles.....	128	Hattstaedt, John James.....	297
Faulkner, Elizabeth.....	119	Hawley, Joseph R.....	338
Field, Marshall.....	2	Healy, George P. A.....	396
Fielding, Edward.....	394	Heins, Herman Henry.....	302
Finn, John C.....	122	Heintz, Edward Louis.....	202
Fischer, Edgar Bernhard.....	243	Hieronimus, Adolf George.....	244
Fitzpatrick, Ignatius T.....	284	Hill, Cicero Demerit.....	370
Fleming, Robert Hull.....	159	Hill, Calvin H.....	114
Flower, Lucy Louise.....	91	Hill, Lysander.....	398
Foreman, Henry G.....	104	Himrod Family.....	123
Forschner, Thomas Joseph.....	309	Hobart, Horace Reynolds.....	306
Foster, J. Frank.....	390	Hodge, William Tent.....	354
		Holbrook, Stanley H.....	193

Hollister, John Hamilcar.....	49	McComb, James Julius.....	353
Horn, Anthony Tieman.....	315	McCordic, Alfred Edward.....	156
Howell, Cornelius Du Bois.....	175	McDougall, Jesse Robert.....	369
Hulbert, Edmund D.....	38	McGinty, John B.....	224
Hurlbut, Samuel Elijah.....	298	McManus, James Phillip.....	162
Ingersoll, Winthrop.....	115	McVoy, Eugene Joseph.....	161
Innes, Alexander John.....	294	Mehring, George.....	209
Jandus, Cyril R.....	350	Meloy, John Young.....	213
Johnson, Homer H.....	254	Metzel, Albert Jackson.....	158
Jones, Arthur Blayne.....	392	Meyer, Abraham.....	36
Jones, Charles Edwin.....	293	Michel, Ralph Sherman.....	169
Jones, Ira Owen.....	285	Miller, Walter Howe.....	89
Jones, J. Harry.....	242	Miner, William Henry.....	87
Jones, Jenkin Lloyd.....	273	Moeng, Edward D.....	184
Joy, Frank Livingston.....	203	Monahan, John James.....	152
Keeler, Hervey Eugene.....	211	Monroe, Harry Logan.....	107
Keep, Chauncey.....	20	Morgan, Charles Henry.....	190
Keith, Darwin Mills.....	118	Morgan, Fred William.....	377
Kittelsby, Peter Andrew.....	271	Mortenson, Jacob.....	66
Knight, Charles Sanford, Jr.....	262	Moseley, Douglas.....	218
Kropf, Oswald Friederich.....	198	Muldoon, John Joseph.....	275
Lagger, Sebastian.....	200	Murphy, John Z.....	359
Lane, Albert Grannis.....	374	Murphy, Michael Whelan.....	228
Law, Robert.....	226	Myers, George William.....	154
Lawler, John Joseph.....	123	Nagl, Charles F.....	185
Lawson, Victor Fremont.....	24	Nelly, Henry Meredith.....	360
Leiter, Joseph.....	45	Nelson, Oliver Rockney.....	388
Levedahl, Axel.....	283	Nelson, William Deming.....	400
Limbach, Julius.....	336	Newton, Peter Augustin, Jr.....	151
Lindsay, Benjamin Franklin.....	401	Nichols, George Roseman, Sr.....	108
Link, J. William.....	286	Nightingale, Augustus Frederick.....	233
Lloyd, Frederic Ebenezer John.....	346	Nye, Harry Gale.....	230
Long, Simon Peter.....	361	Ochsner, Albert J.....	81
Lowenthal, Fred.....	260	O'Donnell, Simon R.....	144
Ludden, Henry Martin.....	313	O'Heron, John Joseph.....	332
Macnamara, John Redmond.....	267	Otis, Lucius Bolles.....	141
Mahoney, Daniel.....	379	Owens, John Edwin.....	33
Manlove, Gilbert Beebe.....	386	Owsley, Heaton.....	188
Manning, Theodore Marshall.....	371	Pam, Hugo.....	73
Marsh, Marshall Stuart.....	120	Pam, Max.....	72
Martin, Franklin H.....	50	Pardridge, Charles Wellington.....	206
Mathias, David S.....	279	Parker, Woodruff John.....	282
Mauran, Charles Suchet.....	372	Parkinson, Robert Henry.....	109
Mayer, Levy.....	35	Patten, James A.....	22
McAllister, Martin Henry.....	199	Patton, Joseph McIntyre.....	328
McCammon, George H.....	278	Peck, Ferdinand Wythe.....	(Vol. I) 416
McClelland, Thomas Smith.....	197	Pelton, Ora Levant, Jr.....	232
McClintock, James.....	376	Perry, Nathaniel Videto.....	343
		Pulhemus, Henry.....	349

Pomeroy, Frank William.....	163	Taylor, Dudley	167
Poritz, Henry Augustus	358	Taylor, Sherman	317
Post, Philip Sidney (General).....	57	Thomas, Benjamin	342
Post, Philip Sidney (Judge).....	61	Thomas, Frank Henry.....	207
Price, Oscar Jay.....	164	Thomas, John Harrison.....	318
Quine, William E.....	110	Thompson, Norman F.....	105
Randle, Charles H.....	111	Thorn, Alexander H.....	155
Rankin, Arthur Bennett.....	234	Thorne, George Arthur.....	46
Rausch, Jacob William.....	223	Thorne, George R.....	12
Rea, Robert Laughlin.....	384	Thornton, Charles Solon.....	70
Redington, Edward Dana	330	Tobin, Edward J.....	235
Reed, Earl H.....	348	Topping, Alfred Robert.....	290
Reininger, Edward Everett.....	147	Tucker, William Albert.....	217
Rice, E. Perry.....	314	Turnbull, John	137
Rice, F. Willis.....	146	Tye, John James.....	194
Ringling, Charles Edward.....	189	Upham, Frederic William.....	93
Ripley, Edward Payson.....	29	Valentine, Patrick A.....	6
Robbins, Henry Spencer.....	112	Van Derslice, J. Warren.....	160
Rogers, Edward Kendall.....	321	Van Vechten, Ralph.....	40
Rogers, Sampson	52	von Oven, Frederick William.....	106
Rohkam, Henry	316	Walker, Amos William.....	177
Russell, James Clayton	205	Walker, William Ernest.....	322
Russell, John Benjamin	328	Walter, Harrison Brinton.....	326
Sargent, George Hamlin	201	Walter, William H.....	367
Schank, John Charles.....	331	Ward, A. Montgomery.....	11
Schuessler, Henry George	337	Ware, Lyman	227
Sessions, Henry H.....	300	Warren, William Seymour	288
Seymour, Stephen A.....	149	Weatherston, John	187
Shannon, Frank Joseph.....	323	Webster, Ralph Waldo	145
Shedd, John Graves	3	Wells, Charles Henry.....	214
Shepherd, William Tryon.....	324	Wells, Dora	333
Smart, James Russell.....	148	Wentworth, Edward Chichester.....	237
Smith, Albert Brigham.....	121	Westover, George Frederic.....	220
Smith, Edward Everett	319	Whipple, Charles Backus.....	210
Smith, Fred A.....	268	Whitefield, George W.....	365
Smith, Gerald Birney.....	329	Wilder, John Emory.....	88
Smith, John Fraser.....	172	Willard, Frances E.....	56
Smith, Joseph Means.....	335	Willard, Thomas Rigney.....	32
Smith, Julia Holmes.....	176	Willetts, George Millard.....	296
Smith, William Frederick	327	Williamson, Charles Spencer.....	165
Snook, Albert M.....	171	Wilson, John P.....	37
Stern, Henry Levy.....	339	Wilson, Wilber R.....	266
Stiles, William Roscoe.....	340	Wisner, Albert	341
Stone, Walter Coolidge	229	Wixon, Charles Franklin.....	383
Stromberg, Joseph G.....	345	Woodward, Charles	251
Stubbs, J. Chase.....	289	Wynekoop, Frank Eldridge.....	402
Sturges, Solomon	15	Young, Joseph Estabrook.....	131
Swan, Hurlbut	222	Zeuch, Lucius H.....	186
Sweeney, John Leo.....	362		

PORTRAITS

VOLUME II.

	Adjoining page		Adjoining page
Adams, David T.....	138	Blair, Lyman	19
Alling, Charles	125	Blanchard, Charles Albert.....	94
Anderson, Fred W.....	181	Bliss, Samuel Eugene.....	90
Anderson, H. Louisa Peirce (Mrs. Hugh)...	75	Bloss, Sidney M.....	101
Anderson, Hugh	75	Bolles, Charles Edwin.....	304
Anderson Medal	74	Bondurant, Joseph Newton.....	139
Anderson Mural	74	Borland, John Jay.....	44
Anderson, Peirce	74	Boyles, Charles Carroll.....	113
Anguish, Benjamin Darling.....	216	Brabner-Smith, John Thomas.....	272
Armour, J. Ogden	5	Bracken, Octavia (Mrs. W. S.).....	280
Armour, Philip Danforth, Sr.....	4	Bracken, Willard S.....	280
Armour, Philip Danforth, Jr.....	6	Branigar, Wilbur William.....	308
Atwood, John A.....	77	Brigham, Henry Hanson.....	127
Atwood, Myron Comfort	215	Brooks, James Gordon Carter.....	92
		Brown, Joseph Henry	287
Babcock, Robert Hall.....	47	Brown, W. Gray	173
Ball, Charles Backus	231	Bruse, Edward Charles.....	299
Ball, Henry Bradley	99	Bryant, Edward Francis.....	245
Barlow, Henry C.....	96	Buckingham, Clarence	14
Barnard, Ernest Sargent	97	Buckingham, Ebenezer	13
Barnard, Hayden Suffield	236	Buckingham Memorial Fountain.....	14
Barr, Cyrus Anthony.....	100	Buntain, C. M. Clay.....	247
Bartels, William Henry.....	291	Burns, John Caldwell.....	378
Bartlett, Adolphus Clay.....	295	Burrows, Frederic Robert.....	253
Bass, Perkins	124	Burton, Ernest DeWitt.....	41
Bateman, William Henry.....	250	Butler, Hermon Beardsley.....	249
Baum, Wilhelm Ludwig.....	64	Butler, W. Seymour.....	404
Beach, Chandler Belden.....	48		
Beal, Sarell Wood.....	212	Carlson, Carl August	303
Belden, Frank Herbert.....	261	Carlson, Henry Charles	307
Bell, Robert W.....	65	Carpenter, Benjamin	68
Bemis, Annie Sargent (Mrs. E. W.).....	239	Carter, Edward Carlos	225
Bemis, Edward Webster.....	238	Carter, Orrin Nelson	83
Besly, Charles Howard.....	399	Chandler, Homer Weed.....	241
Bickett, Cornelius A.....	98	Cheever, Dwight Bissell.....	393
Billings, Frank.....	21	Childs, Albert Henry.....	391
Bishop, Hiram Nelson.....	270	Chipman, Edward	53
Blair, Chauncey Buckley.....	16	Chislett, Howard Roy.....	102
Blair, Henry Augustus.....	17	Chrimes, John	366

	Adjoining page		Adjoining page
Christensen, Adolph Harold.....	375	Faulkner, Elizabeth	119
Clark, James	168	Field, Marshall	2
Coburn, Lewis Larned.....	221	Fielding, Edward	394
Cole, Hugh Addison.....	403	Finn, John C.....	122
Collins, James Graham	292	Fischer, Edgar Bernhard.....	243
Comstock, Charles	364	Fitzpatrick, Ignatius T.....	284
Comstock, Julia S. (Mrs. Charles).....	364	Fleming Memorial Library.....	159
Comstock, William C.....	364	Fleming, Robert Hull.....	159
Cooper, Clay Cassius	310	Flower, Lucy Louise (Mrs. J. M.).....	91
Cooper, Frederick Worth	129	Foreman, Henry G.....	104
Cornell, William Newton.....	182	Forschner, Thomas Joseph.....	309
Cossitt, Franklin Dwight.....	277	Foster, J. Frank.....	390
Counselman, Charles	142	Fox, William Henry.....	192
Counselman, Charles, Jr.....	143	Frachtenberg, Leo Joachim.....	356
Coventry, Charles Dayton.....	355	Fraser, Charles E.....	373
Cummings, David Mark.....	84	Frazier, Lincoln Bass.....	204
		French, Frederick Earl.....	368
Dallas, Andrew Chisholm.....	130	Fry, Sheridan Elbridge.....	311
Davies, Colby	126	Fuhrman, John	320
Davis, Charles Gilbert	136	Funk, Clarence Sidney.....	78
Davis, James Carey	103		
Dean, Harvey	170	Gabriel, Charles	195
Dearborn, Henry	1	Gale, E. Vincent.....	150
Deering, Charles	28	Gardiner, James Creighton.....	276
Derby, William M.....	183	Gilmer, Thomas L.....	79
Dixon, Simeon Wilson.....	312	Gilmore, Eugene Stuart.....	351
Dodson, John Milton.....	174	Gindele, Charles William.....	382
Dohnal, Ignaz	208	Goessele, John Henry.....	269
Donnelley, Reuben Hamilton.....	54	Goldspohn, Albert	305
Drennan, John G.....	135	Goodman, Daniel	372
Dunham, John H.....	85	Goodrich, Horace A.....	264
		Gordon, Robert	259
Eastman, Calvert Streetly.....	140	Gorman, Thomas Francis.....	246
Eby, Jacob M.....	240	Gosselin, Louis Edmund.....	282
Eckersall, Walter H.....	281	Grant, Allan Peter.....	395
Ecklund, Oscar Frederick.....	301	Greig, Hugh	63
Eisendrath, William Nathan.....	180	Greig, Jeanie McAdam.....	63
Ellicott, Edward Beach.....	191	Gunsaulus, Frank Wakely.....	7
Emerson, Ralph	116	Gurley, William Wirt.....	257
Ennis, Robert Berry.....	265		
Ennis, W. H.....	265	Haeger, Robert E.....	219
Erwin, Charles Roswell.....	55	Hale, Albert	255
		Hale, Ida V. (Mrs. Albert).....	256
Fairbank, Nathaniel Kellogg.....	69	Hales, Burton F.....	196
Fairman, Franklin	179	Hall, Harry S.....	344
Fallows, Samuel	9	Hallbom, Gustaf Wilhelm.....	352
Farr, Albert George.....	389	Hambleton, Chalkley J.....	387
Farwell, Frederick M.....	157	Hamm, Edward F.....	258
Farwell, John Charles.....	128	Hanson, Burton	380

	Adjoining page
Harpel, William Franklin.....	363
Harris, Squire Rush.....	178
Hart, Harry.....	80
Hart, Sara L. (Mrs. Harry).....	80
Hartmann, Frederick Steele.....	263
Hatch, Henry Douglas.....	357
Hattstaedt, John James.....	297
Hawley, Joseph R.....	338
Healy, George P. A.....	396
Healy, Mrs. George P. A.....	396
Heins, Herman Henry.....	302
Heintz, Edward Louis.....	202
Hieronymus, Adolf George.....	244
Hill, Cicero Demerit	370
Hill, Calvin H.	114
Hill, Lysander	398
Hobart, Horace Reynolds.....	306
Hodge, William Tent.....	354
Holbrook, Stanley H.....	193
Hollister, John Hamilcar.....	49
Horn, Anthony Tieman.....	315
Howell, Cornelius Du Bois.....	175
Hulbert, Edmund D.....	38
Hurlbut, Samuel Elijah.....	298
Ingersoll, Winthrop	115
Innes, Alexander John.....	294
Jandus, Cyril R.....	350
Johnson, Homer H.....	254
Jones, Arthur Blayney	392
Jones, Charles Edwin	293
Jones, Ira Owen	285
Jones, J. Harry	242
Jones, Jenkin Lloyd	273
Joy, Frank Livingston	203
Keeler, Hervey Eugene.....	211
Keep, Chauncey	20
Keep, Henry Blair.....	20
Keith, Darwin Mills.....	118
Kittelsby, Peter Andrew.....	271
Knight, Charles Santord, Jr.....	262
Kropf, Oswald Frederick.....	198
Lagget, Sebastian	200
Lane, Albert Gramus.....	374
Law, Robert	226
Lawler, Michael R.....	123

	Adjoining page
Lawson, Victor Fremont.....	24
Leiter, Joseph	45
Levedahl, Axel	283
Limbach, Julius	336
Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin...	401
Link, J. William.....	286
Lloyd, Frederic Ebenezer John.....	346
Long, Simon Peter.....	361
Lowenthal, Fred	260
Ludden, Eva Z. (Mrs. Henry M.).....	313
Ludden, Henry Martin.....	313
Macnamara, John Redmond.....	267
Mahoney Farm	379
Manlove, Gilbert Beebe.....	386
Manning, Theodore Marshall.....	371
Marsh, Marshall Stuart.....	120
Marsh, Sarah S. Clark (Mrs. George B.)...	120
Martin, Franklin H.....	50
Mathias Memorial	279
Mauran, Charles Suchet.....	372
Mayer, Levy	35
Mayer, Levy, Hall of Law.....	35
McAllister, Martin Henry.....	199
McCammon, George H.....	278
McClelland, Thomas Smith.....	197
McClintock, James	376
McComb, James Julius.....	353
McCordic, Alfred Edward.....	156
McDougall, Jesse Robert.....	369
McGinty, John B.....	224
McManus, James Phillip.....	162
McVoy, Eugene Joseph.....	161
Mehring, George	209
Meloy, John Young.....	213
Metzel, Albert Jackson.....	158
Meyer, Abraham	36
Michel, Ralph Sherman.....	169
Miller, Walter F.....	89
Miller, Walter Howe.....	89
Miner, William Henry.....	87
Monahan, John James.....	152
Monroe, Harry Logan.....	107
Morgan, Charles Henry	190
Morgan, Fred William	377
Mortenson, Jacob	66
Moseley, Douglas	218
Muldoon, John Joseph.....	275
Murphy, John Z.....	389

	Adjoining page		Adjoining page
Murphy, Michael Whelan.....	228	Ripley, Edward Payson.....	29
Myers, George William.....	154	Robbins, Henry Spencer.....	112
Nagl, Charles F.....	185	Rogers, Edward Kendall	321
Nelly, Henry Meredith.....	360	Rogers, Sampson	52
Nelson, Oliver Rockney	388	Rohkam, Henry	316
Nelson, William Deming	400	Russell, James Clayton	205
Newton, Peter Augustin, Jr.....	151	Russell, John Benjamin	328
Nichols, George Roseman, Sr.....	108	Sargent, George Hamlin	201
Nightingale, Augustus Frederick.....	233	Sargent, George M.....	201
Nye, Harry Gale.....	230	Schank, John Charles.....	331
Ochsner, Albert J.....	81	Schuessler, Henry George.....	337
O'Donnell, Simon R.....	144	Sessions, Henry H.....	300
O'Heron, John Joseph.....	332	Seymour, Stephen A.....	149
Otis, Lucius Bolles.....	141	Shannon, Frank Joseph.....	323
Owsley, Heaton	188	Shedd, John Graves.....	3
Pam, Hugo	73	Shepherd, William Tryon.....	324
Pam, Max	72	Smart, James Russell.....	148
Pardridge, Charles Wellington.....	206	Smith, Albert Brigham	121
Parker, Woodruff John.....	252	Smith, Edward Everett	319
Parkinson, Robert Henry.....	109	Smith, Fred A.	268
Patten, Agnes Beveridge (Mrs. Alexander R.)	22	Smith, Gerald Birney	329
Patten, Alexander Robertson.....	22	Smith, John Fraser	172
Patten, James A.....	22	Smith, Joseph Means	335
Patton, Joseph McIntyre.....	325	Smith, Julia Holmes (Mrs. Sabin Smith)....	176
Peck, F. W.....	184	Smith, William Frederick	327
Pelton, Ora Levant, Jr.....	232	Snook, Albert M.....	171
Perry, Nathaniel Videto.....	343	Stern, Henry Levy.....	339
Polhemus, Henry	349	Stiles, William Roscoe.....	340
Pomeroy, Frank William.....	163	Stone, Walter Coolidge.....	229
Poritz, Henry Augustus.....	358	Stromberg, Joseph G.....	345
Post, Philip Sidney (General)	57	Stubbs, J. Chase.....	289
Post, Philip Sidney (Judge)	61	Sturges, Solomon	15
Price, Oscar Jay.....	164	Swan, Hurlbut	222
Quine, William E.....	110	Sweeney, John Leo.....	362
Randle, Charles H.....	111	Taylor, Dudley	167
Rankin, Arthur Bennett.....	234	Taylor, Sherman	317
Rausch, Jacob William.....	223	Thomas, Benjamin	342
Rea, Robert Laughlin.....	384	Thomas, Frank Henry.....	207
Redington, Edward Dana.....	330	Thomas, John Harrison	318
Reed, Earl H.....	348	Thompson, Norman F.....	105
Reininger, Edward Everett.....	147	Thorn, Alexander H.....	155
Rice, E. Perry	314	Thorne, George Arthur	46
Rice, F. Willis	146	Thorne, George R.....	12
Ringling, Charles Edward.....	189	Thornton, Charles Solon.....	70
		Tobin, Edward J.....	235
		Topping, Alfred Robert.....	290
		Tucker, William Albert.....	217

	Adjoining page		Adjoining page
Turnbull, John	137	Warren, William Seymour.....	288
Tye, John James.....	194	Weatherson, John	187
		Webster, Ralph Waldo.....	145
Upham, Frederic William.....	93	Wells, Charles Henry	214
		Wells, Dora	333
Valentine, Patrick A.....	6	Wentworth, Edward Chichester.....	237
Van Derslice, J. Warren.....	160	Westover, George Frederic.....	220
Van Vechten, Ralph	40	Whipple, Charles Backus.....	210
von Oven, Ernst.....	106	Whitefield, George W.....	365
von Oven, Emma R. (Mrs. Ernst.).....	106	Wilder, John Emory.....	88
von Oven, Frederick William.....	106	Willard, Frances E.	56
		Willard, Thomas Rigney	32
Walker, Amos William	177	Willetts, George Millard.....	296
Walker, William Ernest.....	322	Williamson, Charles Spencer.....	165
Walter, Harrison Brinton	326	Wilson, John P.	37
Walter, Mr. and Mrs. William H.....	367	Wilson, Wilber R.	266
Ward, A. Montgomery.....	11	Wisner, Albert	341
Ward, Mrs. A. Montgomery.....	11	Woodward, Charles	251
Ward Memorial Building.....	11	Wynekoop, Frank Eldridge.....	402
Ware, Lyman	227		
Ware, Mrs. Lyman.....	227	Young, Joseph Estabrook.....	131
		Zeuch, Lucius H.....	186

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HENRY DEARBORN

HENRY DEARBORN

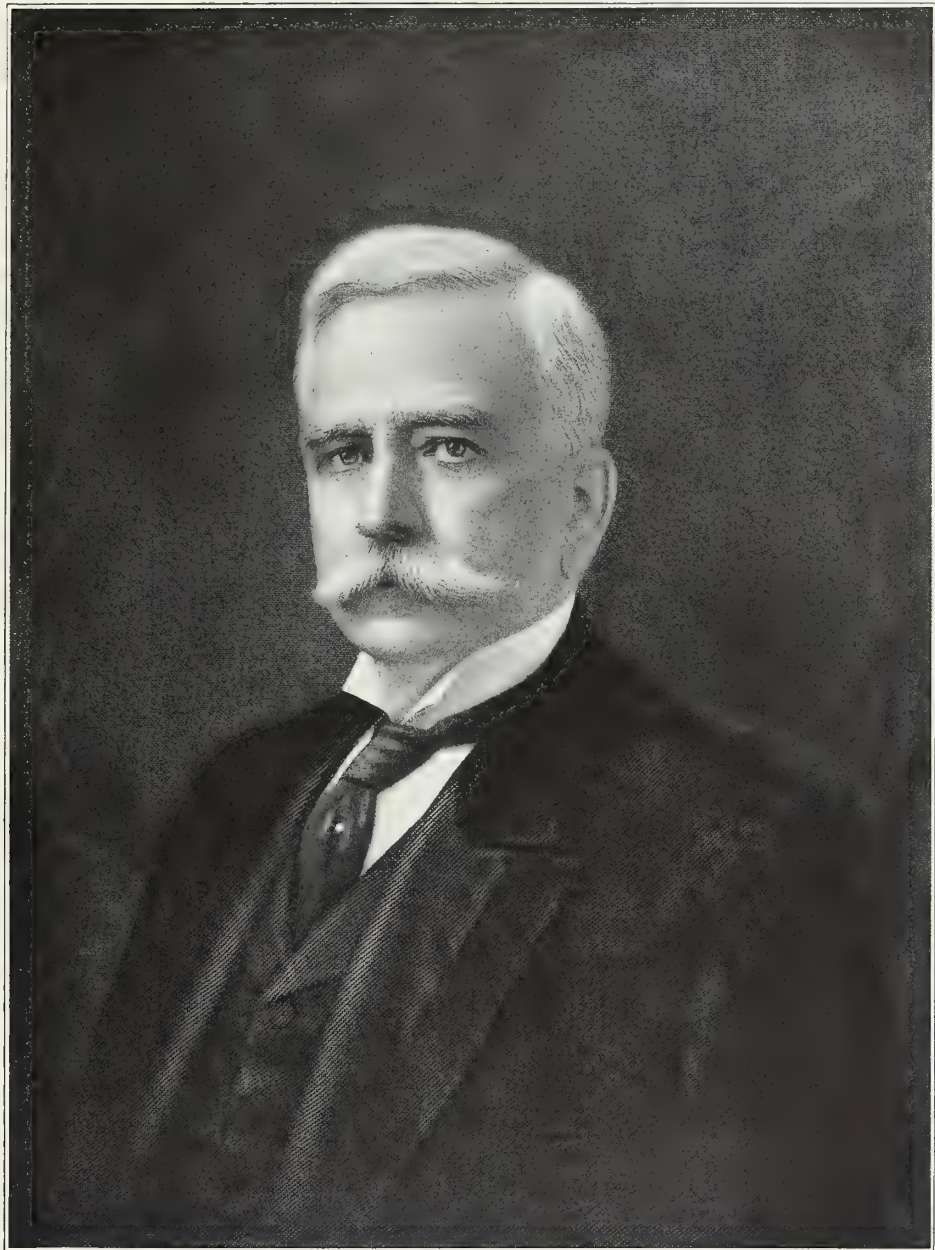
HENRY DEARBORN, general and statesman, was born in 1751 in New Hampshire, when it was yet one of the "original thirteen colonies." His father was Simon Dearborn who had himself been born in the colony. After attending the best schools of his native place young Dearborn completed a course in a medical school at Portsmouth, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In anticipation of a conflict with the Mother Country he engaged in military exercises and studied the science of war. He was a devoted student, was a constant reader, and became a master of an excellent English style which is clearly apparent in the various state papers and documents of which he was the author. The inhabitants of the colonies were deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, and after the battle of Lexington young Dearborn enrolled himself in the American army at Cambridge as a volunteer in company with some sixty others of his associates. He was appointed captain of a company in the regiment commanded by Col. John Stark, which arrived on the battlefield of Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle. The regiment was soon in the thick of the fight which resulted in several repulses of the indomitable British, who, however, finally carried the works but not until the ammunition of the Americans had become exhausted. The British forces far outnumbered the defenders and lost heavily in the battle. One result of the battle was to give the Americans a reputation for bravery and fighting qualities that has continued through all the wars of the Republic to this day. Dearborn was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army in 1777, holding the rank of major, and remained in the service until the end of the war. He was

elected member of Congress in 1792 and 1795, where he established a reputation as a speaker and political leader. When President Jefferson took his seat as president in 1801, Dearborn was appointed Secretary of War and continued in that office until 1809. It was during this period that the site for a fort at the mouth of the Chicago River was chosen. The fort was completed and occupied December 3, 1803, and named in honor of the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn. After his retirement from the cabinet of President Jefferson he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 Dearborn was appointed senior major-general of the American forces, and he entered upon active service with the army on the Northern frontier. John Wentworth said of him that "history records no other man who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrender of Cornwallis, and then took an active part in the War of 1812." One of Chicago's principal streets is named in honor of Gen. Dearborn, and the name is met with in many connections throughout the city. It was said of him that "one of the highest compliments paid to Gen. Dearborn is the fact that whilst the names of so many of our streets have been changed to gratify the whims of our aldermen, no attempt has been made to change that of Dearborn Street. Not only is this the case, but the name of Dearborn continues to be prefixed to institutions, enterprises, and objects which it is the desire of projectors to honor." Gen. Dearborn was appointed by President Monroe minister to Portugal in 1822, where he remained two years. He died at Roxburg, Massachusetts, June 6, 1829, and was buried at Forest Hills Cemetery.

MARSHALL FIELD

MARSHALL FIELD, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academical education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business

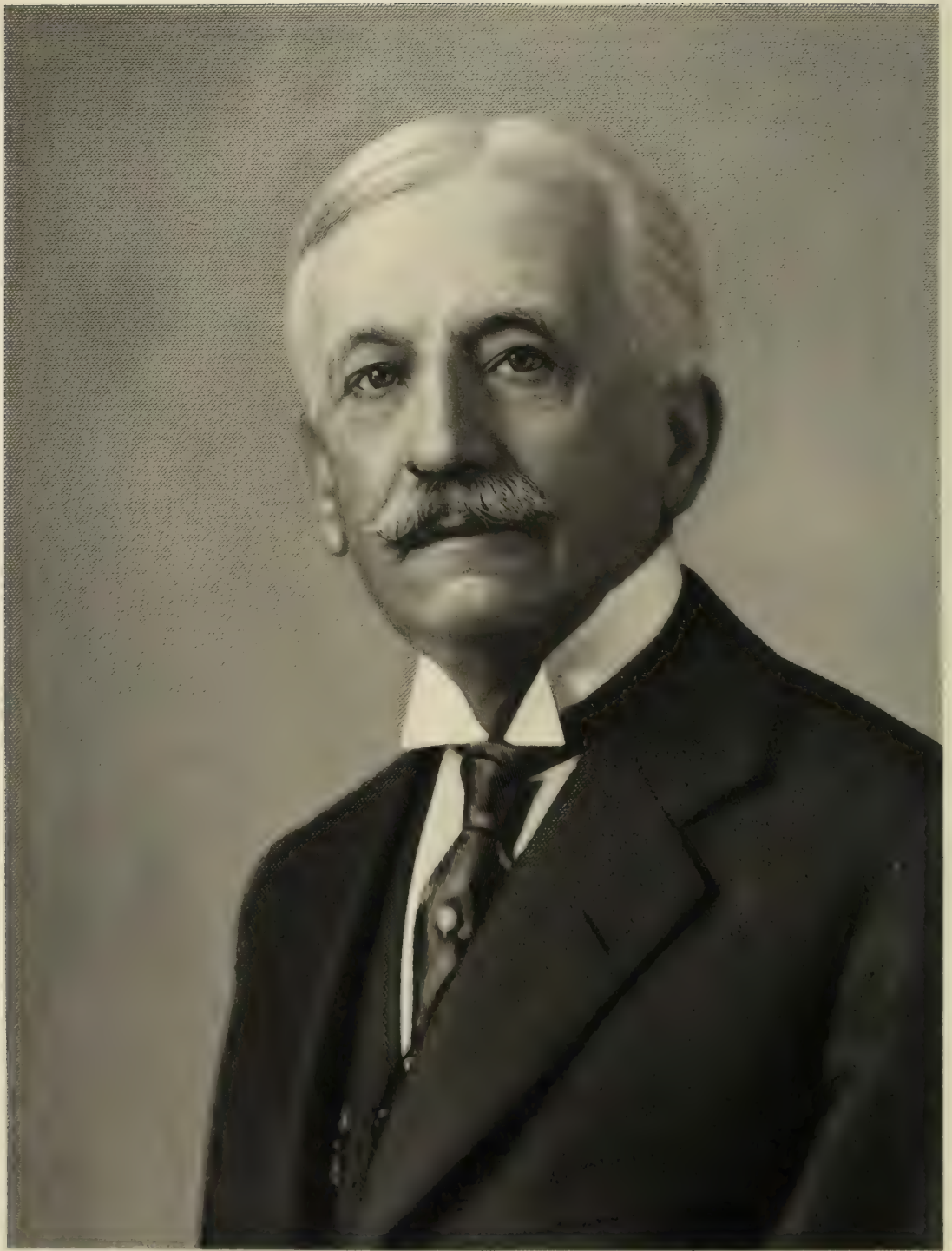
career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field had extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises. He died in New York January 16, 1906, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000,000, the largest single bequest in his will being \$8,000,000 to the Field Museum.



Marshall Field

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John Graves Thuidt

JOHN GRAVES SHEDD

THE LATE John G. Shedd of Chicago, president of Marshall Field & Company, was born on a farm at Alstead, New Hampshire, July 20, 1850, a son of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd, and the youngest of a family of eight children. When he was five years old the family moved to a farm at Langdon, New Hampshire. Here most of his boyhood was spent, doing a man's work about the farm.

Before he was seventeen he left home to strike out for himself. June 13, 1867, he went to work in a small grocery store at Belows Falls, Vermont, for the wage of \$1.50 a week and board. June 1, 1868, he entered the employ of Timothy Tufts who owned the general store in his native town, Alstead, New Hampshire. Fire destroyed the business in September, 1868, so he then went to work for James H. Porter who owned another general store at Alstead. Here he continued until April 1, 1870, when, for a year, he worked with C. A. Parkhurst & Company, dry goods merchants at Rutland, Vermont. In July, 1871, he took a position with B. H. Burt who was a leading dry goods merchant of Vermont. He remained there nearly a year and then, having by five years of close application, learned the rudiments of the dry-goods business, he decided, at the age of twenty-two years, to look for a better opportunity than was offered in the small New England towns.

In the fall of 1871 Chicago, then about 300,000 in population, had been almost overwhelmed by the historic great fire; but from its commanding location was destined to rise from its ashes, and after phenomenal growth, to become the center of business in the West; with nearly a tenfold increase in population in the next half century. With the accurate, far-seeing judgment, which made all of his later life notable, Mr. Shedd decided to locate at Chicago.

August 7, 1872, he became a clerk in the employ of Field, Leiter & Company, which was even then the largest and fastest growing wholesale and retail dry-goods house in the central states. This business, ten years later,

became Marshall Field & Company. Mr. Shedd began work there at \$12 a week. Five months later he was gratified to have his pay raised to \$14 a week, Mr. Field explaining that this was done in appreciation of his good work—"A tribute which pleased me more," said Mr. Shedd in later years, "than any other subsequent advancement in the whole course of my business career."

Mr. Shedd gave his concentrated attention to his duties, met every opportunity offered, rapidly progressed in usefulness from a position as salesman to executive work of increasing responsibility, and he grew in powers with the growth of the business. In 1893 he was admitted to partnership in the firm and soon became a powerful controlling influence in its affairs. In 1901 the company was incorporated with Mr. Field as president and Mr. Shedd as vice-president. On the death of Mr. Field in 1906, Mr. Shedd was chosen to succeed him as president of this vast business.

In addition to the presidency of Marshall Field & Company, he was a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, the First State Pawn-ers Society, and of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads. He was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and a director of the Bank of Commerce of New York.

His club memberships included: The Chicago, Union League, Commercial, University, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Flossmoor, South Shore, and Midlothian Country clubs, all of Chicago; the Metropolitan and Recess clubs of New York City; and the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. Shedd was married May 15, 1878, at Walpole, New Hampshire, to Miss Mary R. Porter, of Walpole, New Hampshire, a daughter of Dr. Winslow B. and Laura M. (Burt) Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd have two daughters, Laura A. (Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe) and Helen M. (Mrs. Kersey Coates Reed).

Mr. Shedd is the donor of the Shedd Aquarium (\$3,000,000) to the people of Chicago.

John G. Shedd died October 22, 1926. He stands as one of the greatest merchants that the business life of America has produced.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR

PHILIP D. ARMOUR was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, New York, May 16, 1832, a son of Danforth and Julianna (Brooks) Armour. His father was a farmer, who gave his family of six boys and two girls such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the nearby country schools.

At the age of twenty Philip D. Armour went to California during the gold rush, and encountered all the hardships and privations incident to Westward travel in that day. He returned East four years later, and located in Milwaukee, where he formed a partnership with Frederick B. Miles in the commission business. This firm continued until 1863, when Mr. Armour became associated with John Plankinton in the pork-packing industry. This venture marked a turning point in Mr. Armour's career.

Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself in Chicago in 1862 in the grain commission business, but three years later he turned his interests over to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, and went to New York to assume charge of a new office under the firm name of Armour, Plankinton & Company.

The firm name of H. O. Armour & Company was continued in Chicago, however, until 1870. In 1868 this firm commenced to pack hogs, as well as to handle grain, and this part of the business was conducted under the name of Armour & Company. In 1870 Armour & Company assumed all the business transacted in Chicago.

In 1871 the firm of Plankinton & Armour was established at Kansas City under the charge of Simeon B. Armour. In 1875

Philip D. Armour came to Chicago to direct the business of Armour & Company here. The growth of Armour & Company since that time has been remarkable. Philip D. Armour remained its active head and dictated its general policies, continuing until his death to be an important factor in the success which the firm attained.

He also gave largely of his wealth to various charitable and educational institutions. In 1881 his brother, Joseph F. Armour, died, leaving in his charge a trust fund of \$100,000 which was to establish an institution whose purpose should be to reach the people with the teachings and influence of the gospel of Christ, and to insure the care and development of the children and youth of that part of Chicago in which it should be located. Philip D. Armour added to this fund himself and multiplied its amount many times. The Armour Mission, the Armour flats, and, later, the Armour Institute of Technology, have been the result of these benefactions.

Philip D. Armour was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862 to Miss Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Two sons were born to them: J. Ogden Armour, and Philip D. Armour, Junior.

Philip D. Armour passed away in 1901, in his sixty-ninth year. He directed the development and growth of one of the nation's greatest industries for a quarter of a century. The combination of this service and his many philanthropies places him among those outstanding personalities who have made Chicago the leading commercial and cultural center that it is today.



Philip S. Ammons

1875
1876
1877

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José María Arce

J. OGDEN ARMOUR

J. OGDEN ARMOUR was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1863, a son of Philip D. and Malvina Belle (Ogden) Armour. Mention of his father, Philip Danforth Armour, founder of Armour & Company, will be found elsewhere in this history.

In 1881 J. Ogden Armour entered Yale University, but left in his senior year to enter Armour & Company, in 1883. Under his father's guidance he learned the business from the ground up. He was later made a partner in the firm. As his father's health failed, J. Ogden Armour took over a larger and larger share of the direction of the business. In 1900 his only brother, Philip D. Armour, Jr., died. His father died in 1901. The sole management of the great business organization then devolved on J. Ogden Armour.

From that year on, through the next two decades, Mr. Armour expanded Armour & Company into a business of almost unparalleled world-wide consequence. Developments in this country were followed by expansion into the nations abroad.

In 1923 Mr. Armour resigned as president of the company, which office he had held since the business was incorporated in 1900, and became chairman of its board of directors.

On May 12, 1891, Mr. Armour married Miss Lolita Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Sheldon. They have one daughter, Lolita Ogden Armour, who married John J. Mitchell, Jr., son of the late John J. Mitchell.

As the business founded by his father was continued and expanded by J. Ogden Armour, so did he also expand the philanthropies—especially as related to the Armour Institute of Technology and its branches. His gifts in that direction far exceeded the very liberal provisions made by the founder. He also made a great many other contributions and wise disbursements for the public good.

Mr. Armour was a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, the National City Bank of New York, the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Hibernian Banking Association, and the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

In commenting on the death of Mr. Armour, Mr. F. Edson White, late president of Armour & Company, said:

“Mr. Armour's death will be mourned by thousands of his friends, and particularly by those who have worked with him and lived with him.”

Mr. Armour fell heir to a big business. He developed and expanded it to five times the size it was when he got it. His honored name is identified with many of our most essential industries, and the world can ill afford to lose men like him.

The close of the life of J. Ogden Armour came, in his sixty-fourth year, on August 16, 1927. The world knew him to be one of the most distinguished men of his day.

PATRICK A. VALENTINE

THE LATE P. A. Valentine of Chicago was born at Forres, Scotland, December 13, 1861, a son of John and Georgiana (McKay) Valentine. Throughout his boyhood he attended school near his home and then went to college, on the Island of Jersey.

It was back in 1879, when he was eighteen years old, that he came to the United States and soon became a resident of Chicago. That same year he entered the employ of Armour & Company.

His beginning in the packing industry was an humble one, but the unusual value of his work was such that the years brought him well-earned success and honors. Eventually he was chosen to become vice-president and treasurer of Armour & Company. His administration of the affairs of these offices was of great value, and far-reaching in its effect, and the entire packing industry felt the stimulus of his influence. His handling of the financial interests of Armour & Company accomplished very much in the development

of that business to a place of world-wide consequence.

Mr. Valentine was married in New York City, March 6, 1902, to May Lester Armour, widow of Philip D. Armour, Jr. Mr. Valentine has one son, Patrick Anderson Valentine.

It should also be stated that Mr. Valentine was one of Chicago's most notable collectors of works of art. He took a fine and discriminating interest in acquiring his remarkable collection of distinguished furniture, choice books, and rare manuscripts. He delighted in Shakespeare, whom he read so thoroughly as to become an authority on his writings.

Mr. Valentine was a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

Patrick A. Valentine died August 21, 1916. For years he was internationally known and esteemed in the packing industry, not only as a financier, but for his finely developed mind and real worth of character.



Patrick A. Valentine

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Philip L. Armour Jr.



Frank P. Fursan

FRANK WAKELY GUNSAULUS

FRANK W. GUNSAULUS was born at Chesterville, Ohio, January 1, 1856, a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Hawley) Gunsaulus. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1875. He received his degree of Master of Arts, there, in 1887. Beloit College conferred his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1887, and Marietta College the same degree in 1910. He was made Doctor of Laws, by Miami College, in 1910.

He was ordained for the Methodist ministry in 1875. After preaching four years, he entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of Eastwood Church, Columbus, Ohio, from 1879 to 1881; pastor at Newtonville, Massachusetts, 1881 to 1885; of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, 1885 to 1887; of Plymouth Church, Chicago, 1887 to 1899; and minister of Central Church, Chicago, from 1899 to 1920.

He had been president of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, since 1893. He was lecturer at Yale Theological Seminary since 1882; and professorial lecturer on practical theology, at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, since 1912. He was also a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Field Museum of Natural History. He was author of a number of books, for the titles of which see "Who's Who in America."

Dr. Gunsaulus was married September 20, 1876, to Miss Georgiana Long of Parsons, West Virginia. Their children are: Joseph Long, Martha Wright, Beatrice Hawley, Mary Freeman and Helen Cowen.

Following we print, by permission, the resolutions passed at a public memorial meeting in the Auditorium following Dr. Gunsaulus' death on March 17, 1921.

"In the sixty-sixth year of a life devoted to the glory of God and the service of man, the great soul of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus has gone to its everlasting reward.

"While we are of thousands who have gathered here today, we are but a few of the many who loved him, and whom he loved;

and we seek,—even inadequately as it must be,—to place on record our estimate of his character and work, and our sense of gratitude for his life among us, for so many years.

"Dr. Gunsaulus was deeply appreciated and revered always, but we realize now, to an even greater degree, his eminence and invaluable activities. Citizenship has lost a militant patriot; art an earnest apostle; education a triumphant leader; religion an ardent prophet, and humanity, the world over, a sympathizing and helpful friend.

"Dr. Gunsaulus was of heroic mold mentally and physically and, in his capacity as a citizen, was a tireless crusader who won and held the multitude to the standards of law, order and civic righteousness. His was a sense of responsibility, catholic and keenly vigilant.

"He could not have a mere casual interest in any situation or measure which threatened the common safety or happiness. With a foresight and alertness that were characteristic, he was immediately aglow and into the arena at the first sign of danger, where he asked for no quarter and gave none.

"An armored knight when need be, in other hours Dr. Gunsaulus was a student, a poet, a musician.

"His was an unquenchable eagerness for knowledge; and his quick intelligence, aided by an aptitude for sifting the significant from the trivial, carried him in his range of interest far beyond our conception of the possibilities of the human mind.

"Those facts were most dear to him that could be made to add to men's store of knowledge and happiness. In his writings Dr. Gunsaulus has given us vividly the harvest of a scholar. In his poems he has shared with us a fruition of spirit that is gleaned from the fields of many centuries.

"His love for music was a passion underlying all the colorful parts he played with unvarying ardor in his life among us. In its ministry he profoundly believed; he relied upon it to illustrate and interpret, beyond the power of words, and labored urgently that

others might share its gifts and its message.

"The sense of beauty which was so marked in his religious ministrations, his deep understanding and appreciation of all art, flowed through him into the life of our city. As trustee of the Art Institute and of the Field Museum of Natural History, donor of important collections to each institution; as patron, collector and inspirer of artistic and antiquarian interest wherever he went, his name will be kept in honor in the hearts of all lovers of ancient and beautiful things. He contributed to the art development of Chicago gifts which none but he could bestow; and he possessed the power of stimulating enthusiasm and of enlisting faith in the significance of art. More fortunate than many another scholar, he preserved his intimacy with the masses and pointed out to them the solace of art. He visioned its province with an enthusiasm which inspired his associates by its creative vigor; he advanced a knowledge of the manifestation of art for life's sake. He was tireless as a teacher and a lecturer, disseminating his learning in schools, colleges and art museums throughout the country; and for all of these and because of his life service, he will always be reverently regarded as one of the vital forces of art in his time.

"Chicago will remember Dr. Gunsaulus as the educator, to whose vision and creative leadership it owes its foremost technical school—Armour Institute of Technology. A famous sermon of his led to its foundation and subsequent enlargement; he has been its only president; and to this 'child of his Faith and Hope' the larger part of his time and strength have been given for more than a quarter of a century. It embodied not only his passionate interest in young people and their training, but his comprehensive philosophy of education, and his large sense of human welfare and progress. Its great past and its still greater future will be commemorative of him whose prophetic eye foresaw, and whose kindling heart first inspired that which his marked powers of administration and indomitable energy have done so much to turn into reality.

"Underlying every interest, every activity of Dr. Gunsaulus, was a profound spirit of reverence which glorified his attitude toward all great things. To most people he was, first and fundamentally, a preacher,—a faithful ambassador of Christ, in whom a native gift of eloquent utterance, a vivid imagination, an extraordinary power of dramatic characterization, a creative aesthetic sense, intense moral convictions and a rich religious experience, combined to make one of the great voices of the American pulpit. The warm Spanish and the deep Puritan strains in his unusual inheritance mingled in him to produce a spiritual prophet who, through twelve years in Plymouth Church and twenty years in Central Church, led hundreds of thousands to 'worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.' His trumpet call, simple and impassioned, reached alike all men—an equal inspiration to educated and uneducated, to young and old, rich and poor—a fountain of courage and strength.

"The nation knew Dr. Gunsaulus almost as well as did Chicago. Perhaps none other of our city and of our day was so revered by his countrymen. Often and more often, as his fame spread from sea to sea, came the call to pulpit or lecture hall, of villages and cities all over the land; and never sparing his strength, never thinking of his convenience or comfort, he hastened to respond and give of his wealth of eloquence, knowledge and understanding. Those who had the privilege to find themselves under his magnetic spell will not forget, as long as memory lasts, this great preacher.

"But back of his diverse interests and achievement lies the most remarkable thing about Dr. Gunsaulus—his unique and irresistible personality. Magnetic and dominating as he was, he never used his great power over other men selfishly. He was quick to know and generously applaud the smallest contribution of others to the common weal.

"He had a heart of gold; unalloyed in its integrity, quick to melt in sympathy, rich in the rewards of its friendship. This made him deeply beloved and constantly sought out by all sorts and conditions of men;



Samuel Fallows

for he was intuitive to understand, tender to comfort, wise to counsel and mighty to inspire.

"He had an unfailing memory for our graces and a merciful forgetfulness for our shortcomings.

"The love for his fellow-men that poured forth unstinted and inexhaustible from his own great heart, came back to him again in the universal regard and general affection which this memorial gathering seeks to express.

"To his family, we extend our deepest sympathy and the acknowledgment of the debt of humanity to this husband and father—a debt which can never be repaid.

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved by all here assembled, that this obligation be preserved in deathless memory and that the name of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus be inscribed forever upon the honor roll of our city and country as one of our noblest and best beloved citizens; educator; orator; writer, lover of music and art; minister—unsurpassed in understanding, undisputed in leadership, and unforgotten in his abiding and inspiring influence.

"As we glimpse the sunlight through a rift in the clouds, so, through Dr. Gunsaulus, we sense the glory of the infinite. Through him and 'through the lenses of our tears, we get a closer view of heaven.' "

SAMUEL FALLOWS

SAMUEL FALLOWS, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, has recently died. His history is written in the many lives his influence has reached.

He was born at Pendleton, Lancashire, England, on December 13, 1835. He came with his parents, Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows, to America in 1848, locating in Wisconsin, where they endured all the hardships of pioneers. He was brought up in a devout home. After finishing country school at Aztalan and Sun Prairie, he entered the University of Wisconsin; and, working his way through, graduated the valedictorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859. In 1862 he received his Master's degree and, in 1894, he was made Doctor of Laws by the same institution. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lawrence University in 1873.

In 1859 he became vice-president of Galesville University and filled that place for two years. On September 25, 1862, he entered the Civil War as chaplain of the 32nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Under President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve one hundred days, in 1863, he assisted in recruiting the 40th Regiment, Wis-

consin Infantry Volunteers, and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel. This regiment did service in Tennessee. Afterwards, he raised the 49th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed colonel of the organization. For meritorious service, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers October 24, 1865. He was honorably discharged on November 1, 1865; and then returned to Wisconsin, taking up again the duties of civil life.

In 1868 he was made regent of the University of Wisconsin, and, during his subsequent connection, became deeply beloved. For several years before his death he was the oldest living alumnus and was always present at commencement where, with the president, he headed the alumni procession. He was held in affectionate regard by the alumnae and alumni, who always gave him a great ovation. He was State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin from 1871 to 1874. In 1874 he was elected president of Illinois Wesleyan University.

In 1859 he began his ministry as a Methodist preacher and he so continued until 1875, when he came to Chicago as rector of Saint Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. The following year he was chosen a bishop

and a few years later, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada. This high honor was conferred upon Bishop Fallows eleven times. He was the head of this church through a period of over forty years.

As an author and compiler the bishop has over a score of books to his credit. From his pen we have: "Bright and Happy Homes"; "The Home Beyond"; "Synonyms and Antonyms"; "Handbook of Abbreviations and Contractions"; "Supplemental Dictionary of the English Language"; "Past Noon"; "The Bible Looking Glass"; "Life of Samuel Adams"; "Christian Philosophy and Science and Health"; while among standard works are: "Popular and Critical Biblical Encyclopedia," and "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," of which he was editor-in-chief. Enumerating some of his other interests, Bishop Fallows was a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor since its foundation. He took a deep interest in all young people, especially those who had gone astray and who had been caught in the meshes of the law. For twenty-one years he was president of the board of managers of the Illinois State Reformatory. He was chancellor of the University Association. He belonged to the U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois, and was also chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1907-9; was national patriotic instructor in 1908-9; in 1913-14 was department commander for Illinois. Bishop Fallows served as chaplain and state commander of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For nearly two decades he was chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard. He was president of the Illinois Commission for the conduct of the

Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom. On October 12, 1916, he was unanimously elected president of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, following General W. T. Sherman and General Granville M. Dodge in that office. As president of the Army of Tennessee he was chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission created by Congress to erect, unveil and dedicate a monument to General Grant in Washington, D. C.; and on April 27, 1922, he presided over the great concourse of people, comprising representatives of all nations gathered for this occasion. He was chaplain of the Lincoln Memorial Committee which dedicated the memorial to Mr. Lincoln which was unveiled May 30, 1922, at Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Fallows was married to Miss Lucy Bethia Huntington of Marshall, Wisconsin, April 9, 1860. Their children are: Helen May (Mrs. William Mayer of San Francisco), Hon. Edward Huntington Fallows of New York, Alica Katharine Fallows of Chicago, and Major Charles Samuel Fallows of Saratoga, California. Mrs. Samuel Fallows died July 30, 1916. Bishop Fallows died September 5, 1922.

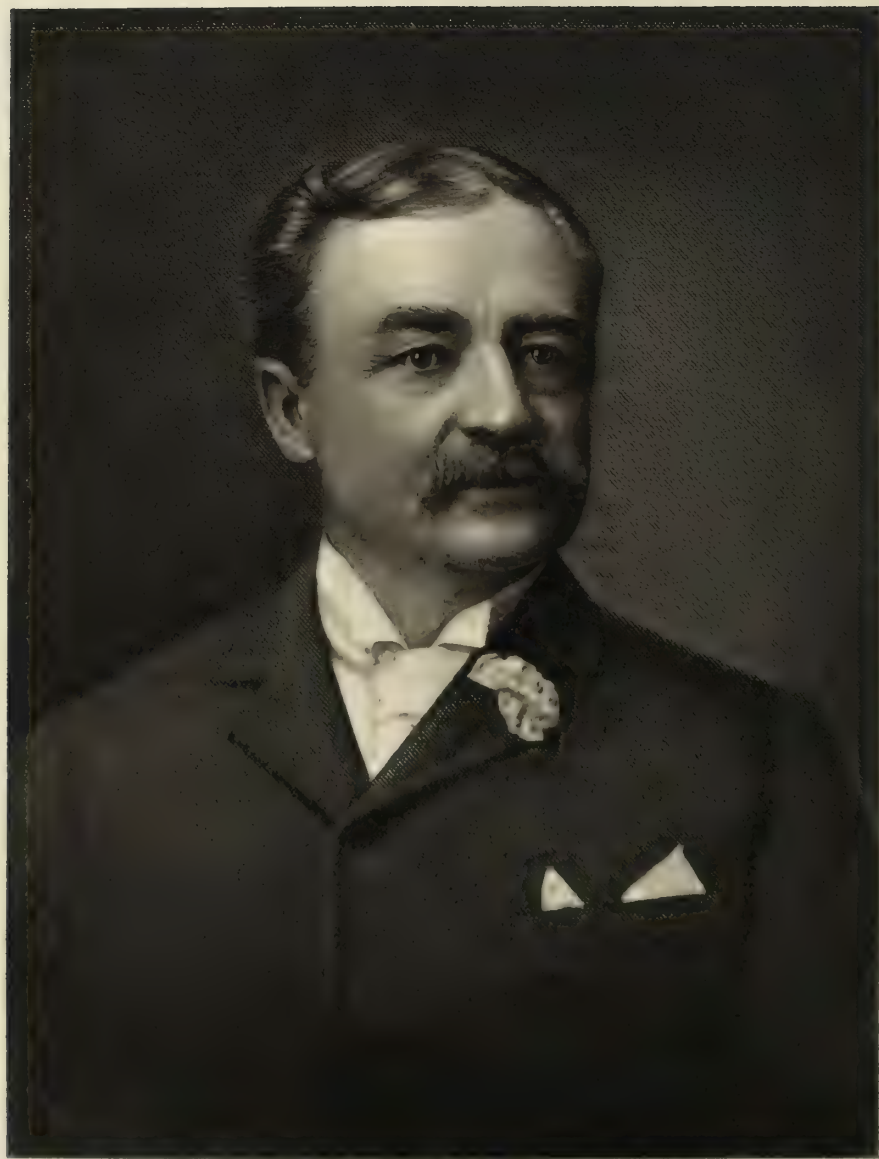
The mind of Bishop Fallows was enriched and his experience enlarged in many directions. Study of the most comprehensive sort, travel, and acquaintance with the foremost men of America and Europe, assisted in broadening his intellect. In him united great mental ability and great beauty of character. His help to people through personal contact is beyond estimate; his writings are of widely recognized worth; and his powers, expressed in administrative connections, have served Illinois—and America—in such a way as to make his name imperishable.



WARD MEMORIAL BUILDING



MRS. A. MONTGOMERY WARD



Montgomery Ward

A. MONTGOMERY WARD

MR. WARD was born at Chatham, New Jersey, on February 17, 1843, a son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ann Greene Ward. He was a great-grandson of Captain Israel Ward, and a namesake of his grandfather, Aaron Montgomery Ward.

When he was nine years old the family moved to Niles, Michigan, and here he went to public school until he was fourteen. His parents needed his help with the financial support of the family at this time, so he was apprenticed to a trade. However, he preferred to get a job for himself; and he began working in a stove factory, for twenty-five cents a day.

Later he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked in the general store there. He started at a wage of \$5 a month with board; but, at the end of three years he was placed in charge of the store at \$100 a month and board.

In 1865, Mr. Ward located in Chicago. He worked for Field, Palmer & Leiter for two years. Then he entered the wholesale drygoods firm of Willis, Gregg & Brown, after which he travelled for Walter M. Smith & Company, of St. Louis. He soon returned to Chicago and went with C. W. Pardridge & Company.

Mr. Ward was married in Chicago, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth J. Cobb. That same year he and his brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Thorne, founded the business now known all over the world as Montgomery Ward & Company. The idea they started with was to develop an organization that could sell merchandise, of nearly every sort, direct to the consumer, eliminating the middleman. Theirs

was the first mail-order business. From this beginning, when but one clerk was employed, Montgomery Ward & Company has grown into one of the largest industries in the world and is saving millions of dollars annually to the people with whom it trades. Mr. Ward was president of the company from its beginning in 1872, until his death in 1913, although in 1901 he retired from active management.

Further, Mr. Ward rendered Chicago a very distinguished and permanent service through the fight he waged for twenty years to keep buildings, of all descriptions, out of Grant Park. This involved litigation that carried him four times to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward for years maintained their summer home, LaBelle Knoll, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Ward indulged his fondness for fine horses.

Through his charities, which were many and which were thoughtfully administered, and through his endowments to hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Ward did a vast amount of good. His death on December 7, 1913, closed one of the most practical, useful and helpful careers on record in America.

In 1923, Mrs. Ward gave to Northwestern University, one of its principal buildings, to be erected and presented as a memorial to Mr. Ward. Later Mrs. Ward made Northwestern University another gift of four million dollars the proceeds of which are to be used in securing and maintaining for the A. Montgomery Ward Memorial Dental and Medical School the finest faculty obtainable.

Mrs. Ward died July 26, 1926.

GEORGE R. THORNE

GEORGE R. THORNE was born at Vergennes, Vermont, September 29, 1837, a son of Hallett and Sarah Thorne, who came of Quaker stock.

During his boyhood, Mr. Thorne worked on a farm in his native state, and secured such educational advantages as were offered in his community. When he reached the age of twenty years, realizing that there was little opportunity for advancement at home, he went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was employed as a clerk in a store until the outbreak of the Civil War. Responding to the President's call for troops, Mr. Thorne enlisted and served as a lieutenant quartermaster in the Army of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, throughout the period of hostilities. Following the close of the war he was sent west as quartermaster of the Second Missouri Artillery, and there spent several months, the detail being engaged in subduing Indian uprisings.

Later on Mr. Thorne came to Chicago, and engaged in the grocery business until the Chicago Fire in 1871. In 1872 he joined A. Montgomery Ward in establishing the house of Montgomery Ward & Company. This enterprise prospered from its inception, and was incorporated in 1889 with Mr. Ward as president, and Mr. Thorne as vice-president. Mr. Thorne retired in 1893.

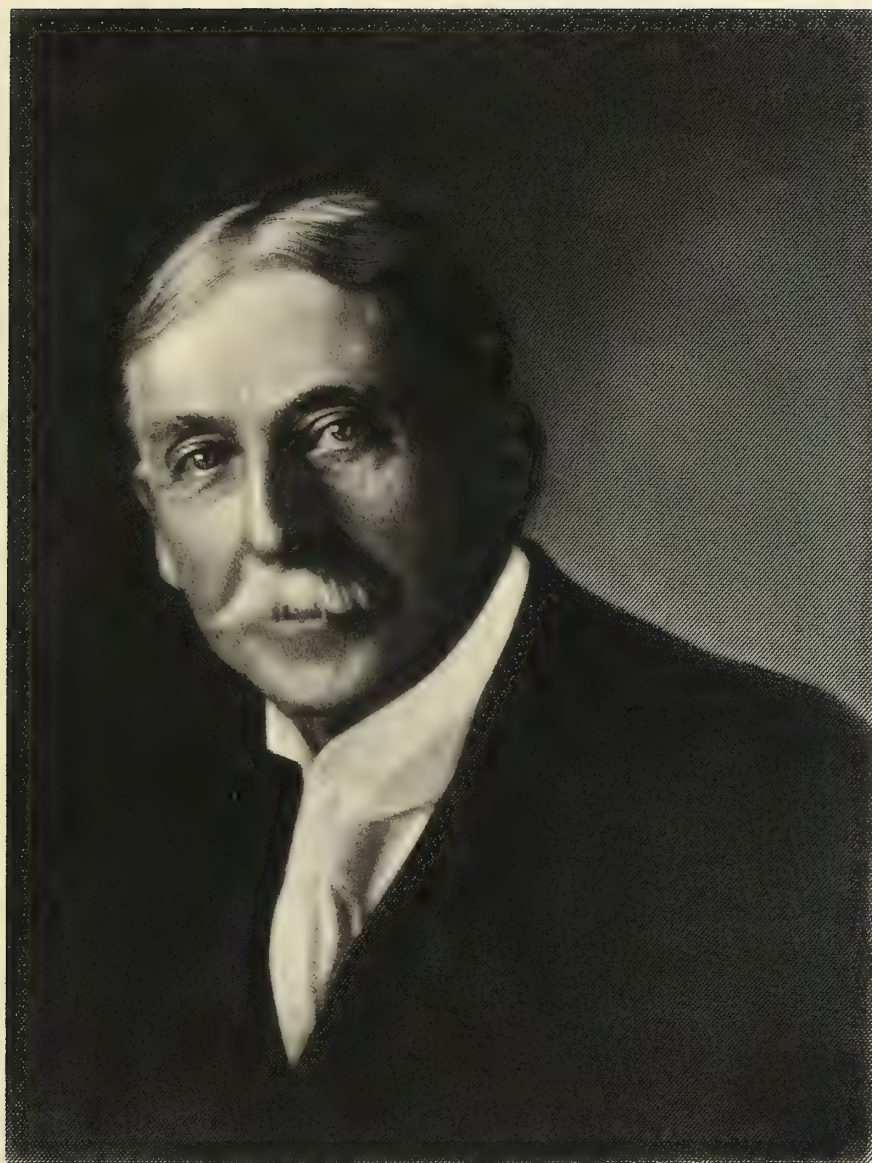
The establishment of Montgomery Ward & Company in 1872 was the beginning of the mail order business. The idea of securing patronage through the mails was thought to be an impractical one by the majority of the most progressive business men of that day, but Montgomery Ward & Company proved

conclusively that such contention was wrong. At first this method of selling was conducted upon a small scale, but, so well did this pioneer mail order house succeed, that it soon took rank as a national enterprise.

George R. Thorne was married at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1863, to Miss Ellen Cobb, a daughter of Merritt D. Cobb of that place. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thorne: William C. Thorne, who was vice president of Montgomery Ward & Company; Laura (deceased), wife of Reuben H. Donnelley of Chicago; Charles H. Thorne, president of Montgomery Ward & Company after Mr. Ward's death; George A. Thorne, James W. Thorne, and Robert J. Thorne, all of whom were active in the upbuilding of Montgomery Ward & Company; and Mabel C. Thorne (deceased).

After his retirement Mr. Thorne spent much of his time in travel, visiting nearly every point of interest in the world. He retained, however, his residence in Chicago. It was through his efforts that the Midlothian Country Club was organized, and he served as its president for many years. His principal recreation was golf. He belonged to the Union League, and Kenwood clubs, and, in addition to the Midlothian Club, he was connected with other golf clubs of the city.

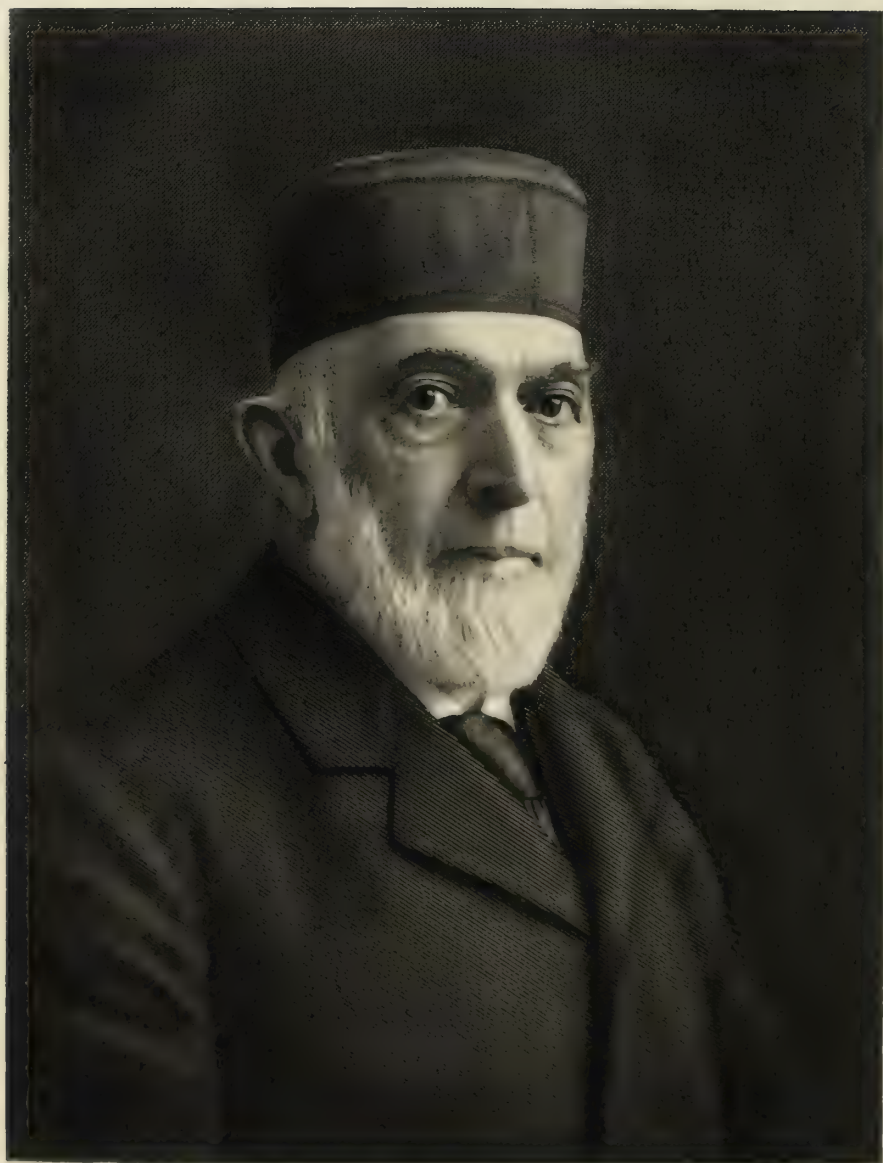
George R. Thorne died September 24, 1918. As a memorial to the splendid achievements of her husband, Mrs. George R. Thorne gave to Northwestern University an auditorium, which was erected on McKinlock Campus. This beautiful memorial will stand as a tribute to him whose genius helped to develop one of Chicago's largest industries.



Monclair & Co.

Eng. by J. J. J. J.

Geo R Thorne



Dr. J. H. H. H. H.

EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM

THE MEN who are entrusted with the management of great financial institutions possess in marked degree certain characteristics, both natural and cultivated, which fit them for the responsibilities entailed, among which characteristics are dependability, conservatism, true conception of the relative values in finance and industry, and an upright and unflinching sincerity. Every community grows in proportion to the expansion of its banking institutions, just as it is interdependent upon their stability and standing. Until Chicago developed its mammoth banks, it was simply an overgrown village. Once its position in the financial world was recognized, it leaped into second place among the cities of this country. Because of the stupendous importance of the banks and their influence upon every branch of industrial, commercial and civic activity, great care has been exercised in the selection of the men who are to assume charge of their affairs. To be thus chosen is proof positive of unusual capability and integrity. One of the men of Chicago, now deceased, who in his day occupied an important place among the financiers of the country, was Ebenezer Buckingham, president of the Northwestern National Bank.

Ebenezer Buckingham was born at Putnam, Ohio, January 16, 1829, a son of Ebenezer and Eurnice (Hale) Buckingham, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Hale of Connecticut. The younger Ebenezer attended the public schools of his native place, and at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and when only sixteen years old entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1849.

The Buckingham family was an old and prominent one in Ohio, where the elder Ebenezer Buckingham was held in very high respect. His sons sought broader fields of operation and came to Chicago, where from 1860 they were proprietors of the Illinois Central Railroad elevators, and were very successful and prominent among the early grain operators of Chicago and Illinois. At the death of George Sturges, brother-in-law of Ebenezer Buckingham, the latter became president of the Northwestern National Bank, and served as such until he retired from active work.

Mr. Buckingham was married May 5, 1853, at Putnam, Ohio, to Lucy Sturges, a daughter of Solomon Sturges, who was a very prominent figure in the early history of Ohio. They had three children: Clarence, who was a director of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank, and whose most remarkable collection of etchings is now owned by the Chicago Art Institute and who died August 28, 1913; Kate Sturges Buckingham; and Lucy Maud Buckingham, who died August 4, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham had a very wide circle of warm friends. They were both very charitable, and took an active part in the good work of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Mr. Buckingham died February 25, 1911, after a long career of usefulness both in business and civic advancement, and Chicago is the better for his having worked and lived here.

CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM

ON THE 28th day of August, 1913, the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago lost, by death, one of their most highly esteemed associates, Clarence Buckingham. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2d day of November, 1854, and he spent all save three years of his life in Chicago.

He was attached to the city and was one of its useful citizens, giving freely of his time and energy to the encouragement of its welfare. This he did in such a quiet, unassuming way that comparatively few of his fellow citizens were aware of his broad sympathies. As a business man he was noted for his judgment and integrity, and was called upon to serve as a director in many corporations of importance in the financial world. He was a director of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Greatly interested in the welfare of the children of the community, he took an active part in the establishment of the public playgrounds and other institutions for their pleasure and development. He was a staunch friend of the University of Chicago Settlement and gave generously for the support of its good work. Mr. Buckingham devoted much time to the James C. King Home for Old Men on Garfield Boulevard. As a trustee of the Glenwood School for Boys, he was active in its development.

He was a lover of the fine arts and was devoted to the advancement of the artistic life of Chicago. For thirty years he was a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago and served faithfully as one of its trustees for more than eleven years. Here his fellow trustees soon recognized the value of his presence. He was a zealous supporter of every branch of the varied work of the Art Institute, and enriched its museum by repeated gifts of money, paintings, etchings and Japanese prints. He possessed rare artistic taste, and for many years found his greatest pleasure in bringing together his remarkable collection of etchings and Japanese prints, which are now given to the Art Institute. To his intimate friends this collection

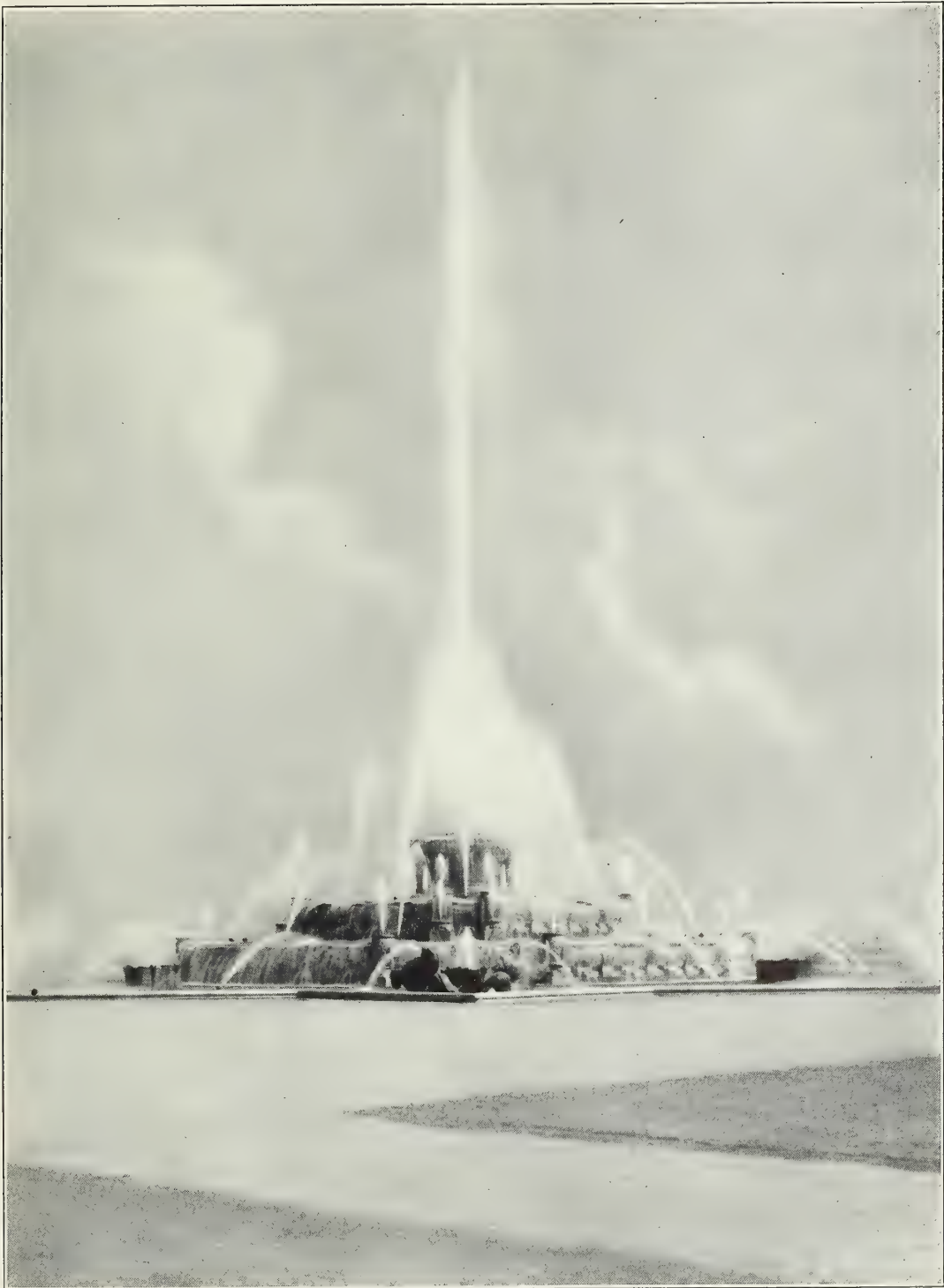
is a living witness of his infinite patience and loving care, the result of which is plainly visible in the quality of the prints hung upon the walls of the Art Institute.

This collection includes engravings by Albrecht Durer, of which the most remarkable are "Knight, Death and the Devil" and "St. Eustace"; etchings by Rembrandt, of which the portrait of Ephraim Bonus and "Ecce Homo" are among the most noteworthy; engravings by Martin Schongauer, Israel Van Meckenem, and Lucas Van Leyden, of which "David Playing the Harp before Saul" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are regarded as the gems; one engraving by Matthaus Zasinger; six engravings by Hans Beham, one engraving by Heinrich Aldegrever; four etchings by Anthony Van Dyck, of which special interest centers in the portrait of Jan Brueghel; three etchings by Claude Lorrain, of which "Herd in a Storm" is particularly valuable; two etchings by Wenzel Hollar; one etching by Adriaen Van Ostade; one etching by Nicolaes Berchem; 109 etchings by James A. McNeill Whistler, of which "The Doorway" and "Old Battersea Bridge" are particular favorites; thirty-one etchings by Charles Meryon, of which "L'Abside de Notre Dame de Paris" and "La Galerie de Notre Dame" are regarded as the most valuable; forty-nine etchings by Sir Francis Haden, of which special attention is called to "A River in Ireland"; two etchings by J. M. W. Turner; four etchings by Samuel Palmer; four etchings by Charles Jacque, of which "La Sortie Des Moutons" is particularly fine; two etchings by J. L. F. Meissonier, of which "Il Signor Annibale" is particularly characteristic; one etching by J. L. Gerome; one etching by Felix Bracquemond; one etching by Jules Jacquemart; one etching by Paul Rajon; two etchings by Felix Buhot; one etching by Charles Storm Van Gravesande; two etchings by Gustave Lecheure; and six engravings by Claude Ferdinand Gaillard, of which "La Socur Rosalie" is regarded as the most representative—making in all 388 engravings and etchings in this extremely valuable collection.



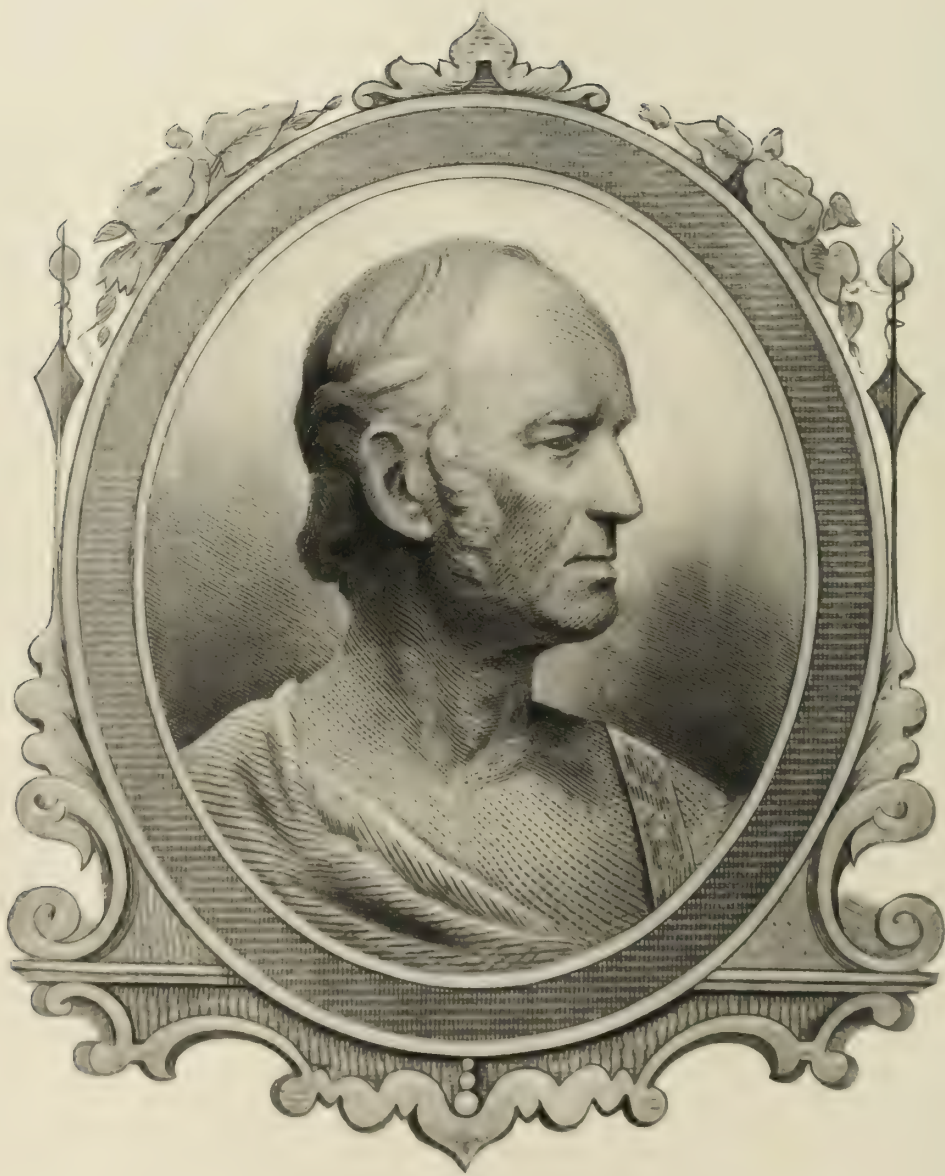
Clara Buckingham

Library
of the
University of Toronto



BUCKINGHAM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

THE
OF THE
OF THE



SOLOMON STURGES
FROM THE MARBLE BUST BY HIRAM POWERS

The Buckingham Memorial Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago, one of the most beautiful fountains in all the world, is the gift to

Chicago of Miss Kate S. Buckingham in memory of her brother, the late Mr. Clarence Buckingham.

SOLOMON STURGES

THE STURGES FAMILY, to which Clarence Buckingham traced the descent through his mother, was founded in the American Colonies in 1660 by John Sturges, born, probably in England, in 1624. He married Deborah Barlow, and one of their sons, Joseph, born about 1653, married Sarah Judson, and they had a son, Solomon, born about 1698. Solomon Sturges married Abigail Bradley and their son, Hezekiah, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1726, died there in 1792. In 1751 he married Abigail Dimon, and one of their nine children, Dimon, was born October 29, 1754. He married Sarah Perry, and of their ten children, Solomon Sturges, the fourth son, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1796, was the maternal grandfather of Clarence Buckingham.

About 1815 Solomon Sturges located at Zanesville, Ohio, and developed into one of the leading merchants and business men of that city. In June, 1855, he came west to Illinois, and went into the grain elevator business at Chicago, to which place he moved his family in 1859. As Chicago expanded, his interests increased and he was at one time owner of a number of grain-bearing vessels on the Great Lakes, and for a time was engaged in a banking business. Originally a Whig, he later became a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln, not only for the presidency, but of his subsequent policies. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised and equipped the company known as the Sturges Rifles. He was also a close personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas. The death of Mr. Sturges occurred October 14, 1864. He was a liberal supporter of re-

ligious organizations, and was one of the three founders of the Ladies Seminary at Putnam, of which he continued a trustee for many years.

In August, 1823, Solomon Sturges was married to Lucy Hale, who died July 25, 1859, just prior to the removal of the family to Chicago, so that she never occupied the Sturges residence at the northeast corner of Pine and Huron streets, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1871. Lucy Sturges, second daughter of Solomon and Lucy (Hale) Sturges, was married May 5, 1853, to Ebenezer Buckingham, a banker and commission merchant of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham came to Chicago. Their eldest child was the late Clarence Buckingham, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

At the time of his death, a contemporary journal, published at Zanesville, Ohio, under date of October 21, 1864, said in part of Solomon Sturges:

"This country has had few men of greater financial ability than Mr. Sturges. Eminently was he the architect of his own fortune. His unwonted success was not the result of some rash speculation by which wealth is sometimes acquired and lost in a day. It was the legitimate fruit of fine business talents, patient and laborious toil, singular and accurate foresight. His mind worked not only with wonderful rapidity, but had unflinching tenacity and untiring energy to the goal of his ambition—almost always too with sound judgment and commendable prudence, thought, and consummate skill, in the management of his extensive and multiform affairs."

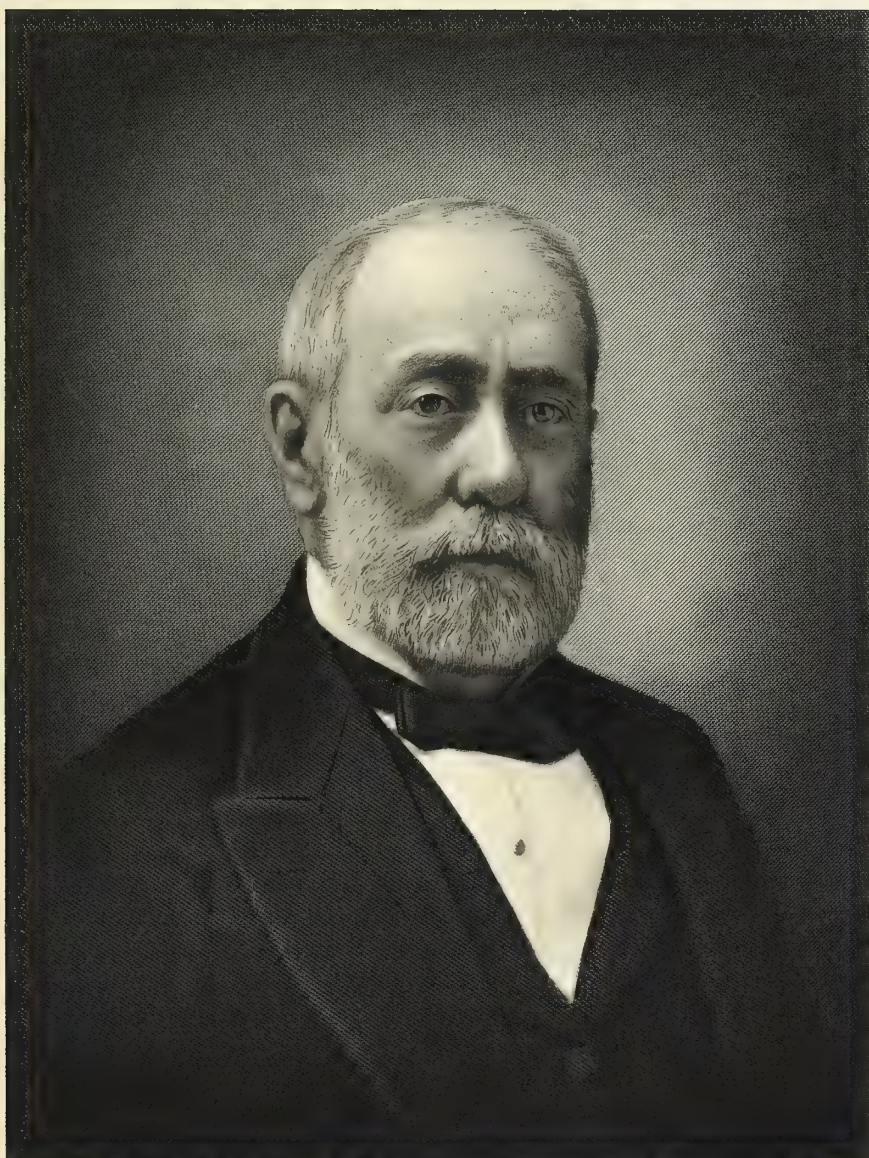
CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR

THE LATE Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, was one of the financial powers of this city and the West. He is accorded unanimous credit for having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Massachusetts, and a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1753. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718.

Chauncey B. Blair, the second child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved to Cortland County, New York, where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he remained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland County. He remained there until 1835. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and character, he came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale, was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837, when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman Blair, in the grain business in Michigan City, Indiana, and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then

the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain to the East. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the Northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the South at the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was rechartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president. In 1859 he came to Chicago and established a private bank, which he conducted until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark Street with a paid-up capital of \$450,000. The officers were: President, Chauncey B. Blair, and cashier, John DeKoven. At its last statement prior to the great Chicago fire in 1871, its capital was \$650,000; surplus, \$300,000; deposits, \$1,149,756. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time. At the time of the fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors



C. H. Butler



Henry A. Lane

of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other complications the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come to the rescue of the city, and by his faith in the city and his advances, may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at the clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue, and as a result they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. Blair continued

in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until his death in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. In 1902 that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency, was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception, the Chemical National Bank of New York.

The death of Chauncey B. Blair occurred January 30, 1891. He was one of the most notable men of his generation.

Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Indiana, June 11, 1844, Caroline Oliva De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six children was born to them, five sons and one daughter: George G. Blair, William S. Blair, Chauncey J. Blair, Henry A. Blair, Watson F. Blair and Harriet Blair (Mrs. John Jay Borland).

HENRY AUGUSTUS BLAIR

THE LATE Henry A. Blair, of Chicago, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, July 6, 1852, a son of Chauncey Buckley Blair and Caroline O. (De Groff) Blair. Extended mention of Chauncey B. Blair is made elsewhere in this history. The Blair family is an old and distinguished one in America.

Following his elementary schooling, Henry A. Blair attended Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, until 1871. He then began his business career in the Merchants National Bank of Chicago. Inherent in him were the fine personal character and strength which had made his father one of the most notable figures in the financial his-

tory of early Chicago. Like him, he was conservative, absolutely conscientious, and was actuated by a very real desire to be of service to all who came to him.

Although by choice and training he was anxious to continue his banking career, at this point failing health made an out-of-door life imperative. In 1881 he took up ranching in the Big Horn Mountain region on Powder River, Wyoming, which location was at that time one hundred and twenty-five miles from the railroad. A strong character, of engaging personality, his honesty, integrity and resourceful ability speedily won for him there, not only the respect and esteem of his fel-

low-members in the Western Cattlemen's Association, but financial success as well, in a field hitherto entirely unknown to him.

For nearly ten years he spent four or five months of each year on the range. Then, having entirely regained his health and acquired much valuable business experience as well, he returned to his former place in the Merchant's National Bank, in Chicago, and was made vice-president. He so continued until that bank was merged with the Corn Exchange National Bank, in 1902.

In later years Henry A. Blair also was vice-president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and then, after consolidation, was a director and was vice-president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company.

It was back in 1904 that he was made receiver for three of Chicago's street-car lines. As a result of his judgment, and largely through his efforts, the management of the North Chicago Street Railway, the West Chicago Street Railway, and the West Division Street Railway was united, in 1907, in the Chicago Railways Company.

In 1911 he was similarly instrumental in uniting the ownership and management of Chicago's elevated lines, in the Chicago Elevated Railways Collateral Trust. He was trustee of that trust until 1916.

In 1913 he was made president of the Chicago Railways Company, and was later made chairman of the board of operation and president of the Chicago Surface Lines, following a further reorganization.

To a very large extent the development of Chicago's transportation facilities, in the decades just passed, has been guided by the

wisdom and integrity and the genius for reorganization of Henry A. Blair.

Mr. Blair was also a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company, and of the Elgin National Watch Company.

Henry A. Blair was married, February 19, 1878, to Miss Grace E. Pearce, of Chicago, daughter of John Irving Pearce and Margaret (Wilkins) Pearce, pioneer residents of Chicago. Mr. Pearce was the owner of valuable real estate here, and was distinguished as a banker, hotel owner, as a trustee of the University of Illinois, and as a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair have two daughters: Natalie Blair Higinbotham Bradley, and Anita C. Blair. There are four grandchildren: Priscilla Higinbotham, Blair Higinbotham, Bruce Higinbotham, deceased, and Cameron F. Bradley.

Mr. Blair was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church and he was vestryman there for many years.

He also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, Caxton Club, Onwentsia, Old Elm, Chicago Golf Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Shoreacres, the Racquet Club, and others.

He was very fond of the out-of-doors and greatly enjoyed golf and hunting.

Henry A. Blair died February 15, 1932. Chicago is truly indebted to the foresight, the strength, the powers of organization, and to the personal character that made Mr. Blair one of the great figures in the history of transportation in America.



Lyman Blair

LYMAN BLAIR

THE LATE Lyman Blair of Chicago was born in the town of Cortland, New York, November 9, 1815, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair.

As a young man he came West in company with Chauncey B. Blair, his brother, to Michigan City, Indiana. He became a leading merchant there, and was well known all over the state of Indiana, for he and his brother were equally prominent in the early grain history of the Central States.

In September, 1863, he moved to Chicago where he established his home. He later became president of the Chicago Board of Trade; and was interested, too, in the packing industry. He was also a large stockholder in the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, of which institution his brother was the distinguished president.

The two brothers, Lyman Blair and Chauncey B. Blair, were throughout their lives remarkably devoted to each other.

Among Lyman Blair's other large business interests should be mentioned his connection with the development of Chicago's street railways and of the gas company of that day. He was also president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Lyman Blair was married March 25, 1851, to Miss Mary Frances De Groff, a sister of

the wife of Chauncey B. Blair, and a daughter of Amos T. and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair became the parents of the following children: Emma Josephine Blair (deceased), Caroline Frances Blair (deceased), Mary Hannah Blair, Anna Eliza Blair (deceased), and Lyman Blair. Their daughter, Mary H. Blair, is the wife of the late Chauncey Keep of Chicago, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair were devoted members of the late Bishop Cheney's Church. Mrs. Blair died February 8, 1913.

The close of Lyman Blair's life here came just before he reached his sixty-eighth birthday. His passing was a great loss to Chicago, for he had borne a large share in the development of its early history. He was a great friend of young men, ever a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who knew him. He was noted and loved for this quality of his nature. "He had great executive power and used it for the good of his fellowmen."

Lyman Blair died September 25, 1883, honored by everyone for the good that his life had wrought and for the unfailing integrity which characterized everything he did.

CHAUNCEY KEEP

CHAUNCEY KEEP was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, August 20, 1853, a son of Henry and Phebe (McCluer) Keep. He is a descendant of John Keep who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1660, and of Governor Roger Walcott of that state. His family moved to Chicago, Illinois, when the son was an infant, and there he attended public school.

With the passing of subsequent years he filled a place of ever-increasing importance in the life of Chicago.

He was very prominently identified with many of our largest business interests, being a director of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, of the Pullman Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, of which he was also vice-president, and of the Elgin National Watch Company. He was a trustee of the estate of the late Marshall Field, of the Field Museum of Natural History, the New York Trust Company, and the United States Trust Company. He was a partner in the Raymond Lead Company.

Mr. Keep was married January 19, 1888, in Chicago, to Miss Mary H. Blair, a daughter of Lyman and Mary F. (De Groff) Blair. Mr. and Mrs. Keep became the parents of three children: Margaret (Mrs. James C.

Hutchins, Jr.), the late Captain Henry Blair Keep, and Katharine (Mrs. Robert A. Gardner).

Captain Henry Blair Keep was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1891. He attended the Coulter School, the Hill School, and graduated from Yale University in the class of 1915. He enlisted for service at the outbreak of the World War and, after training at Fort Sheridan and Camp Green, he went overseas and almost immediately began active duty. He was killed in the Battle of the Argonne October 5, 1918.

Chauncey Keep was an Episcopalian by faith. He also was a member of the Chicago Club, University Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Literary Club, Onwentsia Club, Chicago Golf Club, the Old Elm Club, Shoreacres Golf Club, and the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Keep's long life among us came to its end here just before he reached his seventy-sixth birthday. His interests were remarkably many and varied, his success such as has seldom been equalled in the entire history of Chicago, and he was respected and honored by everyone because of the rare fineness and worth of his character and because of the absolute integrity that distinguished everything he did.

Chauncey Keep died August 12, 1929.

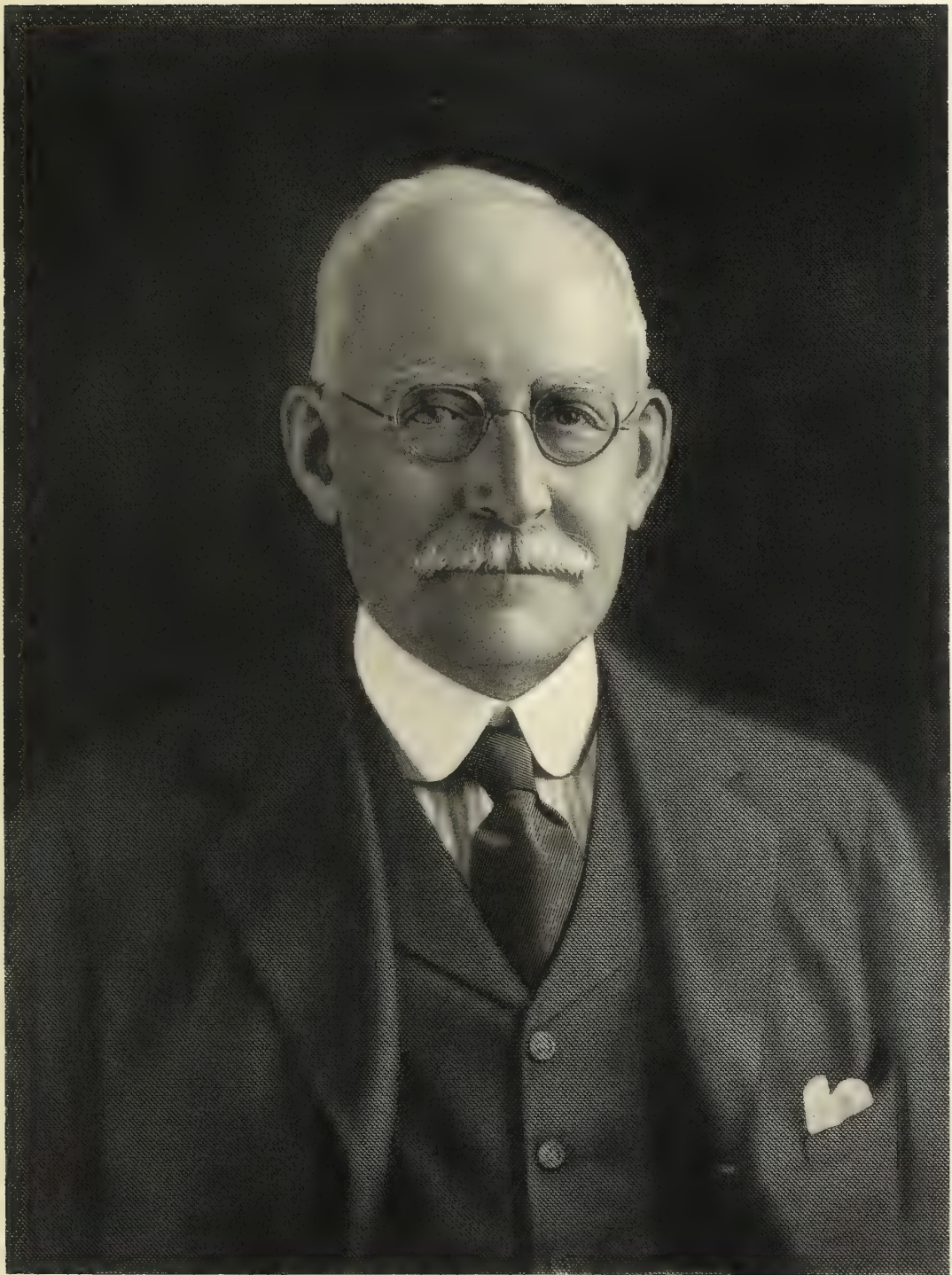


Photo. 10-25

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Chauncey Kelsey



Henry Blair Hoop



Frank Billings

FRANK BILLINGS

DOCTOR BILLINGS was born at Highland, Iowa County, Wisconsin, April 2, 1854, a son of Henry M. and Ann (Bray) Billings. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state. Matriculating at the Northwestern University Medical School, he was graduated from that institution in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also received the degree of Master of Science from the Northwestern University in 1890, and the degree of Doctor of Science from Harvard University in 1915. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Wisconsin in 1924, from Northwestern University in 1926 and from the University of Chicago in 1927, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cincinnati University in 1925.

After completing his course at the Northwestern University Medical School and serving an internship in 1881-2 in the Cook County Hospital, Doctor Billings established himself in the practice of medicine at Chicago, and, for nearly fifty years, he was one of the ablest men in this field of activity in this city. To further his education he went abroad and took post-graduate courses at Vienna, London and Paris in 1885-6, during which time he studied under some of the most noted instructors.

For sixteen years Doctor Billings was actively identified in various capacities with the Northwestern University, and during this period he rendered most efficient service to that institution. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1882 until 1885; Professor of Physical Diagnosis from 1886 until 1891; and Professor of Medicine from 1891 until 1898. Since the latter date he had been Professor of Medicine at Rush Medical College (University of Chicago), and had also been Dean of the Faculty of the same institution since 1900. From 1901 until 1905 he was Professorial Lecturer at the University of Chicago, and from the latter date until 1924, he was Professor of Medicine at the same institution, and Professor Emeritus since that time. He also served as Attending and Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian, the

Children's Memorial, St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Cook County and Provident hospitals for many years, and was President of the Illinois State Board of Charities and of the State Charities Commission from 1906 until 1912.

During the World War Doctor Billings rendered valuable and efficient service to his country in various ways, giving generously of his time and means for the winning of the war. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the American Red Cross Council, and of the Illinois State Council of Defense. He was also Chairman of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917. He also served as Major of the Medical corps of the United States Army as aide to the governor of Illinois in the organization of advisory medical boards for army draft. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces and in the office of Provost Marshal General, and office of Surgeon General from February 1, 1918, until June 28, 1919. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Colonel, Medical Reserve Corps. In 1922 he was promoted to Brigadier General, Medical Reserve Corps. The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred upon him by the United States War Department in May, 1919. In 1927 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. He also received the Order of Leopold, from Belgium.

He retired from active practice in 1924 at the age of seventy.

Doctor Billings was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, of which he was president in 1890, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1902-4, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis of which he was president in 1907, and the Association of American Physicians, of which he was president in 1906. He was President of the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1922. He was also a valued member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, University,

Saddle and Cycle, City and Glen View clubs, and was prominent in both social and professional circles.

He was married May 26, 1887 to Dane Ford Brawley, of Washington, D. C., and of this union was born one daughter, Margaret, who was married June 3, 1916, to George R. Nichols, Jr., of Chicago, who died

October 10, 1919, leaving two sons, Frank Billings Nichols and George Roseman Nichols III. Mrs. Billings died October 2, 1896, and is mourned by all who knew her.

Dr. Frank Billings died September 20, 1932. He will be remembered as one of the most distinguished men of his generation.

JAMES A. PATTEN

THE LATE James A. Patten, of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born at Somonauk, Illinois, later known as Freeland Corners, May 8, 1852, a son of Alexander R. and Agnes (Beveridge) Patten. His parents were pioneers in the development of that part of Illinois.

Alexander R. Patten was born on a farm near East Greenwich, Washington County, New York, August 14, 1823. When he was four years old, his father died. It was in 1844 that his mother, sister Martha, brother Robert, and he, came to Illinois and established their home at Somonauk.

After farming for four years, Alexander R. Patten and James H. Beveridge, who later became his brother-in-law, started a general store at Somonauk Corners. In 1854 Mr. Patten moved to Sandwich, Illinois, where he established the first store in that village.

Alexander R. Patten was married, February 18, 1851, to Agnes Beveridge, a daughter of George and Ann (Hoy) Beveridge. She was born in Greenwich, New York, June 17, 1829, and had come to Illinois with her parents in 1842.

Alexander R. Patten and his wife filled, more and more, an indispensable place in the life of their community. "The History of Somonauk United Presbyterian Church" gives a very interesting record of them. They were exceptionally admirable and enjoyable people. Alexander R. Patten died, at his home in Sandwich, June 23, 1863. Mrs. Patten continued to live in Sandwich until her mother died in 1865; then she moved to

the old Beveridge farm to be near her aged father. In 1874 she returned to Sandwich. The last years of her life she lived with her son, James A. Patten, in Evanston. There she died, July 9, 1909, in her eighty-first year. She is still remembered for the rare beauty of her nature.

From his parents, James A. Patten inherited the qualities of strong character, of integrity, and of real worth that distinguished his later career.

He attended country schools near his home and also went to Northwestern Academy at Evanston, Illinois. Then he clerked in the country store owned by Culver Brothers at Sandwich. After that he worked on his uncle's farm, near there, at twenty dollars a month.

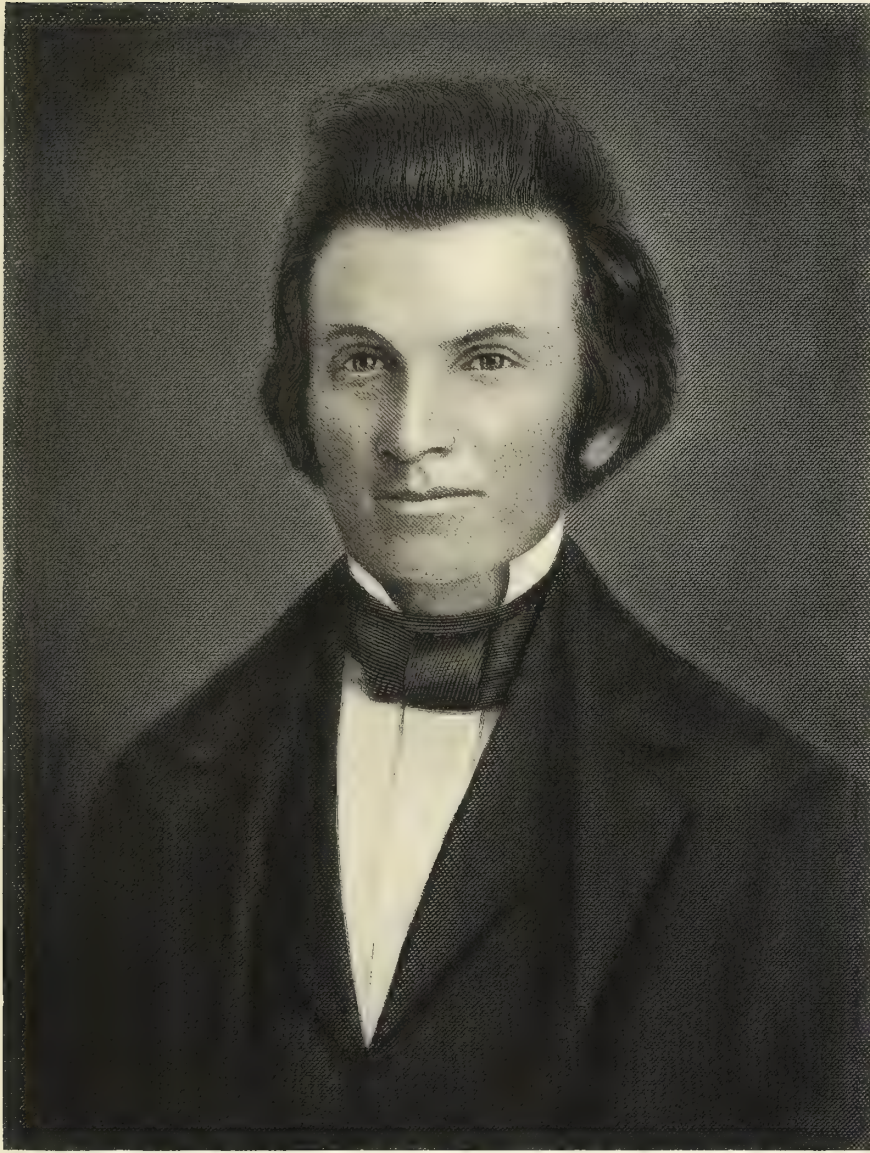
It was in 1874 that he came to Chicago. Here he became connected with the State Grain Inspection Department, and was thus engaged until 1878. From 1878 to 1880 he worked for the grain firm of G. P. Comstock & Company. Then he and his brother, George W. Patten, and Hiram J. Coon established a grain shipping business of their own. Then for some years the Patten brothers were in the grain commission business by themselves. George W. Patten died September 30, 1910.

In 1903 James A. Patten became a member of the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, and he continued with its successor, Bartlett, Frazier Company.

He became a figure of the greatest consequence in the markets of the world. The de-



James A. Patton



Alexander Robertson Pallen



Agnes Beveridge Patten

tails of his vast operations are extensively recorded elsewhere in the history of Illinois and of this country.

He learned the first fundamentals of the grain business in early boyhood on the farm, helping to raise grain and to harvest it and sell it. He came to Chicago and there learned the methods of its inspection. He worked for a brokerage house and learned the commission business. From that point he continued to build the remarkable career that placed him at the top of his profession with the title of "Wheat King."

He was also a director in many corporations, among them being The Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the City National Bank of Evanston, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company.

April 9, 1885, Mr. Patten married Miss Amanda Buchanan, of Chicago, a daughter of James and Sophronia Foster (Ballou) Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Patten became the parents of a daughter and two sons: Agnes Patten, Thomas Beveridge Patten (deceased) and John Lourie Patten. The family home has long been maintained on Ridge Avenue in Evanston.

Mr. Patten was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club, the Evanston Club, Westmoreland Country Club, the Chicago Club, and the Glen View Country Club, of which he was a charter member.

Mr. Patten will be remembered for his generosity probably long after most of the other elements of his career are forgotten.

He was a great giver, wise in discrimination. In proportion to his wealth he probably gave as much money for public benefit as any philanthropist in the history of Chicago. He did a great deal for Northwestern University, the Evanston Hospital Association, the Presbyterian Home of Evanston, the Chicago Fresh Air Hospital, the Old Peoples Home of Chicago, the United Charities, the Visiting Nurses Association of Chicago, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America and many other kindred organizations.

Following the death of Mr. Patten, Vice President Dawes made the following statement:

"Mr. Patten was a friend of all mankind and his generous heart responded to any call for service, however humble or great its nature. In our home community of Evanston, to which he was a great benefactor, to the city of Chicago, and to his country, his death means a great loss."

We quote further the statement of Walter Dill Scott, the president of Northwestern University:

"In the death of Mr. Patten every member of Northwestern University feels that he has lost a friend. Mr. Patten possessed those human qualities that endeared him more and more with the passing of years. His honesty, his sincerity, his wisdom, his generosity, were such that he commanded the respect and the affection of all of us who had the privilege of associating with him."

James A Patten died at his home in Evanston, Illinois, December 8, 1928, in his seventy-seventh year. His life accomplished good that is beyond estimate.

VICTOR FREMONT LAWSON

VICTOR FREMONT LAWSON was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 9, 1850, a son of Iver and Malinda (Nordvig) Lawson, both of whom were of Norwegian descent. Iver Lawson was a worthy father of the son he begot, and he, too, left his influence on Chicago, where for years he was a leader among the constructive forces that built earlier Chicago. He developed a large business as a real-estate dealer; and he also served as the city marshal, being the last man to hold that office. The Chicago Fire not only depleted his fortune, but impaired his health, and he died two years afterwards, leaving the management of his estate to his son, Victor Fremont Lawson.

As a lad, Victor F. Lawson grew up in the midst of the thriving city on the shores of Lake Michigan. He attended its public schools, and later went to Phillips Andover Academy, in the latter institution preparing for Harvard University; but too close application resulted in symptoms of tuberculosis, and he was sent into the great woods of Minnesota, where his health was fully restored.

Mr. Lawson was interested in newspaper work from early boyhood, and earned his first money by working in the circulation department of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. When he assumed the management of his father's estate, in 1873, the portion of it in which he was the most interested was the plant of the *Daily Scandinavian*, which his father and John Anderson and Knud Langland had founded some years previously. This plant occupied the same site as the old Chicago Daily News printing house, 15 North Wells Street.

It was in the plant of the *Scandinavian* that the *Chicago Daily News* was founded on Christmas Day, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, William H. Daugherty and Percy Meggy, with a capital of \$45,000. The first copies for the public were issued January 2, 1876, and, from that day until the present, the *Chicago Daily News* has been a Chicago institution. In less than a year Mr. Lawson became its owner. The young publisher,

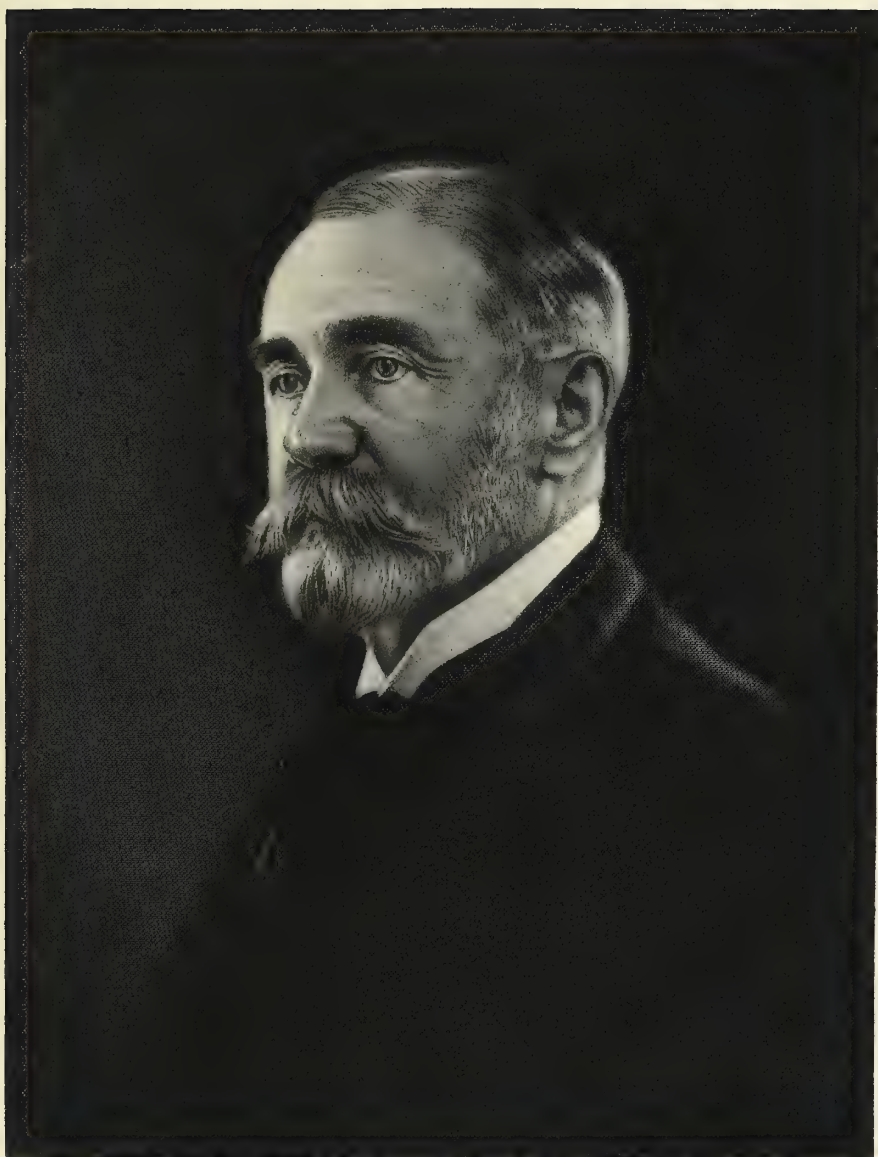
however, realized the necessity of having first-class men associated with him, and six months after he bought the paper he sold a third interest in it to Mr. Stone so as to retain him as editor-in-chief. These two maintained their association until 1888, when Mr. Stone sold his interest to Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson's policies from the start were broad and comprehensive, and he always sought wider fields. In 1878 he purchased the assets of the suspended old *Chicago Evening Post*, and its Associated Press franchise; in 1881 what was first called the *Morning News*, but later became the *Record*, was established, and both the evening and morning papers gained in circulation and prestige.

The Associated Press of today is the outcome of a long and bitter fight, led by Mr. Lawson, as president, and later as chairman of the Board of Control and chairman of the Executive Committee, between a few New York newspapers and other newspapers of the East and West. Because of the monumental work accomplished in this connection by Mr. Lawson, Samuel Bowles of the *Springfield Republican* named him the most useful citizen of the United States.

Mr. Lawson established a world-wide news service of his own in 1898, and during the Spanish-American War was able to give to his readers first-hand reports, the *Daily News* having its own dispatch boat in the Caribbean Sea; three correspondents on the flagship of Commodore Dewey; as well as a corps of correspondents with General Shafter's army in Cuba. Following the close of the war the foreign service was further expanded to cover all of the leading capitals of Europe and the Far East. During the World War the *Daily News* offices in Berlin, Paris and London rendered a service that made this paper one of international importance.

During all the years that Mr. Lawson was working to make his paper the great journal it has become, he was not neglectful of other responsibilities which rest upon those who possess wealth and influence. He was a most liberal contributor, not only of money, but



Victor J. Lawson

also of time and influence, toward the erection of the present buildings of the University Club, the Union League Club and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; and he gave large sums of money to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Chicago Theological Seminary, and to numerous benevolent institutions and enterprises, many located in foreign fields.

It was largely through the efforts of Victor F. Lawson that the postal savings banks were established, and he was often spoken of as "the father of postal savings banks."

One of the accomplishments of his long and useful life which he held especially close to his heart was the Daily News Fresh Air Sanitarium on Simmons Island, Lincoln Park, which was erected at a cost of \$250,000, two-thirds of which amount he paid himself. He also established the Daily News Fresh Air Fund.

During all of his mature years he was a consistent member of and most generous contributor to the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, and he lived according to the highest conception of Christian manhood.

For more than a quarter of a century he conducted the Daily News Free Lectures, which he established, and he was noted the world over for his untiring labors for better government, and for his many and varied philanthropies.

In 1880 Mr. Lawson was married to Miss Jessie Bradley, a daughter of Henry Bradley, one of Chicago's prominent citizens during the latter part of the last century. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson first established their home at 317 La Salle Avenue. Changes in the locality eventually led them to seek a new homesite, and they erected a beautiful residence at 1500 Lake Shore Drive. They also owned a charming summer cottage at Green Lake, Wisconsin, and a country estate of 2,500 acres, which he developed into a magnificent property, including an excellent golf course. He named it Lone Tree Farm. From this property he constructed a model paved highway to the village of Green Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were very deeply devoted to each other. The tie between them was so close that when death claimed her, in

October, 1914, Mr. Lawson suffered a blow from which he never recovered.

When the news was flashed over the world, August 19, 1925, that the celebrated, kindly, scholarly man of affairs, Victor F. Lawson, had been gathered to his fathers, it is no exaggeration to say that the mourning was universal. Messages of genuine sorrow poured in from men in every rank of life. Those who in life had differed from him in religion, politics, and general policies, in his death united in praising him in unstinted terms. The highest dignitary in the land, as well as the poorest mother whose child had been restored to health through his benefactions, all attested to the greatness and humanitarianism of the one they mourned.

Perhaps no better estimate of Victor Fremont Lawson can be given than that voiced by President Coolidge and Vice-President Dawes, two men who had long known, admired and worked with him. The former said:

"For a long time I have known Victor F. Lawson and of his good works. He rose from humble beginnings to a place of great leadership and influence. He represented what our country extends to all of its inhabitants in the way of opportunity. I can think of no better way to describe his achievements than to say he was a pre-eminent example of a patriotic American."

Vice-President Dawes said:

"Mr. Lawson was a most sincere and conscientious man. To him his place as the editor and publisher of a great newspaper was one of public trusteeship. His positions were taken in accordance with his ideas of what was right, rather than what was popular, and yet he lived to see that that which was right, courageously presented, always received, eventually, general public support.

"He possessed a singularly sympathetic nature and a tender heart. His charities were as numerous and as large as they were unostentatious. A fine public spirit was one of the guiding motives of his life. Seldom was a meeting called for the betterment of civic conditions without the attendance of Victor F. Lawson or without his financial support.

"He was mourned by the whole city, and especially by those who enjoyed his friendship and personal contact with him. We have lost a great and good citizen, a strong and upright leader and a friend to all in need."

In addition to these comments, many others were received from members of the cabinet, leading educators, heads of great industrial, commercial and financial houses, civic workers the world over, church dignitaries, fellow publishers and newspapermen, members of both houses of the National Assembly and of different state assemblies, all uniting in voicing their feeling of great personal loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson had no children, but he himself was the eldest of the five children born to his parents. His brothers and sisters are: Carolina Lawson, who died September 29, 1916, as the wife of William Harrison Bradley, United States Consul-General to Canada, and mother of Mary Linda Bradley and Marion Kari Bradley; Alvin Luther Law-

son, who was born July 24, 1855, died September 15, 1856; Emma Ivarina Lawson, who was born October 9, 1859, died January 23, 1864; and Iver Norman Lawson, who had two children, Evelyn, who married Clark Cavenee of Chicago, and Iver Norman Lawson, Jr.

Chicago gave to the world Victor Fremont Lawson, and he gave to the place of his nativity a prestige it is doubtful if it would possess had he not lived and labored so wisely and well in its midst. In dying he left behind him not only the great newspaper which he had placed in a unique position in the journalistic world, but numerous other institutions he had either founded or helped to develop, and a name which will endure as an outstanding synonym of remarkable accomplishment and fine citizenship. All that is mortal of Victor Fremont Lawson has passed on, but the vital principles for which he stood and labored continue in effect.

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM was born at Henderson, New York, September 4, 1846, a son of Edwin Burnham and Elizabeth W. Burnham. His father was at one time president of the old Merchant's Exchange and was head of a wholesale drug concern.

Mr. Burnham was educated in the Chicago public schools and high school, and in a private school in Waltham, Massachusetts. In later years he received degrees from many institutions of learning, including his M.A. from Harvard University.

He commenced the practice of architecture in 1872 as a draftsman, and, in 1873, a partnership was formed with John W. Root, the firm being known as Burnham & Root. Mr. Root died in 1891, and three years later D. H. Burnham & Company was formed with E. R. Graham as partner. In 1910 Mr. Burnham's two sons, Hubert Burnham and Daniel H. Burnham, Jr., were admitted to the firm as partners.

Mr. Burnham's firms designed a prodigious number of buildings in cities from coast to coast, and in Europe. A few of the best known being: The Rookery, The Monadnock Building, The Masonic Temple, The Illinois Trust Bank Building, the Marshall Field & Company stores, The First National Bank Building, The Edison Building, The Continental & Commercial Bank Building (City National), Railway Exchange, Orchestra Hall, The Peoples Gas Building, and the Field Museum of Natural History—all in Chicago; The Ford Building, The Dime Savings Building, and The Whitney Building, in Detroit; The Fuller Building, Wanamaker's store, Gimbel's store, and The Equitable Building, in New York; The Union Trust Building, The Oliver Building, First National Building, The Frick Building, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in Pittsburgh; the Land Title Building, and Wanamaker's stores, in Philadelphia; The Mills, and Chronicle Building, in San Francisco; and the

United States Post Office, and the Union Station, in Washington, D. C.

In a career full of great achievements, three things stand out most prominently in Mr. Burnham's record: the development of the steel skeleton for buildings, the superintendence of the design and construction of the World's Fair of 1893, and the creation of the Chicago Plan. He first conceived the idea of doing away with the heavy masonry walls of buildings, and, instead, constructing buildings and walls on a framework of steel. The change permitted the construction of the high buildings of today which are all monuments to his genius.

Mr. Burnham was himself an able designer, but his greatest quality was his genius for enlisting the co-operation of other able men, and co-ordinating their work into one successful result. This faculty was strikingly exhibited in his work in the building of the World's Fair. In 1890 he was appointed Chief of Construction, and, later, was given additional authority with the title of Director of Works. He had direct charge of preparing the grounds and designing and constructing the buildings; the formation, control and management of the guards; transportation and other services, except control of the exhibits. He surrounded himself with the ablest architects, artists and engineers in America and secured from them the most enthusiastic co-operation.

Following the World's Fair he devoted more and more time to city planning, and, in later years, he devoted most of his time to this work in which he attained such distinguished success. He was head of the commission which made a plan for San Francisco. In 1901 he was appointed chairman of the Senate Commission to make a plan for the development of Washington, D. C., the national capitol, which plan has been followed in subsequent developments. He was appointed the first chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, established by Congress in 1910. He was appointed by President Taft to prepare plans for the development of Manila and the building of the summer capital of the Philippines at Baguio. He was chairman

of the Board of Supervision of Cleveland, Ohio, which made plans for the development of the city and its civic center.

The dream of Mr. Burnham's life was the realization of the Plan of Chicago. He lived to see his completed plan receive the official endorsement of the city and the approval of the leading architects of the world. The subsequent marvelous improvements of the city, carried out under the direction of the Chicago Plan Commission, have adhered closely to the Burnham Plan.

January 20, 1876, Daniel H. Burnham married Miss Margaret Sherman, daughter of John B. Sherman. Mr. Sherman was one of the original organizers of the Union Stockyards Company, of which he was president for 30 years. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Chicago, and a director in that bank. He was also president of the South Park Board. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of the following children: Ethel (Mrs. A. B. Wells), John Burnham, Hubert Burnham, Margaret (Mrs. B. F. Stower) and Daniel H. Burnham, Jr.

In closing this outline of Mr. Burnham's life it seems fitting that a few lines from his Plan of Chicago, which have been repeated frequently in many cities, should be quoted. Here is an inspiring message from a great man to all future planners of cities:

"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make Big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be 'order' and your beacon 'beauty'!"

Daniel Hudson Burnham died, in Heidelberg, Germany, June 1, 1912. In Mr. Burnham's will there was made a \$50,000 bequest to the Art Institute of Chicago, the income to be used to establish an architectural library. This library has since been established and named by the Art Institute "The Burnham Library of Architecture."

CHARLES DEERING

CHARLES DEERING, one of the great leaders in one of the greatest industries in the world, was born July 31, 1852, in South Paris, Maine, a son of William and Abby Reed (Barbour) Deering. He was a descendant of Roger Deering who came to this country from Devonshire, England, in 1663 and settled in Kittery, Maine.

Charles Deering was but nine years old when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and at the age of seventeen he expressed a strong desire for a naval career. His father did not approve the plan, but decided that it would be unwise to deny his son the right to carry out his most cherished ambition.

Accordingly, in June, 1869, Charles Deering completed his schooling at Kents Hill, Maine, and was appointed a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated there with the second highest honors of his class in 1873. During the four years at the naval academy, Mr. Deering not only won distinction in the class room, but in an equally outstanding manner won the respect and the affection of all his associates.

Soon after his graduation he served on the flagship of the European Squadron, and was later assigned to duty in Asiatic waters. At that time, because of his courtesy and amiability, and his tact in transacting affairs with foreign officials, he was asked by General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant to serve as their personal escort in their travels in the Far East.

In all, Mr. Deering spent twelve years in the Navy, and he received all the promotions and all the distinctions available to a man of his years.

In 1881 the business burdens and responsibilities of his father, William Deering, had increased to such a degree that he felt it essential to have his son's help in connection with the vast enterprises of the Deering Harvester Company, so Charles Deering resigned from the Navy, May 1, 1881, at the age of twenty-nine years.

We quote here from a comment on his subsequent work:

"In the development of the Deering Har-

vester Company, and in the organization of the International Harvester Company, any provincialism, any narrowness of thought, would have been fatal. Here was the great demand for initiative and breadth of vision. Charles Deering, upon entering the business, was made secretary of the company. He conceived the idea of securing control of the sources of supply of all the raw materials required in the manufacture of the products of the company. This great contribution to the theory of business made by Mr. Deering became the foundation on which rests the success of many of our great industrial corporations today. The Deering Harvester Company was merged into the International Harvester Company in 1902."

Charles Deering was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Harvester Company, and from 1902 to 1910, he filled that office with distinction.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, who served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said of Mr. Deering:

"I knew him intimately, and was often consulted by him, and had good opportunity to pass on his qualifications. I always liked to do business with him. Like his father, he was quick to perceive a point and was equally clear in expressing his opinion in regard to all that was presented to him. The whole Deering family, from Mr. William Deering to both sons, had remarkable ability, and their moral attitude towards every question that came before them for consideration was the highest. I entertained for all of them a deep and abiding affection."

November 3, 1875, Mr. Deering married Miss Anna Rogers Case, daughter of Rear-Admiral Augustus Ludlow Case, United States Navy, and Anna (Rogers) Case. She passed away at Newport, October 31, 1876. One son was born of this union, Charles William Case Deering. He passed away May 12, 1924.

January 2, 1883, Mr. Deering was united in marriage to Miss Marion Denison



Munroe 2000

Approved by Campbell, NY

Charles Deering



E. Ripley

Whipple, daughter of Major-General William Denison Whipple, United States Army, and Caroline Mary (Cooke) Whipple. Three children were born: Roger Deering; Marion Deering, who married Chauncey McCormick; and Barbara Deering, who married Richard Ely Danielson.

Charles Deering died February 5, 1927, at his estate near Miami, Florida, in his seventy-fifth year.

Those who knew Charles Deering knew him as a sincere gentleman for whom the greatest values lay in those human joys with which he surrounded himself—his family, his birds, his gardens, his pictures, his books, and his friends. All will remember him for his courtliness, his kindliness, his joviality, and his simple sincerity. Charles Deering was one of the most distinguished men of his day in America.

EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY

EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 30, 1845, a descendent of an old New England family. His father, Charles P. Ripley, was a native of Vermont, moving to Dorchester during his early manhood and entering the grocery business. Mr. Ripley received his early education in the public schools of Dorchester, graduating from high school in 1862.

One morning, shortly after his graduation, he and H. D. Mack, later general agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at Rock Island, Illinois, started afoot for Boston to begin their business life. Mr. Ripley secured a job with Frost & Company, wholesale milliners, at the munificent salary of \$75.00 a year, with the promise of a New Year's present of possibly \$20.00 more if he did his work well. Shortly afterward, discovering that his friend had found a job paying \$3.00 a week, he was encouraged to try for a more lucrative position, and soon found an opening as shipping clerk with J. C. Conovers & Company, wholesale dealers in woolens, where he too received \$3.00 a week.

Presently Mr. Mack, in the course of a conversation with an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was asked if he knew of a promising boy who would like to work for the railroad company. Mack immediately communicated with his chum, Ripley, who forthwith applied and was accepted for the position of contracting agent for the Star Union Line, the fast freight line of the Penn-

sylvania System. His duties required him to travel, chiefly about New England, developing traffic for his company, much of his journeying being by horse and buggy where rail service was not available. This was in 1868 and marked the beginning of his railroad career. Mr. Ripley often stated that previous to this time he had never premeditated railroad work—he just happened on to it.

October 4, 1871, Mr. Ripley married Miss Frances E. Harding, of Dorchester. This date, he often remarked, was the corner-stone of his career. For nearly half a century he and his wife were devoted companions. His tribute to her at the banquet given at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, in honor of his seventieth birthday anniversary, will long be remembered. Raising his glass to "that gray-haired lady in the balcony" he said:

"Before proceeding, I desire here to pay tribute of praise to her who forty-four years ago joined her fortunes to mine and who ever since has provided the comforts and rest of a quiet home; who twice has accompanied me through the valley of the shadow of death; who has watched over me mentally, morally and physically, and who is mainly responsible for such success as I have had in conserving mind and body. I ask you, friends, to join in drinking to the health of my wife."

In 1872 he was appointed New England agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and in 1875 was appointed general eastern agent for the territory ex-

tending from Buffalo to the Atlantic seaboard. In 1878 he was made general freight agent and transferred to the general offices of the company in Chicago, where, in the suburb of Riverside, his home was made for the remainder of his life. From the beginning of his career loyalty to his employer and hard work were his cardinal principles and the thoroughness with which he performed his duties, and the value of the experience he gained were further recognized by his appointment to the position of traffic manager in 1887, an office created at that time, and by his transfer the following year to the Operating Department as general manager, in which position he continued until August, 1890. He then left the service of the Burlington route to become third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, with which he remained until he accepted January 1, 1896, the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, generally known as "the Santa Fe."

When he assumed control of the Santa Fe, the company was just emerging from bankruptcy, its lines lightly constructed, and its equipment so inadequate and antiquated that economical operation was impossible. His first task was the physical rehabilitation of the road. In this task he was seriously handicapped because of the difficulty in obtaining credit. However, by judicious handling of such resources as were available, this obstacle was gradually overcome, credit firmly established, and the work of rebuilding went steadily on until the Santa Fe was regarded as one of the best railroads, both physically and financially, in the United States.

He was a man of wide vision, adapting his policies to the advancement of the times. Although distinctly progressive, he never could be called a dreamer. Initially the Santa Fe was the conception of a dreamer,—Cyrus K. Holliday—and at times it appeared as though he had dreamed a half century ahead of his time. Two receiverships at short intervals, the second coming with the panic of 1893, nearly extinguished any hope that it could be made profitable. Derided as a

streak of rust beginning at Chicago and disappearing in the sands of the desert, its ambition to become a transcontinental carrier seemed to have burdened it beyond redemption with unprofitable mileage. Mr. Ripley, however, saw both a future for this road and the steps to attain it. Competition was widely distributed and intense. No other road with a Chicago terminal had its own line to the Pacific coast. It was practically the Santa Fe against the field, but this fact never daunted the man at its head. San Francisco was then the only ocean port of importance in California and it was essential to reach it in order to participate effectively in trans-Pacific traffic. Heretofore the Santa Fe could not land its freight in San Francisco, save over a competitive connection. Mr. Ripley proceeded to acquire the San Joaquin Valley line, which gave the Santa Fe its own rails into San Francisco. With his terminals thus fixed at Chicago and on the Pacific coast, he rested content within his own territory.

Beyond the fight he made for proper recognition in territory served by the Santa Fe, Mr. Ripley indulged in no offensive measures. His energies were devoted to the development of local territory. His strong hand made the Santa Fe pay, and the great empire of the Southwest owes much of its development to his policy of building extensions into vast, sparsely settled regions, capable, however, of settlement and production if only transportation were furnished.

Emerson has said that "Every great institution is the lengthening shadow of a single man" and this statement cannot be better illustrated than in the relation of E. P. Ripley to the Santa Fe. As local development was the keynote of his external policy, his internal executive policy he summed up in three words—"organize, deputize, supervise." In carrying out this policy he endeavored to select his men with great care, charged them with full responsibility for their respective departments, and then held them answerable for results. He also perceived clearly the respective rights and interests of the public, the employees, and the stockholders in railroad

operation, and his administration was marked by his impartial consideration and fair balancing of these three somewhat divergent interests.

When, as an emergency measure of the World War, the United States government took over the operation of the railroads of the country in 1918, Mr. Ripley remained with the corporation as president to look after the interests of the stockholders, vice-president W. B. Storey becoming Federal manager of the railroad. On January 1, 1920, he resigned the presidency, being succeeded by Mr. Storey, and became chairman of the board of directors with advisory duties.

In resigning from active participation in the affairs of the Santa Fe, his feeling that he had fulfilled his task and that a younger man should assume the burden, is set forth in a letter to a friend, written a short time before his death. He said: "I have laid down the load I have carried for twenty-four years, and shall sit on the fence and see the trains go by. The board insisted on making me its chairman, but it was the understanding that while I would be ready to advise, I would not work. I hated to give up the presidency, but it would not have been fair to keep the procession from moving up and giving the younger men a chance."

What he did speaks for itself. What he was can be but dimly outlined to those who did not know him. A somewhat massive, rugged build, and a deep, full voice, suggested force as a dominant characteristic, but an unmistakable twinkle of the eye betrayed another side. He was in truth a happy combination of sturdy New England traits, with the open friendliness, humor and frankness of the West. In his community life he was public-spirited, supporting every worth-while undertaking. To individual need he extended a helping hand. With little interest in accumulating money his attention was centered on railway problems. Indefatigable and thorough in work, in play he had the zest of youth. He was especially fond of music, and an habitual reader with a wide range of interest. Even the brief words which are

quoted in this record show a mastery of English and indicate the essential simplicity, modesty, and directness of his character. He was always approachable, and his sociable disposition drew old and young, high and low alike to him. Another's views were received with minute attention and tolerant respect, and while somewhat blunt and outspoken in his own comment, it was without trace of egotism or malice, and, however heated the discussion, it never ended with loss of friendly regard. With those who knew him intimately the bigness of the man never overshadowed his simple, human friendliness.

Much of the preceding comment has been taken from the *Santa Fe Magazine* of March, 1920, which goes on to say:

"On February 4, 1920, our hearts were saddened by the message that E. P. Ripley, our former president and at that time chairman of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fe, had passed away at his winter home in Santa Barbara, California. To those of us who are familiar with Santa Fe traditions, his death leaves a void that time cannot fill, but which will remain with us as long as the name Santa Fe is used to designate that vast and intricate transportation system with which we are identified."

He died, as he had wished to die, in peace. His passing was in keeping with the calm and contemplative statement he made on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in replying to the tributes paid him by his associates. In closing his acknowledgment he said:

"This is the sunset glow. The shadows will soon begin to lengthen and the road grow more dim; but if I have lived to win the approbation of my contemporaries and to be of benefit to those with whom I have been associated, I can look with complacency on the signs of the closing day and go to my rest content."

During the twenty-four years Mr. Ripley served as president of the Santa Fe he worked to preserve the old missions and atmosphere of early Spanish and pioneer days in the West. In appreciation of his work the bells of the missions tolled at Santa Bar-

bara and Ventura as the funeral cortege passed on the way to Los Angeles. At Santa Barbara flags were at half mast, and all trains on the Santa Fe system and all activities in shops and offices stopped for five minutes at noon on February 7, 1920, in his honor.

His death marked the passing of one of

the last of a great school of railroad builders, each differing in methods and results. Mr. Ripley's work was preëminent for the broad-minded principles by which his duty to all interests was determined and for the intensive development of the great Santa Fe System, which stands as a living, dynamic monument to perpetuate his memory.

THOMAS RIGNEY WILLARD

THE LATE Dr. Thomas R. Willard of Galesburg, Illinois, was born at Groveland, Illinois, November 18, 1844. His parents were Warren and Caroline (Cottle) Willard, pioneer settlers of Tazewell County, Illinois. They moved to Galesburg in 1847, taking their children with them, and that city was Thomas R. Willard's home throughout all the rest of his long and very useful life, a period of more than eighty years.

He graduated from Knox College in 1866 with the degree of A.B. In 1869 he received his Master's degree, and the following year the degree of B.D. from Andover.

In 1866-1867 he taught Latin and Greek at Knox. Then he studied at the Chicago Theological Seminary for a year, after which he spent two years at Andover Theological Seminary. Returning to Knox he was instructor of rhetoric and logic there, 1871-1872. He went abroad to study Greek and German at the University of Leipsic, for two years, then he came back to Knox and filled the chair of Greek and German there from 1875 to 1903. He was professor of German until 1912. That year he received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Knox.

He was made dean of Knox, and also was acting president after the retirement of Dr. John H. Finley. In 1912 he was elected a member of the board of trustees.

On July 9, 1873, Professor Willard was married at Batavia, Illinois, to Miss Mary Wolcott. Their children are: Francis C., Nelson W., Alice C., Florence E. and Mary A. (Mrs. Robert F. Clark).

Both Dr. and Mrs. Willard were devout and very helpful members of the Central Congregational Church of Galesburg.

The board of trustees of Knox said of Dr. Willard that for more than sixty years he was connected with the college as student, alumnus, professor, dean, acting president and trustee. No other man ever matched this unique record. The place he made for himself in the college will always remain entirely his own. He bore many degrees, and had about as many official titles in the college as one man could have in a lifetime. But none of them told fully all that he meant to Knox, or adequately evidenced the affection held for him. President Albert Britt of Knox said of him: "Professor Willard probably contributed more to Knox than any other man by his spirit of service and his close touch with college affairs for more than half a century."

He will long be remembered as the finest type of Christian gentleman, and the influences of his life will continue to bear good fruit for many years to come.

Dr. Thomas R. Willard died in his eighty-fifth year, May 5, 1929, honored and beloved.



J. R. Willard

JOHN EDWIN OWENS

DR. JOHN E. OWENS, noted Chicago surgeon and lecturer, died December 21, 1922. He was born at Charleston, Maryland, October 14, 1836, a son of John and Martha J. (Black) Owens. After attending school in Maryland, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1862. He took a special course in surgical anatomy and operative surgery under Dr. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia. He was resident physician in Blockey Hospital of that city until he joined the Union army in 1863, and was assigned to duty in the military hospital at Chicago.

After the war he began private practice in Chicago. He was one of the first surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital, and consulting surgeon at the time of his death. He became chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1869, and he filled this post for over forty years. Since 1888 he was also chief surgeon and later consulting surgeon of the Chicago & North Western Railroad. Dr. Owens was medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, having earned recogni-

tion as an outstanding authority in surgery in the United States. Dr. Owens' lectures, as a professor in surgery, particularly at Rush Medical College, the Women's Medical College, and the Chicago Medical College, were of great interest and value.

John E. Owens was married December 30, 1869, to Miss Althea S. Jamar, of Elkton, Maryland. Their daughter is Mrs. John Crerar, of Chicago.

Dr. Owens and his family belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He was an honorary member of the Association of Chief Railroad Surgeons. He also maintained membership in the American Medical Association, the Chicago Surgical Society, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and in the Illinois State Medical Society. He wrote extensively on the subject of his profession.

Eighty-six years of life were granted Dr. Owens. They were full, helpful years. His passing occasioned much real sorrow.

JOHN CRERAR

JOHN CRERAR was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, January 7, 1857, a son of John and Jane Kate (Hatton) Crerar. He was educated at Kings School at Canterbury, England, and at the University of Glasgow, where he was "stroke" for the crew.

As a boy he entered the employ of a ship-owner at Glasgow, and there he was until 1879. In that year he came to the United States and to Chicago, with letters from Lord Leith of Fyvie to the head of the Joliet Steel Company at Joliet, Illinois. He entered this firm and he continued to be identified with it for the ensuing five years. During this time he acquired much valuable experience.

It was in 1884 that he started in business for himself, and in 1889 he formed a partnership with R. Floyd Clinch as Crerar, Clinch & Company, mine owners and shippers of coal. This business was conducted as a partnership for thirty-four consecutive years. Mr. Crerar retired from the firm October 1, 1923. Since that time the busi-

ness has been conducted under the firm name of the Crerar, Clinch Coal Company.

Mr. Crerar was married June 20, 1900, to Miss Marie G. Owens, of Chicago, a daughter of the late Dr. John E. Owens, celebrated surgeon, of whom extended mention appears elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Crerar have two daughters: Marie Owens and Catherine Hatton Crerar. The family home for many years was on Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Crerar served for a long time as trustee of Saint Luke's Hospital. He was also president of the Saint Andrew's Society, and president of the Canadian Red Cross Fund, 1916-1918. He was a member of the Lanark Rifle Volunteers of Scotland. His clubs were the Chicago Club, Onwentsia, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Casino Club, the Scarborough Club, and the Canada Club of London.

Mr. Crerar died November 30, 1932, in his seventy-sixth year. His life was one of distinguished success and usefulness.



(Top) ENTRANCE TO LEVY MAYER HALL OF LAW

(Bottom) VIEW INCLUDING LEVY MAYER HALL OF LAW, MCKINLOCK CAMPUS,
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



Gen. Meyer

LEVY MAYER

LEVY MAYER was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1858, the son of Henry D. and Clara Mayer.

He received his early education in the Chicago public schools, and entered Yale Law School in 1874, taking honors in both his junior and senior years, being awarded the Betts prize in his junior year.

Upon his graduation in 1876, he became assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, which position he held until 1881. While so engaged, he prepared the first catalogue of the Law Institute, and also edited and revised the manuscript of Judge David Rorer's works on interstate and private international law, and on judicial and execution sales. He also made numerous contributions to legal magazines.

In 1881 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and entered upon the active practice of the law, associating himself with Mr. Adolf Kraus and Mr. William S. Brackett. Mr. Brackett soon afterwards retired, and the firm became Kraus & Mayer, then Kraus, Mayer & Stein, and, in 1893, Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein. Upon Mr. Stein's election to the bench, and Mr. Kraus' retirement, the name of the firm became Moran, Mayer & Meyer, and, after the death of Judge Moran, and the subsequent admission to the firm of Henry Russell Platt, the style thereof became Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of which firm Mr. Mayer remained the senior member until his death, August 14, 1922.

Among some of the large corporations formed by Mr. Mayer are Sears, Roebuck & Company; Hart, Schaffner & Marx; the Pan-American Commission Corporation; the Great Lakes Transit Corporation; the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, Ltd.; and the Chicago & Northwest Granaries Company, Ltd. He was instrumental in forming the merger of the glucose interests, the distilling interests, and the chicle interests. He consolidated the various banking interests which ultimately were merged into the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago. Until his death he remained general counsel of these banks, the interests of which are now

represented in the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. He attended to all of the legal matters connected with the absorption of the Fort Dearborn banks by the Continental and Commercial banks, thereby averting a crisis in the financial interests of Chicago. At the time when an effort was made to convict the large packers in the famous Packers' trial of 1912, he, with others, successfully defended them. He likewise represented the theatrical interests of the country, and successfully defended the owners of the Iroquois Theatre in the litigation which grew out of the disastrous Iroquois fire.

Indeed, there are few large industries in the country which, at some time or other, have not called on him for advice.

He took a leading part in the fight to declare the Eighteenth Amendment unconstitutional, as he always sincerely felt that its adoption was a grave mistake and a real trespass on the personal liberty of the American people.

During the war Mr. Mayer was appointed by Governor Lowden as a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and was made the Chairman of its Committee on Law and Legislation. He was also a member of the War Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention organized in 1919 to frame a new constitution for the State of Illinois, and served on that body until his death.

He was married December 30, 1884, in Chicago, to Rachel Meyer. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer: Hortense Mayer Hirsch, and Madeleine Mayer Low.

Levy Mayer died August 14, 1922. His was one of the greatest legal minds America has ever known.

Mrs. Levy Mayer, in memory of her husband, gave the Levy Mayer Hall of Law to Northwestern University. In addition to giving the money with which this beautiful building has been built, on McKinlock Campus, Chicago, she also provided funds for its maintenance. The quadrangle garden is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer's daughter, Mrs. Hortense Mayer Hirsch.

ABRAHAM MEYER

ABRAHAM MEYER, long a member of the law firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, and one of the best-known lawyers at the Chicago bar, died in Paris, France, May 6, 1933. Mr. Meyer was for many years one of the leading corporation lawyers in this city, specializing particularly in banking law.

He was born in Chicago July 27, 1871, the son of Max A. Meyer and Sarah Frank Meyer. After receiving his preparatory education in the old South Division High School, Mr. Meyer entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later received his LL.B. degree from the law department of Lake Forest University, in 1896, and shortly thereafter began to practice law in the office of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, of which firm he became a member in 1905—the firm now being Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt. Before entering upon the practice of law he spent two years in the old American Trust

and Savings Bank, a constituent of the present Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, of which his firm is counsel. That early association was the inception of his deep interest in banking law and the intricacies of the law of negotiable instruments, in which fields he became recognized as one of the leading authorities of the Chicago bar. His entire professional career was spent in Chicago, and during his long and active practice he handled the legal affairs of many large business concerns.

Mr. Meyer had never married. He was a member of the American, Chicago, and Illinois State Bar Associations, and the Lake Shore Country Club, Standard Club, and Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club of Chicago. He resided at the Drake Towers, 179 Lake Shore Drive. Surviving him are his sisters: Mrs. Levy Mayer, Mrs. Isaac H. Mayer, Mrs. Sydney Stein, and Mrs. Frederic Fecheimer; and his brothers: Carl and Albert Meyer, of Chicago, Illinois.



Abraham Meyer



John B. Nelson

JOHN P. WILSON

JOHN P. WILSON was born July 3, 1844, on a farm near Garden Plain, Whiteside County, Illinois. He was one of thirteen children born to Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson. His father, a native of Scotland, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. His mother belonged to a family of early settlers in the Mississippi valley.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he secured his early education in the neighborhood schools.

At an early age he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness, and which changed the course of his life. Being unfitted for farm work he decided to study for a profession.

He worked his way through Knox college at Galesburg, Illinois, graduating with the Class of 1865. For two years after his graduation he taught school in the Galesburg academy and devoted his spare time to the study of law. In 1867 he moved to Chicago, where he secured a position in the law office of John Borden.

Mr. Borden was an expert real estate lawyer. The experience which Mr. Wilson gained in his office laid the foundation for that proficiency in real estate law which ultimately made him the recognized authority in Chicago on all legal questions relating to real estate.

After the great fire of 1871 litigation developed from the assessment and collection of taxes. Mr. Wilson was employed in this litigation. His work attracted attention, and he acquired the reputation of being an able and successful trial lawyer. He then met the owners of large real estate holdings in Chicago, many of whom later became his clients.

In 1877 the constitutionality of the Act of the legislature establishing Probate courts was attacked. Mr. Wilson was still a young man, but he was selected by Joshua C. Knickerbocker, who had just been elected Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, to defend the Act. Mr. Wilson prosecuted the litigation to a successful conclusion in the Supreme court.

During the following ten years his practice increased steadily. He was associated in important litigation with Corydon Beckwith, Lyman Trumbull, Melville W. Fuller, William C. Goudy, and other prominent lawyers. His reputation as one of the leaders of the Chicago Bar had become firmly established.

In 1892 and 1893 he was counsel for the World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1896 he drafted the legislation creating the Sanitary District of Chicago, and successfully defended its validity through the Supreme court.

He was later selected as a member of the Tax Commission, which had been created to revise the tax laws of Illinois. His long experience in tax matters and his sound judgment enabled him to render valuable services to the committee.

For many years his counsel and advice have been sought and freely given in matters relating to the public welfare.

His association as counsel with the Associated Press, with the International Harvester Company, Chicago City Railway Company, and other large interests, brought him in contact with many of the prominent lawyers of the country, and he was generally recognized by them as one of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

Outside of his profession he was deeply interested in the Children's Memorial Hospital. For the last twenty years of his life he gave unsparingly of his time and means to its development and support, and by his will he bequeathed a large sum to its endowment funds.

He was for many years a trustee of Knox College. The University Club of Chicago owes the possession of its present location and building largely to his advice, foresight and liberality.

Mr. Wilson was married April 25, 1871, to Margaret C. McIlvaine, of Chicago, a daughter of John D. McIlvaine. Three children of the marriage survived at the time of Mr. Wilson's death: Martha Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna W. Dick-

inson (Mrs. William R. Dickinson). Two daughters, Margaret C. Wilson and Agnes R. Wilson, died in their father's lifetime.

Mr. Wilson died October 3, 1922, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession

until within two weeks of his death, and his mental and physical vigor remained unimpaired.

He will be long remembered, not only as a great lawyer, but also as a just, kindly and upright man.

EDMUND D. HULBERT

EDMUND D. HULBERT was born on a farm in Pleasant Valley, Connecticut, March 2, 1858, a son of Henry Roberts Hulbert and Emeline (Stillman) Hulbert, both natives of Connecticut.

As a boy he worked on the home farm and attended school at Winsted, Connecticut, which town was near his home. His first business position was that of errand boy in the employ of the National Bank at Winsted. After some time he earned the position of assistant bookkeeper in this bank, and, two years later, was offered the position of head bookkeeper. About that time, however, he was given a better opportunity in a bank at Winona, Minnesota, consequently he came West.

When he was twenty-one years old he was made cashier of the bank at Winona, and a large share of the management of the concern rested in his hands. He was located there until 1895, in which year he was called to Chicago to join the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and the office of second vice-president of that organization was created for him. In 1898 he was made vice-president, and, in 1916, he was elected president of the bank. He filled that office until 1919.

At the time Mr. Hulbert entered the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, in 1895, the capital and surplus of this bank was \$3,000,000, with total deposits of \$12,000,000. In 1916 when he was made president, the capital and surplus was \$10,000,000 with deposits aggregating \$75,000,000. During the years he was at the head of the bank the capital and surplus had grown to \$15,000,000, with total resources of \$142,000,000.

The work he had accomplished and the experience and judgment he had acquired up to this time, came to be recognized as being

of an excellence rarely, if ever before, attained in the banking business of the Central States. Added to the place of eminence his ability had created in the esteem of a very wide circle of bankers and bank patrons, stood the fact that everybody who knew Mr. Hulbert had implicit trust in his total honesty and gave him, to a most unusual degree, their warm regard. Chicago has never had a man of finer qualities than Mr. Hulbert.

In 1919 a merger of three great Chicago banks was made. They were the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Corn Exchange National Bank. The new organization, under the name of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, represented a capital and surplus of nearly \$50,000,000 with deposits aggregating \$300,000,000. Mr. Hulbert was made president of this vast institution.

It should be stated here that Mr. Hulbert, perhaps as much as any other man in the country, was instrumental in creating the Federal Reserve banking system. His work and his guidance in this matter will yield a continued benefit to the entire nation for years and years to come.

Mr. Hulbert was asked by President Wilson to become Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, an office which Mr. Hulbert thought it best to decline.

Edmund D. Hulbert was married July 28, 1897, to Miss Emily Straver, of Winona, Minnesota.

Mr. Hulbert was very earnestly interested in extending needed help to boys and young men. He fathered the Boys Brotherhood Republic. *The Chicago Evening Post* says of this side of his nature:

"Business circles in Chicago are deploring



Edmund

the sudden death of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, who counted hundreds of warm friends among those with whom his activities brought him in touch. The world of finance has lost an able and clear-visioned leader.

"But it is, perhaps, in the world of Chicago's under-privileged boyhood that his passing will be felt most keenly. Mr. Hulbert was the generous friend of the boy who lacked full opportunity. His time, his money, and his active service were given to helping lads who needed help. The fact that he won his own way to success, following the advice of a wise and good father, made him only the more eager to extend a friendly hand to the boy of the street.

"Among his many investments we doubt if there were any he counted better worth while than that which he made in the human values of boyhood. To be remembered gratefully by those who got their first real chance through his sympathetic interest is the fine tribute paid him today. Chicago, too, may be grateful for the legacy of a better manhood which he has left this city in those whom he helped."

Mr. Hulbert belonged to the Chicago Club, the Bankers Club, University Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Commercial Club, Glen View Country Club, Shore Acres Country Club, Wayfarers Club, Onwentsia Club, and to the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a Mason.

Many of his friends will recall his fondness for chess, which brought him relaxation and pleasure throughout his life.

While enjoying a trip abroad, Mr. Hulbert became ill and his return home was necessitated. His health was not regained. His death March 30, 1923, was a real sorrow to every person who knew him. Through the passing of E. D. Hulbert, of Chicago, one of the finest men and one of the finest minds participating in the control of financial matters in the United States is no longer among us. He was buried at Winona, Minnesota.

The record of his life adds a splendid chapter to the personal history of great Americans.

RALPH VAN VECHTEN

RALPH VAN VECHTEN was born at Mattawan, Michigan, August 29, 1862, a son of Charles Duane Van Vechten and Ada A. (Fitch) Van Vechten. The Van Vechtens are an old family in New York state. The mother's family left there at a very early date and became pioneer settlers in Michigan.

Ralph Van Vechten was educated in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Following that period of his life he was engaged in newspaper work, first as a reporter, and later as editor and publisher, and then he entered the employ of the Union Savings Bank at Cedar Rapids, a private banking institution founded by his uncle, Mr. G. F. Van Vechten. In 1887 he was chosen as cashier of the Cedar Rapids National Bank, and some years later he was elected its president. In 1921 he became chairman of the board of directors, which office he held until his death.

In 1905 Mr. Van Vechten was asked by the Continental National Bank of Chicago to become second vice-president of that organization. He accepted this offer, and established his residence in Chicago in that same year. Five years later he was made vice-president.

Recognized as one of the most able financiers in this country, Mr. Van Vechten was called upon to fill other very important offices in Chicago's financial world. He was vice-

president of the Continental & Commercial Safe Deposit Company; a director of the Continental & Commercial Trust and Savings Bank; and chairman of the finance committee and one of the principal stockholders of the United States Gypsum Company, of which company he was one of the founders.

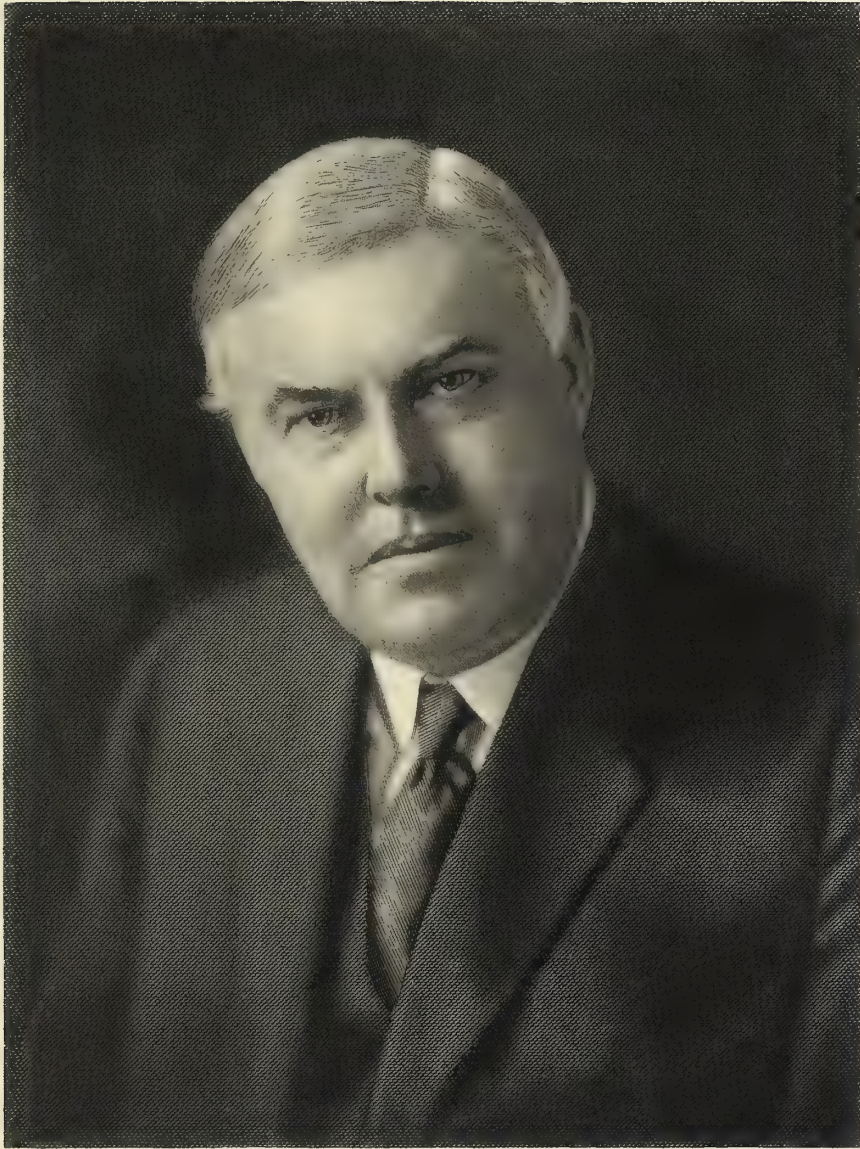
He was later, in July, 1926, made president of the State Bank of Chicago.

In that crucial period following the World War he assisted materially in the reorganization of a number of our most important industries.

The marriage of Mr. Van Vechten to Miss Fannie Brownell Maynard, of Tama, Iowa, occurred October 19, 1887. They have one daughter, Duane Van Vechten. The family home is at 2344 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.

Ralph Van Vechten was a member of the Holland Societies of New York and Chicago, of the Michigan Society, and of the Hawkeye Society. He belonged to the Chicago Club, Old Elm Country Club, Glen View Country Club, South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Cliff Dwellers.

His life came to its close, June 28, 1927, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a man of character and kindness, and was one of the nation's foremost bankers.



Ralph Van Tichten



Ernest D. Burton

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

I climb the hill; from end to end
Of all the landscape underneath,
There is no spot that does not breathe
Some gracious memory of my friend.

PRESIDENT BURTON was born on February 4, 1856, in Granville, Ohio, where his father, Dr. Nathan S. Burton, was pastor of the Baptist Church. It is significant that Dr. N. S. Burton and his wife began to give classes for young women in some rooms in the church, and this work was the beginning of Shepardson College for Women, now a part of Denison University. Dr. N. S. Burton was at one time acting president of Denison, and he and Mrs. Burton are commemorated on the Shepardson campus by a residence hall which bears their name.

Ernest DeWitt Burton passed his boyhood in Ann Arbor, Michigan and Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated from Denison University in 1876. After some teaching in academies and public schools, he completed his theological course at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882. There he studied under William Arnold Stevens, and a lasting attachment grew up between them. In the following autumn as Dr. Stevens was to be absent in Palestine, Mr. Burton was appointed instructor in New Testament for the year. His relation with Professor Stevens was later signalized by their publication together of a "Harmony of the Gospels for Historical Study," which appeared in 1893, and has had an extraordinary circulation and influence.

In 1883 Mr. Burton was called to Newton Theological Institution, at Newton Center, Massachusetts, as associate professor of New Testament interpretation, and in December of that year he married Frances Mary Townson, of Rochester, New York. At Newton Mr. Burton rapidly developed as a New Testament scholar. In 1886 he was made professor, and in 1887 he went abroad and studied for a time in the University of Leipzig. When Professor William R. Harper came to Yale in 1886, Professor Burton soon found in him a kindred spirit. They were both young men, indeed they were of almost

exactly the same age, Professor Burton being six months Professor Harper's senior. They were both Baptists, and both teachers of the Bible. In his friendship with Dr. Harper, Professor Burton formed the second of those friendships which so largely shaped his life and career. When in 1891 Dr. Harper accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago, his mind immediately fixed upon Professor Burton for the New Testament chair. He had great difficulty, however, in persuading him to accept the appointment, and it was only Professor Burton's ultimate conviction that a university would give opportunity for a broader and more normal development of New Testament studies that brought him to Chicago in 1892.

Professor Burton came to Chicago as head professor of New Testament literature and interpretation, and he remained head of the department in both Graduate School and Divinity School for thirty-three years. His work was several times seriously interrupted by illness, but during this one full generation he exercised through his classroom, his department, his public lectures, his articles and editorials, and his frequent books, an influence upon biblical study that was prodigious. From the beginning he was very close to President Harper, with whom he worked in the closest harmony on the "Biblical World," and later on the American Journal of Theology. Together they projected the "Constructive Bible Studies," which now numbers nearly thirty volumes, and to it each contributed a number of books. Indeed, Professor Burton's last act before accepting the presidency of the University in 1923 was to turn over to the University of Chicago Press the manuscript of "A Source Book for the Study of the Teaching of Jesus," to appear in the companion series of "Handbooks of Ethics and Religion." So persistent was his determination to popularize the results of the historical study of the New Testament.

Dr. Burton's extraordinary powers were of course soon felt beyond the limits of his department and special field of study. He pos-

sessed in an extraordinary degree that kind of genius which has been described as an infinite capacity for taking pains. He became a member of the Commission on Library Building and Policy appointed upon President Harper's recommendation in 1902. Dr. Burton became the chairman of this commission, and led in shaping the great plan for the development of the Harper library group in which its work resulted. The grasp of library problems and policies which he showed in this work led to his appointment as director of University Libraries in 1910, and the experience he had gained in planning university buildings was to stand him in good stead when he became president.

In 1908-9 Professor Burton and Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin were sent to China by the university as a commission to investigate the educational condition and needs of the Orient. Previous visits to Europe had been made the occasion of a careful inquiry into English and continental educational methods, and Dr. Burton returned from China in 1909 with an educational outlook which few men could equal. As chairman of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention (1911—) he became more and more interested in specific educational problems and broad educational policies in America. This interest in denominational affairs culminated when in 1918-19 he organized the Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention, in the effort to give greater unity and effectiveness to denominational missionary and educational effort.

When President Judson went to China in 1914 to investigate the state and needs of medical education there, Professor Burton was made acting president of the university. A few years later Professor Burton was again called upon to visit China as head of a commission on Christian Education in China, which was sent out by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in 1921-22. On this visit to China as on his earlier one, he was accompanied by Mrs. Burton and their daughter, Margaret, although they did not share his laborious journey up the Yangtze-Kiang in 1909. From their visit to China in

1908-9 Miss Burton brought back the materials which afterwards went into her book on "The Education of Women in China." She also wrote "The Education of Women in Japan." Professor Burton's report on his second Chinese mission was welcomed by those who had sent him as a work of epoch-making significance, and this response to his work and the actions to which it led gave him great satisfaction.

He had hardly returned from this mission and completed his report on it when President Judson announced his intention of retiring from the presidency of the university. The committees appointed to nominate his successor proposed Professor Burton, and on January 9, 1923, he was elected acting president. Six months later he was made president.

Probably no one connected with the university at the time will ever forget the thrill of new life that ran at once through the university when he took command. He at once threw himself into the work of the presidency with all his characteristic intellectual energy. Although he was nearly sixty-seven years old when he was made acting president, his mental faculties were in their prime. He welcomed the manifold and intricate problems of organization and finance which awaited him, and attacked them with the utmost zest. He at once carried through the Northern Baptist Convention the long-desired change of that clause in the university's charter, which had required that the president should be a Baptist. At the same time the board of trustees was increased from eighteen to twenty-five members. He greatly strengthened the work of the colleges by doubling the number of deans and enabling them to give much more time to consultation, so that under the leadership of Dean Ernest H. Wilkins the morale of the colleges at once showed a marked improvement.

Dr. Burton had always been a leading member of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, and he now took an active part in the Sunday services in Mandel Hall, accompanying the preacher to the platform and opening the services himself. He accepted many invitations to speak, especially in Chicago, and for

all these occasions he made careful preparation, actually writing what he wished to say. In his desire to bring the city and the university together, he instituted public lectures by distinguished professors from the university at Orchestra Hall, and formally invited the people of the city to attend. These lectures proved remarkably successful in interesting the people of Chicago afresh in the university and its work.

He carried through the organization of the university's medical work, consolidating the Rush Medical College with the university, and securing Dr. Franklin H. MacLean as professor of medicine and Dr. Dallas B. Phemister as professor of surgery. He completely revised the plans for the medical school and the Billings Hospital, fixing on a new site of two blocks for them on the north side of the Midway, and securing the vacation of Ingleside Avenue so as to throw the two blocks into one.

The president took up the university's building campaign with the greatest energy. He found in the treasury great funds for definite building projects, but in no case were these sufficient for the buildings required. It was his task to bring the funds up or the costs down to a point where each building could be erected. The first structure to be begun was the Theology Building, for which ground had been formally broken in 1924. President Burton presided and made the address at the laying of the corner stone on November 6, 1924. On November 17 he presided at the corner-stone laying of the Rawson Laboratory of Medicine and Surgery on the site of the Rush Medical College Building.

The corner stone of the Joseph Bond Chapel was laid on April 30, 1925, but the president was not able to be present. He had been taken to the hospital the week before for a serious intestinal operation. He was of course unable to be present when on May 7 ground was broken on Fifty-eighth Street for the great medical group in which his hopes and efforts had been so greatly engaged. About the same time work was begun at Fifty-seventh Street and Ingleside Avenue on the Whitman Laboratory of Ex-

perimental Biology, the gift of Professor and Mrs. F. R. Lillie. The president was thus stricken down in the very midst of the first great results of his labors. He had also been actively engaged upon the plans for the University Chapel, and hoped soon to see that building begun.

Almost immediately after becoming president, Dr. Burton had greatly expanded his administrative staff by the appointment of vice-presidents and of assistants to the president, and with these and other officers of administration he began a survey of the needs of the university, with a view to a great campaign of development. The result was the plan to seek to add seventeen and a half million to the university's resources in 1925, with the further aim of doubling its present resources by 1940. The movement began most successfully among the trustees, and was continued with similar success among the alumni. Other friends immediately came forward with large gifts. The Wieboldt Foundation undertook to provide the much needed Modern Language Building, and Mr. Douglas Smith, with whom the president had conferred in the winter in California, gave a million dollars for medical research. The public announcement of this great gift appeared in the morning papers on May 20, and the president had the satisfaction of seeing it before he went into the second operation, from which he did not recover. He died on the morning of Tuesday, May 26, 1925, at the age of sixty-nine.

He spent the last summers of his life studying Cathedrals in England. From these studies the designs were perfected for the new University Chapel, which chapel was very close to his heart.

Upon the news of his death, nearly five hundred letters and telegrams came to Mrs. Burton and Miss Burton from people far and near who had come to value his friendship. The great task he had set himself was only half done, but that half is a magnificent monument. He fell, like his great kinsman, Stonewall Jackson, at the height of his powers and in front of his lines.

By PROFESSOR EDGAR J. GOODSPEED.

JOHN JAY BORLAND

JOHN JAY BORLAND was born in North Evans, Erie County, New York, October 31, 1837, coming of good New England stock. His father, John Borland, was born at Manchester, Vermont, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Tappan, was a native of Dorset, that same state.

John Jay Borland attended the public schools of Evans, later going to the Springfield High School, and completed his training with a commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Chicago. When he was sixteen years old the family moved to Iowa, and two years afterward to Carlton, Kewanee County, Wisconsin, and there Mr. Borland became a clerk for the firm of Borland & Dean, of which his father was the senior member, and E. C. Dean the junior. This firm was engaged in erecting a sawmill and dock at Carlton. This was the beginning of Mr. Borland's association with lumber interests. He finally purchased his father's share in the business and, in 1858, owing to its increase in volume, the partners decided to remove headquarters to Chicago. Mr. Borland took charge of the Chicago end of the business, and so widened the fields of operation that within twelve months new capital was required for further expansion and another partner was admitted, William Blanchard, who brought with him extensive lumbering connections.

Having satisfactorily consummated this transaction, Mr. Borland took the opportunity to pay a visit to his old home. It was while there that the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was hurried to the front, and while Mr. Borland was serving under Gen. Frederick Steele, he was promoted for conspicuous bravery under fire and received a captain's commission. During the latter part of 1863, at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, Mr. Borland was seriously wounded, and but for his excellent constitution would have died from the injury, but subsequently recovered, although not in time to rejoin his regiment.

At the close of his period of military service, Mr. Borland returned to his business at Chicago. Finally disposing of his Carlton interests, he concentrated upon his Chicago business, and the firm became Blanchard & Borland. When the Ford River Lumber Company was organized in 1869, with a sawmill at Ford River, Michigan, Mr. Borland was interested, and upon its incorporation he was made its treasurer and was still holding that office at the time of his death.

Mr. Borland was associated for a number of years with the Lumberman's Exchange, first as a member and later as vice-president and treasurer.

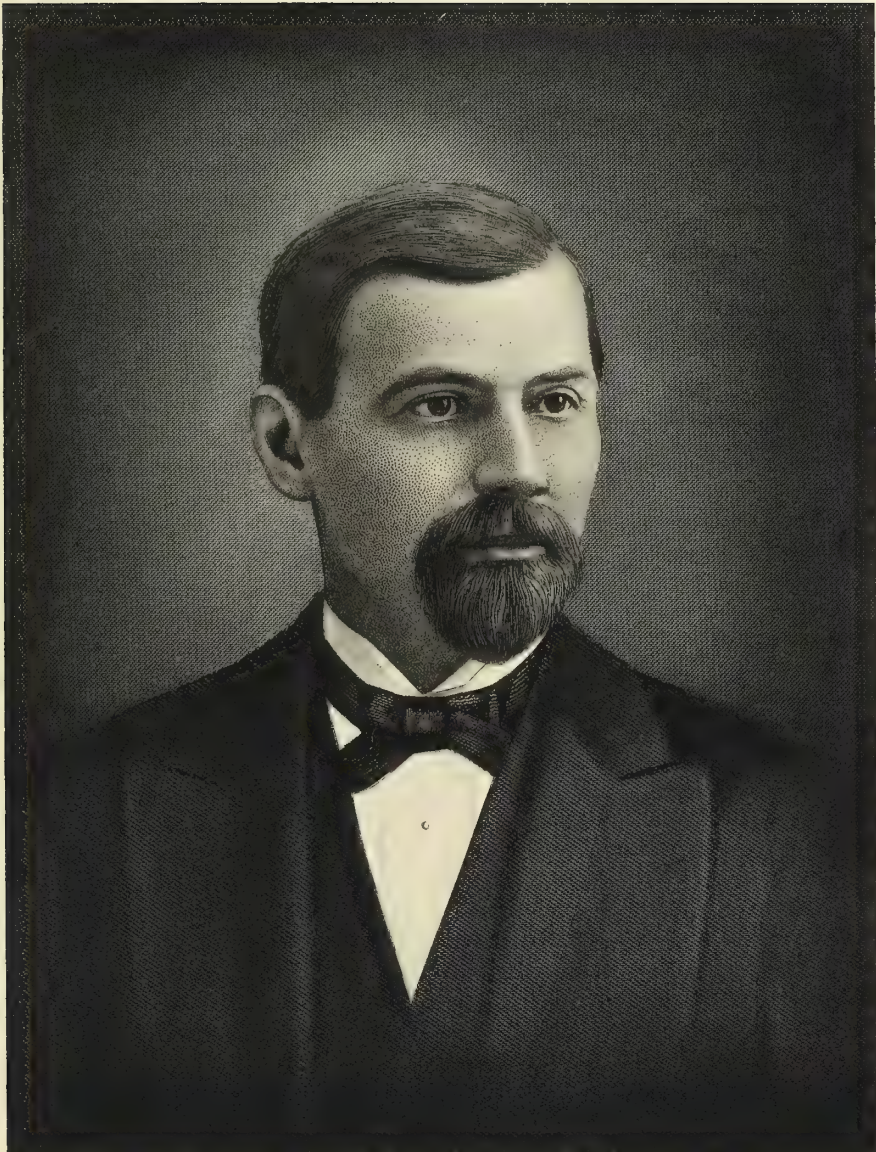
On February 22, 1865, Mr. Borland was married to Sophia L. Ingersoll, of North Evans, New York, who died in 1876, leaving one son, John Ingersoll Borland. On August 29, 1877, Mr. Borland was married (second) to Harriet Blair, a daughter of Chauncey Buckley Blair, and two sons were born of this union: Chauncey Blair Borland and Bruce Borland.

The death of John Jay Borland, which occurred October 11, 1881, removed from Chicago a man of sterling character and personality.

At a called meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago, October 13, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Our late associate, John J. Borland, having died at his residence at Chicago, on the evening of the 11th inst., that the memory of his life may be a record with this Exchange,

"Resolved, That, identified as was Mr. Borland for nearly a quarter of a century with the lumber trade of Chicago and the Northwest, his life was a bright example of business integrity and uprightness, which could not fail to impress itself and exert an influence for good upon all his business associates, elevating the standard of morality governing commercial transactions, leading all who were brought in contact with him to form a higher estimate of the obligations rest-



J J Borland



JOSEPH LETTER

ing upon business men in their intercourse with each other, and no less in their social relations.

"We point with pride and satisfaction to the life of our late associate as an example of patriotism, in his devotion to his country through a term of service spent in her defense, and of uprightness in his dealings with

his fellowmen, worthy of the deepest study and emulation of all men, especially of those, younger in commercial life, who could adopt no more worthy standard as the aim of their business career than is afforded by the life and example of John J. Borland, as an honest, courageous, self-reliant and judicious man."

JOSEPH LEITER

JOSEPH LEITER was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1868, a son of Levi Z. Leiter and Mary Theresa (Carver) Leiter. His father, one of the most notable and successful men of his day in Chicago, was one of the original partners of the late Marshall Field, and was a member of the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. Extended mention of Levi Leiter is made in earlier histories relating to Chicago.

Joseph Leiter attended Bond School, as a boy, and took his preparatory training at St. Paul's in Concord, New Hampshire. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1891, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a short time following his graduation he traveled abroad.

Upon his return he entered business with his father, in Chicago. He became one of the outstanding personalities of his time, in business and in the field of sportsmanship. He dealt extensively in grain and in other food supplies, and he founded the city of Zeigler

in the heart of the Leiter coal holdings in Illinois.

Of more recent years he was active in the management of the large estate left by his father.

Joseph Leiter was a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the South Side Elevated Railway Company, and the Spaulding Company. He was president of the Zeigler Coal Company, and the Chicago, Zeigler Gulf Railway Company.

Joseph Leiter was married June 10, 1908, in Washington, District of Columbia, to Miss Juliette Williams, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have a son, Thomas Leiter, and a daughter, Nancy Leiter.

Joseph Leiter died April 11, 1932, in his sixty-fifth year. He was an internationally noted sportsman, and for a long time past he was a distinguished figure, not only in the life of America, but throughout the world at large.

GEORGE ARTHUR THORNE

GEORGE ARTHUR THORNE, son of George Robinson Thorne and Ellen M. (Cobb) Thorne, was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1871. He received his boyhood education in the schools of Chicago. His desire was to continue his studies at Yale University; but by the time he was eighteen years old he had made such a reputation for himself as an all-around athlete that his parents feared if he went to Yale, as he wished, he would spend all his time in athletics. So, after a tour abroad with his family, he was sent to the University of Stuttgart, Germany, to take the engineering course.

At the end of the nineteenth century amateur athletics did not hold so marked a place in public interest as now; but, even with the then limited opportunities, George Arthur Thorne was noted for his athletic abilities. He had a powerful physique, tremendous endurance and unflinching perseverance. Sportsmanship and apparent fearlessness were the basis of all his actions. His self-control and endurance were Spartan.

He was an exceptionally strong swimmer, and was runner-up in an international race at Travers Island under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club; also he captained the water polo team of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was, as well, one of the foremost amateur bicycle riders, boxed, was a good shot and a champion golfer. His ability as a racquet player brought him renown; he played almost daily and was western champion and also national runner-up in 1913. Mr. Thorne had a tremendous love and appreciation of Nature and the out-of-doors. He was an ardent hunter, and was always ready for adventure.

He started in business with the firm of Montgomery Ward & Company, was put in charge of all purchases, and served as secretary, director and vice president. About ten

years before his death he retired from active business life.

As a young man he enlisted in the Spanish-American War. When America entered the World War in 1917, Mr. Thorne volunteered at once for active service, but was rejected because he was over forty-five years of age. Shortly afterwards he went to France as a captain in the Red Cross organization. He was later made captain in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army and was in the Service of Supplies, with his work located mostly at Tours, France. It was while abroad that his training in the big mail-order house enabled him to do excellent work handling enormous quantities of materials for the government.

He was a member of many of Chicago's prominent clubs; also the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, of which he was a member for his good fellowship.

His sportsmanship called forth the admiration from his friends, acquaintances, and employees. "George was the salt of the earth as to loyalty and integrity" wrote one of his friends after death. "His fearlessness, directness and his facing of life as he saw it, were most unusual."

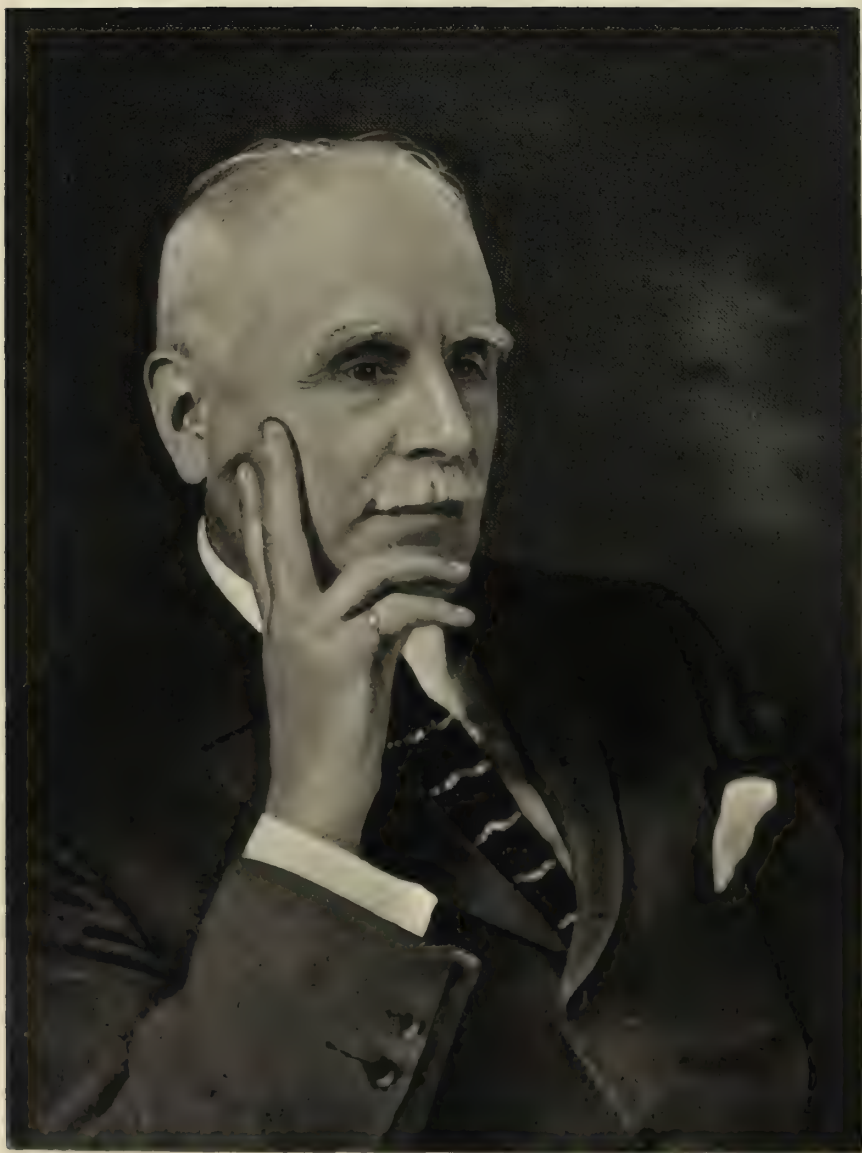
Mr. Thorne died suddenly May 5, 1928, dying as he had lived, a true Spartan.

George Arthur Thorne married January 8, 1896, Miss Louise Ehrman (Ehrman IV), daughter of Benjamin F. Ehrman of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorne's children are: Virginia, born in Chicago, December 6, 1896; Louise, born in Evanston, Illinois, April 27, 1898; Beatrix, born in Evanston, Illinois, April 7, 1900; George Arthur, Jr., born in Winnetka, Illinois, December 20, 1901; Frances, born in Winnetka, Illinois, January 27, 1904; Bruce, born in Winnetka, Illinois, December 1, 1905.



Geo. A. Thorne



Robert H. Babcock

ROBERT HALL BABCOCK

DR. ROBERT HALL BABCOCK was born at Watertown, New York, July 26, 1851, a son of Robert S. and Emily (Hall) Babcock. The family, on both sides, is an old one in America, dating back to about the year 1632.

Dr. Robert H. Babcock was a direct descendant of Dr. Joshua Babcock, first chief justice of Rhode Island and close personal friend of Benjamin Franklin.

Dr. Robert H. Babcock as a boy lived in Kalamazoo, Michigan. There he had the great misfortune to lose his eyesight through the accidental discharge of an explosive while he was playing soldier with some other boys.

Throughout all the rest of his life he bore this handicap without complaint and with finest courage.

He studied at the Institute for the Blind, in Philadelphia, for three years. Then, when he was sixteen, in the fall of 1867, he entered the preparatory department of Olivet College, Michigan. Two years later he entered Western Reserve University, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1873, and of A.M. in 1887. He studied at the University of Michigan in the Literary Department in 1873 and in the Medical Department from 1874 to 1876, and also later received the honorary degree of LL.D. from that university. He received the degree of M.D. from Chicago Medical College in 1878, and then spent one year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he was one of ten honor men in a class of 138. From 1880 to 1883 he continued his studies in Berlin, Munich, and Wurzburg, Germany.

He was in active practice at Chicago since 1883.

In addition to his private practice he was professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnoses at the Chicago Post-Graduate

Medical School, 1887-92; professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1891-1905; attending physician at Cook County Hospital, 1891-1907; and also consulting physician at Cook County, Mary Thompson, Marion Sims, St. Anthony's, and the Passavant hospitals for many years.

He was a valued member of the American Climatological and Clinical associations, the American Medical Association, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the International Institute for Tuberculosis, and the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and was a corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland. He also belonged to the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, and to the University Club of Chicago.

Dr. Babcock was married on June 12, 1879, at Montclair, New Jersey, to Miss Lizzie Clinton Weston, a daughter of Milton L. and Celia L. (Stone) Weston, both of whom were also representatives of early families in America.

Dr. and Mrs. Babcock had four children: Robert Stanton Babcock, deceased; Herbert Babcock, deceased; Eleanor Clinton Babcock (Mrs. Merrill Coit); and Robert Weston Babcock, who is now assistant professor of English and university editor at Purdue University. The family home has always been maintained at Chicago. Mrs. Robert Hall Babcock died April 5, 1920.

The close of Dr. Babcock's long life of great usefulness came just before he reached his eightieth year. Although carrying with him from early boyhood the handicap of total blindness, he became one of the most distinguished and beloved physicians in America.

Dr. Robert Hall Babcock died on June 28, 1930.

CHANDLER BELDEN BEACH

THE LATE Chandler B. Beach of Chicago and Riverside, Illinois, was born at Groton, Tompkins County, New York, June 27, 1839, a son of the Reverend Edwards A. and Rhoda (Churchill) Beach.

When he was a year old the family moved to Ohio. There he worked on a farm, and, by means of teaching school and working for his board, he made his own way through the local academy and through the full course at Marietta College, from which he was graduated with his A.B. degree in 1863. Despite the fact that he had to earn his own funds, besides carrying the regular college work, Chandler B. Beach was made a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa.

Immediately following his graduation from college, Mr. Beach enlisted in the Civil War and was assigned to the Quartermasters Department. He was later commissioned captain and made assistant quartermaster, serving with the Army of the Potomac until December 1865.

After the war he resumed his studies at Marietta College, and some time later received his A.M. degree. He was honored by the same college with the degree of LL.D. in 1918.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Beach came to Chicago. Soon after this he began editing "The Students Reference Work," an encyclopedia for use in schools. In 1880 he founded the firm of C. B. Beach & Company, for the publication of his work. He continued as the active head of this notable business until his retirement in 1914. When he disposed of his interests in this connection, he had published more than five hundred thousand copies of this encyclopedia.

In 1902 Mr. Beach was made a director of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, an

office he filled with distinction for more than a quarter of a century.

At the advanced age of eighty-two years, Mr. Beach went to Washington, D. C., and worked under General Charles G. Dawes in the Bureau of the Budget.

For many years he took an active part in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was Past Commander of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois.

Chandler B. Beach was married December 24, 1869, to Miss Laura Belle Nerney of Cincinnati, Ohio. Five children were born of this union: Anna C. Beach, Maxwell Beach, Rhoda B. Beach, E. Chandler Beach, and Laura E. (Mrs. Richard Goodman). The mother died November 25, 1924.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Chandler Beach are: Chandler A. Beach, Marguerite Beach, Laura Belle Beach, Edward C. Beach, David G. Beach, and Richard Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach established their home in Riverside back in 1889. Throughout the long years of his residence there, no man filled a finer place in the life of the community than did he. He became an elder in the Riverside Presbyterian Church in 1889, and so continued as long as he lived. In every possible way he furthered the growth and the usefulness of this church for forty consecutive years. The main hall of the new Community House, built by this church, has been dedicated as Beach Hall in his honor.

Mr. Beach died in his ninetieth year, October 30, 1928. He was a splendid Christian; one whose nobility of character and benevolence of nature was a constant source of inspiration and encouragement. In the many enterprises in which he was involved his fine influence was ever directed toward the highest of ideals and business ethics.



Chandler B. Beach



John A. Hottelster

JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER

DR. JOHN H. HOLLISTER was born August 5, 1824, in Riga, New York, where he lived but two years, his parents then removing to Romeo, Michigan, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with three little children, of whom John, then seven years of age, was the eldest. Considering the times and its frontier positions, exceptional advantages, both educational and social, were offered by the town of Romeo. Its few inhabitants were largely younger members of old New England families, bringing with them into the new West a demand for refinement and culture. The children who came up under this influence were imbued with all that is best in American civilization. Having diligently availed himself of all the advantages offered at home, the boy, at seventeen, went to Rochester, New York, to pursue his studies and determine upon his life work. Here he resided in the family of his uncle, George A. Hollister, a wealthy and influential citizen, while taking a full course in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Deciding upon a professional career, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, and entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. The mother and home were still in Romeo, and the West claimed the new-made doctor by ties not to be sundered. His first professional experience was gained at Otisco, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan. On January 2, 1849, he had married Miss Jennette Windiate, to whose devotion, sympathy and counsel much of his subsequent success was due. After six happy and prosperous years in Grand Rapids, the claims of Chicago for future greatness impressed him, and a desire to be in the midst of such advantages as would be offered led him, in 1855, to locate with his wife and son in this city.

In his profession no man held a higher or more respected position than Dr. Hollister. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and there he held

the chairs of Physiology, Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology. Aside from this he occupied many positions of honor and trust: 1855, Demonstrator of Anatomy at Rush Medical College: 1863-64, Surgeon to Mercy Hospital; for twenty years Clinical Professor to the same institution and associated with Mercy Hospital for over fifty years; Attendant at Cook County Hospital, and one of the presidents of its Staff; President of the Illinois State Medical Society and its Treasurer for over twenty years; Trustee of the American Medical Association for eight years and editor of its journal for two years; member and President of the Chicago Medical Society and charter member of the Academy of Sciences. During the Civil War he served four years as Chief Surgeon at Camp Douglas. These, with all the duties pertaining to a large practice, go to make up the professional career of Dr. Hollister.

Surrounded from childhood by all the influences of a devout mother and a Christian home, his life was one long consecration to his Master's work. The minister and the Christian physician go side by side, lightening the load of sinful and sick humanity. The opportunities opening on every side for a helping hand or an encouraging word in such a life are incalculable; and those who turned to Dr. Hollister for aid never came in vain. His sympathy, his counsel, his prayer, was ever ready for the tempted and the afflicted. All his life was devoted to Sunday-school work, sometimes as a teacher, or leader of young men, sometimes as superintendent, but always there. As superintendent he served for many years at Tabernacle, Clinton, Plymouth and Armour Missions. The Union Park Church grew out of a Sunday-school which he organized; and many weak and struggling churches owe their present life to his timely work and generosity. For about half a century he was a member of Plymouth Church, and for years one of its deacons. His positions in societies organized for Christian work were varied and numerous. He was President of

the Y. M. C. A.; President of the Chicago Congregational Club; President of the Chicago Bible Society; Vice-President of the American Sunday-school Union; member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School; Director of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and active member of the Board of Commissions of New West Commission.

In his home life Dr. Hollister was most happy; surrounded by friends, endeared to a vast circle, he held a position only to be won by intelligence, culture and integrity. His

marriage with Miss Jennette Windiate was a blessed one and their home in all the years was ideal.

Mrs. Hollister died on February 14, 1909. Their only son passed away in 1858. Their daughter, Jennette, died in 1861. Their surviving daughter is Isabelle (Mrs. Dr. Franklin H. Martin) of Chicago.

Dr. Hollister died November 13, 1911. Chicago has had many noble and successful men, but none whose life offers to young men a more fruitful example of all that is upright and good than did Dr. Hollister's.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN

DR. FRANKLIN H. MARTIN was born at Ixonia, Wisconsin, July 13, 1857, a son of Edmond and Josephine (Carlin) Martin. He was educated in the public schools and academies of that state, and received his medical education in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, where he was granted the degree of M.D. in 1880, followed by an internship in Mercy Hospital. He located in Chicago and early began to practice his specialty, that of gynecology, and soon took a leading part in the professional activities of the city.

Dr. Martin organized, with Dr. W. F. Coleman, the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago in 1888, and became Gynecologist and secretary of that organization, having previously served as Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He was Gynecologist of the Women's Hospital of Chicago for many years, organized and was chief surgeon of the Charity Hospital of Chicago, and was also Consulting Gynecologist of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

He has been active in the various scientific societies of his specialty and was honored with the presidency of several, including the International Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, in 1919, and the American Gynecological Society in 1919. Among the scientific organizations of which he is a Fellow, in addition to those mentioned above,

are the American Medical Association of which he was the Chairman of the Section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in 1895, Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, Southern Surgical Association, Chicago Gynecological Society, Academy of Surgery, Detroit, (Hon.), Saint Louis Medical Society (Hon.), American Society for the Control of Cancer, and many other local and national surgical societies. In addition to these he is a Honorary Fellow of the Sociedad del Cirugia del Peru; the Academia Nacional de Medicina de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the Society of Surgery of Buenos Aires, Argentina; the National Academy of Medicine, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Honorary Member of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was made Honorary Member of the Board of Medical Directors of the Pan American Hospital in 1928.

His contributions to scientific progress are contained in many articles in surgical journals and a number of books and monographs on the subject of gynecology, and most interesting travel studies and observations on South America, Australia and New Zealand have appeared in book and monograph form.

In addition to the various institutions pertaining to his specialty which he founded, he early became identified with the broader movements of medical organizations designed to uplift the standard of surgical practice. In



Franklin H. Martin M.D.

1910 he organized the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, an association designed to improve the standard of surgery throughout the United States. This was followed in 1913 by the organization of the American College of Surgeons, with headquarters in Chicago, an association now having a membership of over ten thousand of the outstanding surgeons of the country. The future of the organization has been secured in perpetuity by extensive land holdings and buildings in Chicago and a large endowment. Through the wise direction of Dr. Martin this association has done much to assure the sick of competent surgery in well-regulated hospitals. Of this movement he has been the Director-General from its inception, and its President in 1928-1929.

In 1905 he organized *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, a surgical journal that has grown to be one of the most influential medical publications in the world. Of this he has been the Editor-in-Chief from its inception.

During the great war Dr. Martin was appointed by President Wilson a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and became Chairman of the General Medical Board. Under his direction the state and county committees of medical men were organized, and enrolled 35,000 medical officers and 5,000 dentists in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps, and 75,000 physicians and surgeons in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, a service of inestimable value to the country in that time of stress. He was a Colonel in the Medical Corps during this time, serving in this country, and later for a time with the A. E. F. in France. To his efforts in no small part is due the fact that at all times our soldiers were served by a sufficient number of able medical officers. For this service he was awarded by

our Government the Distinguished Service Medal; he was decorated by King George V of Great Britain, through His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and by order of Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy, he was made a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Dr. Martin's activities in civic life have been numerous both of local and national importance. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University, Chicago; Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Washington; a member of the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Latin America; and associated with many other organizations and institutions. He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Exmoor Country Club, Chicago Literary Club, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and various other social and professional organizations.

In addition to his decorations for war service he has been honored by various scientific and literary institutions. The degree of F.A.C.S. was conferred by the American College of Surgeons in 1913; LL.D. (Hon.) Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland; D.P.H. (Hon.) Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit; D.Sc. (Hon.) Northwestern University, Chicago; LL.D. (Hon.) University of Wales, Cardiff, Wales.

A portrait of Dr. Martin is in the collection at Northwestern University, in recognition of his services to that institution, and of the remarkable contribution of his works to the medical and surgical professions and to the Nation.

He was married to Isabelle Hollister, the daughter of John Hollister, a Founder of Northwestern University Medical School, May 27, 1886.

SAMPSON ROGERS

SAMPSON ROGERS was born on a small farm near the village of Manaccan, St. Kevern Parish, Cornwall, England, on May 20, 1852, a son of Thomas P. and Mary (Tresider) Rogers. Some of his ancestors had lived on the farm, Rose Morder, in this immediate vicinity for over four hundred years.

Sampson Rogers attended the national schools in England only until he was fourteen years old. At that time he came with his family to America, where they settled in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. There he had two winter terms in the local high school. Subsequently, he studied for a time at the night school of the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Chicago.

It was back in 1876 that he came to Chicago, at the age of twenty-four years. He went to work for H. C. Tillinghast and Co., dealers in hides, where he gained valuable experience.

Four years later, on January 5, 1880, he and the late Mr. Charles E. Bolles formed the firm of Bolles & Rogers, dealers in hides, wool, etc., and for nearly fifty years they remained at the head of this successful, widely-known business. Mr. Bolles retired from the firm about twenty years ago. In 1926 Mr. Rogers retired from active participation. The business is to continue under the direction of Mr. Sampson Rogers, Jr., and Mr. Frank E. Tye.

On September 1, 1880, Mr. Rogers was married, at Freeport, Illinois, to Miss Clara Hoover, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Kirk) Hoover. Her parents were early and prominent residents of Freeport and devoted

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church there.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers became the parents of nine children: Stella (Mrs. James B. Forbes), Charles B. Rogers, Myrtle H. (Mrs. Frank W. Swett), Mary T. (Mrs. C. A. Bloomquist), Howard H. Rogers, Dr. Maurice P. Rogers, Dorothy V. Rogers, Sampson Rogers, Jr., and Helen E. Rogers, who died September 2, 1929.

In 1880 Mr. and Mrs. Rogers established their home in Oak Park, Illinois, and they continued to live there, contributing immeasurably to the furtherance of all good things in that village, for the past half a century.

The family's summer home has long been maintained at Epworth Heights, Ludington, Michigan.

Mr. Rogers was a devout Christian, and the First Methodist Church of Oak Park was always very close to his heart. He also gave his untiring devotion to the Young Men's Christian Association there, either as president or as a director, from the time it began.

He was a director of the Commerce Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and of the Avenue State Bank of Oak Park. For thirty years he was trustee of the school funds for the Ninety-seventh District of Oak Park.

Mr. Rogers' life came to its close in his seventy-eighth year. He lived to see his large family grow into the third generation, there being twenty-two grandchildren.

Sampson Rogers died December 1, 1929, infinitely blessed in the love and gratitude and trust in the hearts of those he left behind. He was a notable Christian gentleman.



March 1900

engraved by ...

Sampson Rogers



Ed. Chipman

EDWARD CHIPMAN

EDWARD CHIPMAN was born July 14, 1824, in Brockville, Canada, a son of Truman and Sarah (Cowdry) Chipman.

When he was a small boy his family moved to Potsdam, New York, where he received his education in the public schools. He worked on the farm during the summers, and worked for his board while going to school through the winters.

When he was twenty-four he had saved one hundred dollars, and came to Illinois to take up eighty acres of government land, which was located three miles north of Momence. The trip from New York to Chicago, by way of the Great Lakes, took him three weeks at that time.

A few years after Mr. Chipman had settled in Illinois, he returned to New York, and, on October 14, 1850, married Miss Mary De Laney. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chipman. They are: William Ellis Chipman, James Merrill Chipman, Elvira Arabelle Chipman, and Annie Marie Chipman Paradise, of Momence. Mrs. Paradise is the only one surviving.

Mr. Chipman encountered all the hardships of those pioneer days, but with a grim determination to make good he worked hard, took over more government land, bought land when he could, and he eventually became rec-

ognized as the most successful farmer of his community. Starting with nothing, he had accumulated fifteen hundred acres at the time of his death.

In 1895 Mr. Chipman retired from active farming and moved to Momence. Here he organized the Bank of Momence, a private bank, which later became the First National Bank of Momence. He was president and largest stockholder of this institution until his death.

Starting with nothing, Mr. Chipman was truly a self-made man. Like the early day in which he lived, he led a plain, simple life, and was always satisfied with what his own efforts brought him. As a result he was very independent, a stern, shrewd, business man, honest and straightforward in all of his dealings. He was temperate in every way, and, through all his years, never deviated from high moral principles. He was devoted to his wife and family. The Edward Chipman Public Library of Momence, Illinois, which he gave to the town, stands today as a lasting tribute to his memory.

His death came April 19, 1910, in his eighty-sixth year. The record of his life is a true inspiration rarely equaled, and in his death Momence and the State of Illinois lost one of its most valued pioneers.

REUBEN HAMILTON DONNELLEY

REUBEN HAMILTON DONNELLEY was born August 20, 1864, in Brantford, Brant County, Ontario, Canada, a son of Richard Robert Donnelley and Naomi Anne (Shenstone) Donnelley. He was given the middle name Hamilton in honor of the birthplace of his father. On his mother's side he was descended from the same family as William Shenstone, the famous English poet of the eighteenth century.

On the 22nd of October, 1864, when he was but two months old, he was brought to Chicago by his parents, and here he passed his boyhood. He pursued his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Hyde Park High School, afterwards attending a boy's school in Alton, Illinois, and later continuing his studies in the old University of Chicago.

In 1884 he became connected with the Chicago Directory Company in a minor capacity, and he eventually worked his way upward to the presidency of that corporation. From 1887 to 1895 he was its business manager. In 1896 he became associated with Newell C. Knight in the stock brokerage business under the firm name of Knight, Donnelley & Company. In 1901 Mr. Donnelley was elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange. In 1905 Knight, Donnelley & Company failed in business. Twenty-two years later, without making his intentions known to relatives or friends, Mr. Donnelley assumed the indebtedness of the company as a moral obligation, and he paid approximately \$700,000 to those who suffered losses at the hands of the company, making a payment of

one hundred cents on the dollar with interest at five per cent for twenty-two years to three hundred persons.

In the meantime Mr. Donnelley had again become an active factor in the printing business. He entered R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, of which he became vice-president, and later he organized the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, publishers of classified telephone directories. Mr. Donnelley was the originator of the classified telephone directory.

Politically Mr. Donnelley was a Republican and for many years was a leader in local political affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Athletic Club, and was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Club, South Shore Country Club, Casino Club, Racquet Club, Onwentsia Country Club, Old Elm Club, Shore Acres Club, Grand Island Lodge, Delta Duck Club, and the old Midlothian Club.

On the 9th of October, 1891, Reuben H. Donnelley was married to Miss Laura Thorne, daughter of George R. Thorne, one of the founders of Montgomery Ward & Company. She died in 1918. Their only son, Thorne Donnelley, is an official of the company founded by his father, while the only daughter, Eleanor, is the wife of Calvin Pardee Erdman, professor of Biblical history in Occidental College, Pasadena, California.

Reuben H. Donnelley died, after several weeks illness, February 25, 1929. He was one of the foremost printers and publishers in America.



Reuben H. Dorevelley.



C. R. Brown

CHARLES ROSWELL ERWIN

CHARLES ROSWELL ERWIN was born September 24, 1858, in Ottawa, Illinois, a son of Colonel William and Althea Lord (Goodell) Erwin.

Colonel William Erwin was an early settler in Illinois. He was born in New York in 1821, and came to Illinois a short time before the outbreak of the Mexican War, settling in Shabbona's Grove. He volunteered in Company K, 1st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was elected lieutenant of his company. He commanded the company, with distinction, in the Battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he returned and settled in Ottawa, Illinois.

During the Civil War Colonel Erwin raised a company at Joliet, Illinois, and was elected its captain. Soon after the organization of the 20th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers he was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He bore a noteworthy part. Colonel Erwin was killed in action in the siege of Fort Donelson on the morning of February 13, 1862, and was buried near Buffalo Park, Illinois, with full military honors.

Charles R. Erwin's educational opportunities were very limited, as he was compelled to leave school at an early age to help earn money to aid in the support of the family.

In 1876, when he was eighteen years old, he went to work in the Continental National Bank of Chicago as messenger boy. He remained with this institution for nine years and, when he resigned in 1884, had advanced to the position of receiving teller.

At that time Mr. Erwin went with the Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency, as solicitor, at \$10 per week, and when he eventually retired from that company, in 1914, he was its president as well as chairman of its board of directors. He had worked his way upward from a humble place, through all the intermediate positions, until he was elected the head of that entire great organization.

After one year of retirement Mr. Erwin again entered the advertising business. With Mr. Louis R. Wasey he founded the adver-

tising agency of Erwin, Wasey and Co., which is now known all over the world.

Dean of his profession, Mr. Erwin continued for years as president of what is probably the greatest advertising agency of his day. The remarkable growth of Erwin, Wasey and Co. during the first ten years of its history is still a matter of wonder among the older members of the advertising profession.

Out of the wisdom of his years Mr. Erwin foresaw a new order of things on the business horizon. His outstanding thought was service. The aim of his institution was not just to buy and fill publication space for an advertiser, but to render every service incidental to bringing that advertiser profit. Thousands of dollars of the agency's own funds frequently were expended in research to determine a right advertising course, before risking one dollar of the advertiser's money.

Mr. Erwin's main effort in his business relationships was for the future, rather than for the present, and all contacts made and new business written were not primarily for present profit, but for the future worth of the business. After the close of the World War, Mr. Erwin went abroad, and, in eleven European countries, Erwin, Wasey and Co.'s ideals have since established the greatest American advertising agency business overseas. New York came next, where the same principles achieved a remarkable record similar to that which had been made in Chicago. At the time of Mr. Erwin's death, the company maintained offices in many of the principal cities of the world.

On October 9, 1884, Mr. Erwin was united in marriage to Miss Rachel M. Ingalls of Oak Park, Illinois, daughter of George Addison Ingalls and Mary Eloise (Church) Ingalls. Thomas Church, her mother's father, was an old Illinois settler, and operated the first coffee, tea, grain and feed store in Chicago. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin: Mrs. Esther E. McKinney, Barbara Erwin, Rachel Erwin, Mrs. Eloise

E. Crounse, Mrs. Olive E. Folds, Mrs. Althea E. Lewis, Roswell Church Erwin who died in 1923, Mrs. Mary E. Worsfold, Charles Ward Erwin, and Charlotte R. Erwin.

Mr. Erwin was a member of the Illinois

Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Charles Roswell Erwin passed away December 14, 1926, in his sixty-ninth year, at his winter home in Florida.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD was born at Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839, daughter of Josiah F. and Mary (Hill) Willard. Her parents removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where she spent five years as a student in the college at that place. In 1846 removal was made to Wisconsin, the Willards settling near Janesville, but in 1858 the family finally took up their residence at Evanston, Illinois, which remained their permanent home. In 1859 Frances graduated at the Northwestern Female Seminary, now known as the Woman's College of the Northwestern University. After some years of teaching she was chosen president of the institution from which she had graduated. She resigned her position in 1874, and in the same year was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to its work she devoted the remainder of her life. Under her leadership the temperance crusade spread as if by magic throughout the United States. Eventually she visited England, and, having developed a wonderful power of oratory, she addressed immense audiences in the cause of

temperance. In 1888 she became president of the World's Christian Temperance Union. She was a prolific writer from early womanhood, and published many books, among which may be especially mentioned "Nineteen Beautiful Years," "A Classic Town" (being a history of Evanston), "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and others. Her home in Evanston was known as "Rest Cottage," and is maintained at the present time in her memory and as the headquarters of the movement with which she was identified for nearly a quarter of a century. She died in New York, February 18, 1898, and her remains were brought to Rosehill Cemetery, in Chicago, where they rest under a beautiful monument, and are visited by thousands every year. In 1905 her statue was placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, as one of the two representatives in that "Valhalla of the Republic," presented by the state of Illinois. At the time of its presentation Miss Willard was referred to as "one of the most eminent women of the United States."



Franca Willard



PHILIP SIDNEY POST

GENERAL PHILIP SIDNEY POST, the son of General Peter Schuyler Post and Mary D. (Coe) Post, was born in Florida, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1833. He came of pioneer stock. His ancestors settled in the American colonies between 1630 and 1730, and from every generation he had an inheritance of sturdy self-dependence and high personal integrity. In every generation his forebears had borne their full share of civil and military responsibility.

Philip Sidney Post was liberally educated, graduating with honors from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1855. He studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School. Shortly thereafter he went to Wyandotte, Kansas, to practice his profession and, in addition, he became the editor of the *Wyandotte Herald*.

Meanwhile his father and mother, General and Mrs. Peter Schuyler Post, had removed and settled at Galesburg, Illinois, and from that time on Philip Sidney Post maintained Galesburg as his permanent residence.

When the Civil War was declared he promptly closed up his business affairs in Kansas and returned to Illinois. Here he helped to raise a company of volunteers from Knox County. Although all were citizens of Illinois, this company was mustered in at St. Louis, Missouri, as Company A, 9th Regiment Missouri Volunteers. Subsequently by order of the War Department, it became the 59th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which General Post was successively second lieutenant, adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. Later this veteran regiment was still to continue under his leadership as brigade commander.

His service included the campaigns of 1861-1862 in the Southwest. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He participated in actions at Corinth, Kentucky, and Allsboro, Alabama. An incident of this period is characteristic. Encountering a regiment confused and separated from its colonel, he asked, "Who is in command?" Hearing there was no one to give orders, he promptly assumed that responsibility. He

put this regiment immediately into action alongside his own troops, so much to their satisfaction and credit that this regiment applied subsequently for transfer to his brigade. On General Post's death the survivors of this regiment presented a resolution of condolence, a sentence of which reads as follows:

"For whatever reputation our regiment acquired in the discharge of its duty, in march and battle, it was indebted, more than to any other cause, to the careful instructions and kindly advice of General Post in the early days of its service. We bear willing testimony not only to his great efficiency as an officer, but to his sterling qualities as a man. He was a strict disciplinarian and yet was loved by all. He was brave to a fault, and yet was never rash. He never spared himself, but was careful of his men. His was a patriotism that responded to the first call of his country and notwithstanding wounds of the severest character, endured even unto the end."

In a recommendation for promotion, his division commander said:

"In all these campaigns and battles Colonel Post has shown himself a commander of rare qualifications and extraordinary energy and one of the best tacticians in the army. The evidence of his skill was exhibited wherever his brigade maneuvered on drill or the battlefield."

October 1, 1862, he was placed in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. With this brigade he was selected to take the initiative at the Battle of Stone River, and took part in the Chattanooga campaign. During the Atlanta campaign he was transferred to General T. J. Wood's division of the Fourth Army Corps. When the latter was wounded and carried from the field at Lovejoy Station, Colonel Post took command of this division. With it he returned from Atlanta to Tennessee and joined the army of Major-General George H. Thomas. The checkmate of General Hood's northward march culminated at Nashville.

Colonel Post's veteran brigade was the

leading brigade on two successive days. On the first day it carried Montgomery Hill by assault. On the next, December 16, 1864, it launched the assault on Overton's Hill. When almost up the slope, Colonel Post was desperately wounded by grapeshot. The brigade suffered losses of one-third of its number. This first charge was not successful, but it drew so many of General Hood's reserves to the defense of Overton's Hill that their line was soon pierced elsewhere. The assault had contributed largely to the overwhelming victory of that day. For his gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Philip Sidney Post was brevetted a brigadier-general and received a medal from Congress.

After recovering from the dreadful wounds received at Nashville, General Post again reported for duty and was appointed to the Western District of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, in command of sixteen regiments. This concentration of American troops was due to the French occupation of Mexico during the Civil War and to the French support of Emperor Maximilian,—a defiance of the Monroe Doctrine which Lincoln was constrained to overlook while the result of the Civil War was in the balance. With such a military demonstration on the border, however, the French withdrew from Mexico and the American troops were recalled in 1866.

After the battle of Nashville, General Post had been earnestly recommended by the generals under whom he served, especially by General George H. Thomas and General T. J. Wood, for the appointment of colonel in the Regular Army. In an official communication addressed to the Secretary of War by his corps commander, his military record is thus reviewed:

"I most respectfully and earnestly recommend Brigadier-General Philip Sidney Post as colonel in the Regular Army of the United States. General Post entered the service as a second lieutenant, but soon rose by his superior merits to major. He commanded his regiment in the obstinately fought battle of Pea Ridge, and was severely wounded. Shortly after that battle he was promoted

colonel of his regiment. Returning to the field, even before his wound was recovered, he rejoined his regiment in front of Corinth, and was placed in command of a brigade. From that time to the end of the war, General Post's career was an unbroken term of arduous service, useful labor and brilliant actions. He participated honorably in some of the most obstinately contested battles and glorious victories of the war. In the great battle, and decisive triumph, of Nashville, General Post's Brigade did more hard fighting and rendered more important service than any like organization in the army. In the grandest and most vigorous assault that was made upon the enemy's intrenchments near the close of the fighting on the second day, General Post fell, mortally wounded as it was at first supposed, at the head of his brigade, leading it to the onslaught. I know of no officer of General Post's grade who has made a better or more brilliant record. He is a gentleman of fine manners, and high moral integrity; his physique, which is a matter of no light importance in making a soldier, is uncommonly fine. All these advantages, combined with the knowledge he has acquired in an experience of four years of active service in a war of the grandest proportions, would make him a useful officer in the permanent military establishment of the country."

General George H. Thomas also filed in the records of the War Department, a recommendation for his appointment as colonel in the reorganization of the army, saying:

"General Post is an active, energetic and intelligent officer, and his bravery in battle beyond question. His capability and efficiency as a commander of troops has been fully demonstrated."

General Post was informed of these recommendations by the War Department, where they were favorably considered, but he at once stated that, peace being established, he did not desire to remain longer in the military service.

He was married May 24, 1866, to Miss Cornelia A. Post (only child of Honorable William T. and Harriet Griffin (Luce) Post), of Elmira, New York. Upon the sug-

gestion of Honorable William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, he accepted, later in 1866, an appointment as Consul for the United States at Vienna, Austria. He was promoted to consul-general in 1874 and resigned that post in 1879. General and Mrs. Post had four children: Harriette Helene; Philip Sidney, Jr.; William Schuyler; and John Coe, all born in Vienna. Here General and Mrs. Post made a center of American life abroad which lingered long in the memory of visitors and friends. Of this period, afterward, a fellow member in Congress was to say:

"General Post made, while Consul and Consul-General, many valuable reports of interest to the country, some of which have been received and quoted as authorities. Among others was an elaborate one on the culture of the sugar beet. He also made an interesting and valuable report on the railway system of Austria and the protection of American inventors. He recommended the inspection of American meats to be exported to other countries, and, fifteen years later, as a member of this body, he voted for a law providing for such inspection of meats as he had been the first to recommend when serving his country abroad."

Upon General Post's retirement from the consular service, Honorable John Hay, then Assistant Secretary of State, wrote:

"An examination discloses that many important duties in addition to the more formal business of your office were intrusted to you during your long continuance with the department, and they were performed in a manner that commanded its approval and commendation. Your reputation in the service and your character as a representative of the Government were known to the department and in the service, and to the high opinion entertained of your standing by my predecessor and the officers of the department may be added the testimony of your colleagues and my own personal and official acquaintance with the reputation which distinguished your career abroad."

General Post returned to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1880, and engaged in the real estate

business. His brilliant mind, wide experience, and talents as an orator, brought him many requests for addresses. In 1886 he served as Commander of the Department of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the same year he was elected to the 50th Congress, and was successively re-elected and served in the 51st, 52nd, 53rd Congresses.

His congressional career covered the period of western expansion, railroad regulation, tariff, pension legislation, and the currency questions. He strongly advocated bimetallism. On the committee for the District of Columbia he aided in initiating the plans for the later beautification of the capital. He was identified with welfare legislation such as compulsory safety devices for employes of railroads, and was prominent in the discussions of the tariff.

He was re-elected in 1894 to the 54th Congress, but before the opening of that session he died suddenly at Washington, D. C. on January 6, 1895.

Among the tributes paid him (*MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF PHILIP SIDNEY POST, Cong. Publ., 1895*), General J. M. Palmer of Illinois said:

"I have rarely known in my life a man who was more distinctly devoted to public duty. I have rarely met a man who was more unselfish than General Post. I have rarely met a man who, according to his own conception of duty, discharged it more faithfully."

Honorable R. H. Clarke, of Alabama, said at the same exercises:

"General Post had been a magnificent enemy in war, he was a sincere friend in peace,—humanity and his country are the better that he has lived."

General T. J. Henderson added:

"That General Post was a man of positive convictions on public questions which he had investigated, and that he was fearless in the expression and defence of them, all who knew him well can testify. He was a man of undoubted ability and possessed all the elements necessary to make a strong character. He was genial and pleasant in his intercourse with fellow-members and such was his courteous and kindly demeanor, as he walked into and

out of this hall from day to day during the years of his service here, that I think it can be truly said he won the universal respect of every member of the House who knew him,

and his death was deeply regretted by all."

As the foregoing record attests, General Philip Sidney Post was one of the most distinguished men that Illinois has ever had.



Philip Sidney Post

PHILIP SIDNEY POST

THE LIFE and work of the late Philip Sidney Post was of wide consequence. His achievements in the field of industrial relationships, as well as in the legal profession, stand to his credit as a man of real importance to his times.

He was born at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, November 10, 1869, the eldest son of Gen. Philip Sidney Post and Cornelia Almira (Post) Post, who were both citizens of the United States, residing temporarily abroad. The elder Philip Sidney Post was a distinguished officer in the Civil War. He subsequently served as United States consul and consul-general to Austria-Hungary (from 1866 to 1879) and still later he was a member of Congress from the State of Illinois.

It was in Vienna that the younger Philip Sidney Post received his earlier schooling. He accompanied his parents when they returned to the United States at the close of General Post's consular service. In 1887 he was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For some time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work at Washington, D. C., and he later officiated as private secretary to his father and to the commissioner of patents at Washington. Throughout this period he was studying law. In 1892 he completed his course at the National Law School at Washington. He was admitted to the Illinois bar that same year.

In 1894 Mr. Post began the practice of law in the office of Judge L. C. Collins of Chicago. In 1896, upon the death of his father, he removed to Galesburg, where, until 1907, he was engaged in practice, for a time being in partnership with Congressman George W. Prince. From 1898 to 1902 he served as probate judge of Knox County, and from 1903 to 1907 he was master-in-chancery of the Knox County Circuit Court. During his term as county judge the juvenile court of Knox County was established, the administration of which received his devoted attention. In addition to the activities already mentioned Judge Post was interested

in several newspapers, and he participated actively in all affairs of public consequence in his part of the state.

In 1907 Judge Post came back to Chicago to become general attorney for the International Harvester Company, and in May, 1919, he was elected vice-president of the company, with special executive duties including full charge of the company's public relations. He took a leading part in framing the Harvester Company's industrial councils plan which was adopted in March, 1919. In this connection we quote from a speech of Mr. Post: "We feel that their hope (the president and board of directors of the International Harvester Company) is the building of a permanent industrial enterprise, which, as the years go by, will be recognized as the finest type of American corporation, a corporation private in name and management, but awake to every public obligation, and rendering to mankind a world-wide public service."

Judge Post was, for many years, and up to the time of his death, a trustee of Knox College. He took a very deep interest in that institution's affairs, giving his keenest attention to its problems. After his death, the Chicago Knox Club, alumni of Knox College, and other friends, raised a fund of \$100,000 to establish at Knox College a memorial department in political science, to be known as the Philip Sidney Post Memorial Department.

Judge Post was a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the American and Illinois Bar associations; to the University Club; Hamilton Club; City Club; Union League Club; the Law Club; and to the old Sunset Club, which he formerly served as secretary. His fraternity at Knox College was Phi Gamma Delta. He was a Knight-Templar Mason. He was always interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, and for years was a member of its advisory committee.

He was a member of the Winnetka Congregational Church, which is one of the out-

standing community churches in this country.

Judge Post wrote with unusual strength and discernment on economic and political questions and the problems of industrial relations. He was a contributor to *The Outlook* and other periodicals. In politics he was a Republican.

August 27, 1902, Philip Sidney Post was married to Janet Greig, formerly dean of women at Knox College, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Greig of Oneida, Illinois. Mrs. Post survives her distinguished husband, as do his sister, Mrs. James C. Simpson of Galesburg, and his brother, Major William S. Post of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Post made their home in Winnetka, a north shore suburb of Chicago. Mr. Post was much interested in city planning and was chairman of the Winnetka Plan Commission.

Philip Sidney Post died at his home in Winnetka on June 27, 1920. President Harold F. McCormick of the International Harvester Company wrote, at the time of Mr. Post's death:

"The passing of Mr. Post brings to the Harvester organization a sense of loss too sharp to be measured in words. Yet, out of his long service in the law department, and his all-too-brief service as vice-president, we gratefully receive and cherish three distinct inheritances—his many definite contributions to the company's development and progress,

the deep impression of a rare personality upon his associates, and the strong influence he exerted in our behalf in his contacts with outside people and interests. In all respects, business and personal, his was a record and example that we who carry on the work shall do well to follow.

"The sincere desire for truth that guided his active, eager mind brought him quickly to the solution of problems and made his viewpoint readily comprehensible to his co-workers. Being intellectually four-square with himself, imbued with the impersonal spirit of justice, his counsels were always clear and convincing, and added to these attributes were a tolerance that never forgot to be kind, a good humor so unfailing and a charm of manner so engaging that he was always assured of earnest attention.

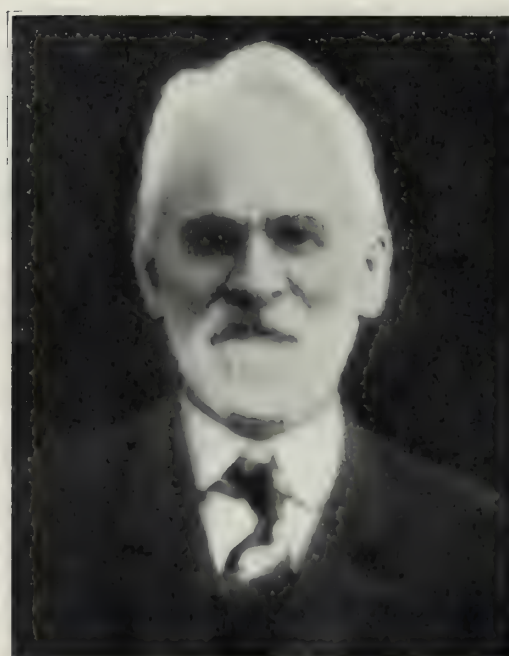
"Those who sat with him about the executive council table will especially miss the thoroughness and sense of responsibility that marked all his researches and the presentation of their results. They will remember how broadly human his sympathies were, and how strong his faith that a sure path to both industrial and national peace and progress can be found through a quickened and deepened mutuality of understanding and effort.

"All of us who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of highest and finest type—able, companionable, joyous and true."

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE



JEANIE McADAM GREIG
Photograph Taken 1887



HUGH GREIG
Photograph Taken 1926

HUGH GREIG

HUGH GREIG, the son of George and Janet McCargow Greig, was born December 14, 1842, at Barrhill, Ayrshire, Scotland. While he was still very young his parents died within two years of each other, leaving a family of eight children. These children were then scattered among relatives and friends. In this new environment Mr. Greig was particularly fortunate in receiving encouragement in the cultivation of a taste for good reading—a taste that was dominant throughout his whole lifetime. He later spent eight years in England, in the neighborhood of Crewe. There he became interested in cheese making and became an expert in its manufacture. In 1866 he emigrated to America in company with William and James McAdam and they settled in the dairy section of New York State.

Two years later his sister, Miss Ann Greig, followed her brother to America, and with her came also Miss Jeanie McAdam, the sister of William and James McAdam.

On January 30, 1870, at Troy, New York, Mr. Hugh Greig and Miss Jeanie McAdam were married. They settled at Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, where the two children, Janet and Campbell, were born.

About 1874 Mr. and Mrs. Greig and their two children came to Knox County, Illinois, and Mr. Greig purchased the Russell-Sage farm, southeast of Oneida, and this farm has remained in his possession for more than fifty years. As the years passed, Mr. and Mrs. Greig earned a place almost without parallel in the lives and hearts of the people of that community. Mr. Greig was interested in all public affairs which concerned the

civic, intellectual and moral betterment of the community in which he lived.

He served as Mayor of Oneida, and as chairman of its school board. He was active in promoting the Farmers' Elevator and served as chairman of its board of directors. He also served on many committees, especially during the Great War.

For many years Mr. Greig was an active and influential member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, where his practical good sense, sagacity and integrity, together with a conscientious recognition of the responsibilities involved in the action of the board, made him one of its most valued members.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Oneida Public Library Board. He has traveled extensively and was conversant with history and politics.

Conspicuous among the traits that distinguished the character of Hugh Greig were a high sense of honor, an unswerving allegiance to every duty, a love of young people and a sympathy with all that tends to make for a finer and higher development.

His son, Campbell Greig, passed away in 1900, and his wife, Jeanie McAdam Greig, in 1926.

Since Mrs. Greig's death, Mr. Greig had spent considerable time with his daughter, Mrs. Philip S. Post.

Hugh Greig died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Post, January 2, 1929, in his eighty-seventh year. He was a true Christian gentleman, profoundly interested in all good things, able and finely cultured. He was beloved and respected as few men are.

WILHELM LUDWIG BAUM

WILHELM L. BAUM was born at Morris, Illinois, May 11, 1867, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Zorrman) Baum, early pioneers in the state of Illinois. His father came here shortly after 1848, and was in the Union Army during the Civil War.

His elementary education, which was received in the grade schools near his home, was later supplemented by a course in the Morris normal school. Interested in the profession of medicine, and determined to make that study his life work, he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution with his M.D. degree in 1888. To further his education he took post-graduate work in the University of Vienna and the University of Berlin, and studied under some of the most noted preceptors of Europe.

In 1891 Dr. Baum returned from abroad, and established himself in Chicago, where he began his medical career which was later to become a most distinguished one. Although a man of broad information along many lines in medical science, his practice for a number of years was chiefly confined to dermatology and urology, in which fields he was recognized as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified in the city of Chicago. He kept in close touch with all research work in the field of scientific knowledge, and his own study and investigation in research work gained for him a notable reputation.

The value of the services which he rendered to those institutions with which he was connected cannot be overestimated. He was professor of skin diseases at the Chicago Post-graduate Medical School, senior dermatologist to Saint Luke's Hospital, head of the infectious and contagious department of Cook County Hospital from 1892 to 1912, and president of the staff of that institution for nine years.

Dr. W. L. Baum was married November 24, 1913, to Mrs. Mervyn (Winston) Lawrence of Chicago, daughter of Frederick and Ada (Fountain) Winston. One son was born, Wilhelm Mervyn Baum.

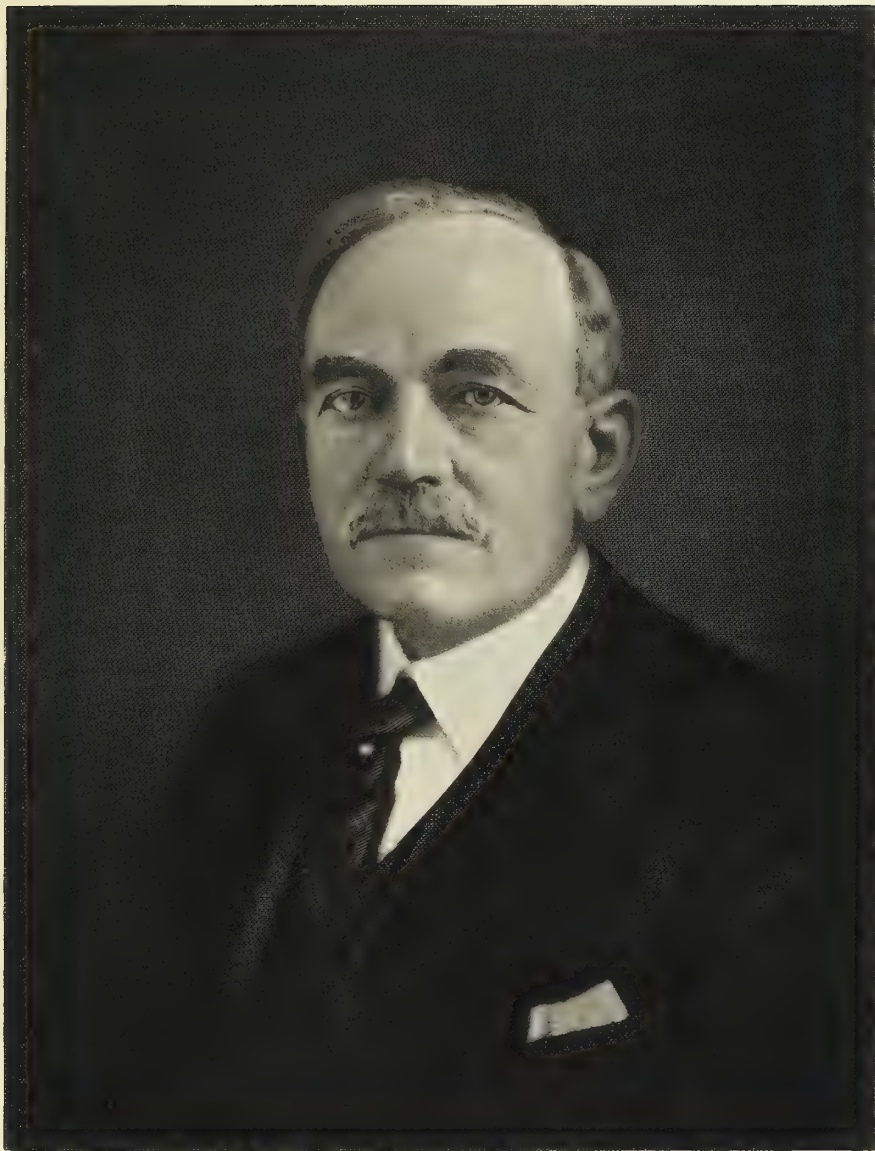
A member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, Dr. Baum was made a first lieutenant on April 10, 1911, and six years later was promoted to the rank of captain. He was called to active service at Base Hospital, Camp Grant, August 26, 1917, and some few months later was promoted to the rank of major. He served as chief of the Urological Service until December 12, 1918, and February 24, 1919, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. His work at Camp Grant was extremely beneficial and far-reaching in its effect. He was largely responsible for the physical welfare of all the great number of men who were stationed, at various times during the period of the war, at that camp. His help during the "flu" epidemic was of priceless value and resulted in the saving of many lives.

Dr. Baum also gained distinction as a writer, and besides being a frequent and valued contributor to medical journals and periodicals, he was the author of numerous articles on skin diseases which have appeared in the Practitioner's Year Book.

His interest in yachting won him election as commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, and his craft, the Mervyn, was the club's flagship until its destruction by fire in 1924. His yacht, the Amorita, won the famous race from New York to Bermuda and its record has never been beaten.

He was also a member of the University Club, the Chicago Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was affiliated with the Chicago Medico-Legal Society of which he was secretary, the Chicago Dermatologist Society, American Urologist Association, American Medical Association, and many other societies and clubs relating to his profession. He was also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and the Chicago Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Wilhelm Ludwig Baum passed away February 22, 1932. The place which he gained in the annals of the medical profession during his forty years of practice in Chicago was a most distinguished one.



William L. Baum

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE



Wm. C. Cee

ROBERT W. BELL

ROBERT W. BELL was born at St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada, October 22, 1862, a son of Thomas and Jane (Laidlaw) Bell.

His father was connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad for a period covering forty consecutive years and he was one of the best-known and best-loved railroad men of Canada, and a man of the finest type of real Christian character.

Robert W. Bell attended the schools near his home. Later he entered railroad work. He came to the United States and was engaged for a time as a locomotive fireman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After that he helped in the building of the Canadian Pacific road.

Mr. Bell had very unusual natural ability, and his railroad experience and training became of much practical value. In 1900 he was made general foreman for the Illinois Central Railroad at Louisville, Kentucky. From there he moved to St. Louis as master mechanic, and from there to Waterloo, Iowa.

In 1908 he was made assistant superintendent of machinery for the Illinois Central; and in 1909 was made superintendent of machinery.

In 1913 Mr. Bell was selected to become general superintendent of motive power for the whole Illinois Central Railroad System.

December 4, 1889, Mr. Bell was married at Chicago to Miss Carrie E. Smith, a daughter of George K. and Arabella J. (Braninger) Smith.

It was Mr. Bell who proposed and erected the new, modern, seven-and-a-half million dollar railway repair shops at Paducah, Kentucky.

He resigned from the railroad October 1, 1929, to devote his time to his own personal business.

Mr. Bell, at the time of his resignation, was one of the oldest men, in point of continuous service, with the Illinois Central. He had about 20,000 people working under his guidance. He was loved by all his "boys" as he called them. He was an unsurpassed leader, and his strong, fine influence was felt throughout the entire personnel of the railroad.

Robert W. Bell died October 14, 1929. He was one of the principal leaders in the railroad industry of America.

JACOB MORTENSON

IN THE development of the lumbering industry in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast one of the most active factors for half a century was Jacob Mortenson, who had his home in Oak Park, Illinois.

He was a man of lovable character, genial and honorable, with a kindly word and a ready smile for everyone, and when he appeared on the scene of his operations he was invariably greeted with sincere affection. He was so fair and just that he made men his friends as rapidly as he met them. His employes knew that they would always get a square deal from him, and looked upon him as a kindly brother, ever ready to help them in every way in his power. He was generous in all causes that were worthy, and gave freely whenever need was brought to his attention, one of those rare personalities whom people sought for advice, comfort or help in any way, for he never turned a deaf ear and never failed to give cheer by a kind word and a warm smile of sympathy. As a business man he had a high reputation, made few errors of judgment and always profited by any he did make. His optimism was contagious and his code of business morals was built upon the theory that in all circumstances honesty paid sure dividends. He was possessed of a foresight that enabled him to look into the future and plan a campaign as does a successful military strategist, and he was considered by all associated with the lumbering industry to be one of the best lumbermen in America. He contributed largely to the prosperity of the communities in which he was active, and his death removed a citizen of outstanding value and one of the most kindly and companionable men in the history of this country.

He was born in Denmark in 1849, the son of a prosperous farmer, from whom he inherited a brilliant mind and an industrious nature. He attended the schools of his locality and worked hard to acquire sufficient capital to strike out for himself. This came when he was seventeen years of age, and he crossed the Atlantic and went straight through to the virgin forests of Michigan,

locating at Manistee. He worked hard by day, and studied telegraphy at night, and in time became telegraph operator and station agent, later going to Fayette, Missouri, where he filled a similar post. While there, in 1875, he found an opportunity to engage in the lumber business, and opened a retail yard, which he conducted successfully until 1883, when he entered the wholesale business by purchasing an interest in the McDonald Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri, for which concern he became manager of a yard at Wausau, Wisconsin. In 1887 he entered into a partnership with Charles J. Winton and together they formed the Winton Lumber Company, dealing in timber lands and logs, and, within a short time, he became a partner of F. P. Stone and operated a wholesale business under the name of Mortenson and Stone, which did a prosperous business for many years, beginning its cutting at the old Barker and Stewart mill at Wausau. In 1889 Mr. Mortenson became interested in manufacturing and, in association with John H. Garth, of Hannibal, Missouri, and others, organized the Garth Lumber Company, of which he became manager and treasurer, offices which he held until 1899, when Mr. Garth died and he became president of the company. The first mill was built at Garth, Wisconsin, and, after cutting had been finished there, another was erected at Garth, Michigan, both towns being built up by the company. In the meantime, in 1889, he re-entered the retail business at Galesburg, Illinois, where he opened a yard with the late Charles Edgar under the firm name of Mortenson and Edgar. This business was sold in 1892, when the firm bought the Leahy and Beebe mill at Wausau and began operations in 1893 under the name of the Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company, the enterprise growing to large proportions within a few years. In 1899 the Alexander and Edgar Lumber Company was organized and purchased the plant and timber of the Lea-Ingram Lumber Company at Iron River, Wisconsin. Other large tracts of timber land were later purchased, and the company



Jacob Mortenson

20-10
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became one of the largest operators of that district. The officers of this company were: Alexander Stewart, president; Walter Alexander, vice-president; Jacob Mortenson, secretary; Charles Edgar, treasurer and manager. In the Fall of 1889 the company bought the mill and timber of the Lake Superior Lumber Company, at Iron River, incorporating it with its other business.

Still expanding, Mr. Mortenson next entered Minnesota, organizing the Tower Lumber Company and operating the holdings of the Howe Lumber Company, at Tower in that State, in 1899. His other interests in Minnesota and Wisconsin were numerous, and he was also expanding his retail enterprises. In 1885 he organized the firm of Mortenson and Hennegar, with yards at Waterloo and Valley, Nebraska, and a little later, in partnership with Charles E. Davidson, he opened a yard at Greenville, Illinois, later selling his interest to his partner, who continued to conduct it. Mr. Mortenson organized the Western Lumber Company of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1886, and operated it until 1898, when it was sold to the J. H. Queal Lumber Company. He was an enthusiastic member of the old National Association of Lumber Dealers, which was one of the first retail lumber dealers' organizations. He was also engaged in the business in the South, being a large stockholder in the Wausau-Southern Lumber Company, of Laurel, Mississippi, and in other similar enterprises. He was also largely interested in lumber developments on the West Coast and was a heavy stockholder in many enterprises there, among them the following: Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company, Pacific Coast Redwood Company, Peninsular Lumber Company, and the Silver Falls Timber Company, of Silverton, Oregon. His largest interest on the West Coast was in the Pelican Bay Lumber Company of Klamath Falls, Oregon, his son, Harold Mortenson, being its president. Still other interests were: the B. C. Spruce Mills, of Lumberton, British Columbia; the Wisconsin and Arkansas Lumber Company, of Malvern, Arkansas; the Hawley Pulp and Paper

Company, of Oregon City, Oregon; the Marathon Paper Mills Company, of Rothschild, Wisconsin; the Wausau Sulphate Fibre Company of Mosinee, Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Valley Electric Company, of Wausau, Wisconsin.

In 1899 he moved his residence to Oak Park, Illinois, from Wausau, Wisconsin, and became active in the various affairs of that place, as well as in Chicago. He was long one of the leading citizens of Oak Park and was held in highest esteem by all. He was a director in the Avenue State Bank of Oak Park, of the Standard Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and the Security National Bank of Pasadena, California, where he maintained a Winter residence. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, and also of the congregation of that faith in Pasadena while living in that city. He was a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having the 32nd degree in that organization, and belonged to the following social organizations: Union League Club of Chicago, South Shore Country Club, Oak Park Club, Oak Park Country Club, and the Annandale Golf Club and Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena.

His death occurred in Pasadena, California, May 25, 1924.

In the *American Lumberman*, under date of May 31, 1924, the following tribute appeared regarding Mr. Mortenson:

"One cannot conclude an obituary of such a man with cold facts. Something of the man himself should be made to shine through. Jacob Mortenson was a man it was always a pleasure to meet. When he came into the presence of a company of lumbermen you could see their smiles of recognition and of anticipation of a pleasant word with this genial lumberman. Always courteous, always solicitous of the other man's comfort, he was never failing in those little acts of courtesy which endeared him to his friends and acquaintances. And so it was not unusual to hear men say: 'Why, there is Jacob Mortenson, one of the best lumbermen in our country.' He had a way of winning men, he was so eminently fair and just. Generous,

he gave of his money freely to those objects that were needy and which were brought to his attention. Many instances could be told of his generosity, but he never spoke of his

good deeds. An unfailing testimony of a man is what his employes think of him and all those who knew Jacob Mortenson and were in his employ loved him."

BENJAMIN CARPENTER

BENJAMIN CARPENTER was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1865, a son of George B. and Elizabeth (Greene) Carpenter. As a boy he attended the University School for Boys and later went to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1888. On his return home he went to work for the firm of Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., in Chicago.

The present business firm of Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of railroad, mill and vessel supplies, is one of the oldest concerns in Chicago. The business was founded in 1840 as Foster & Robb, ship chandlers. Mr. George B. Carpenter became a partner in the firm in 1857 and, following the death of Mr. Hubbard in 1881, he succeeded to the business, and the firm name became Geo. B. Carpenter & Co. He remained at the head of this business until his death, December 11, 1912. On January 23, 1913, his son, Benjamin Carpenter, was elected President, which office he filled with notable success for nearly fifteen years.

Benjamin Carpenter was also vice-president of the Anniston (Alabama) Cordage Company, and was a director of the Elk Rapids Iron Company, of Elk Rapids, Michigan, and was a director of the Commonwealth Edison Company and of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago.

He was also a former president of the

board of trustees of the St. Charles (Illinois) School for Boys.

During the World War he was commissioned as captain and later major, Q. M., R. C., U. S. A., and was on active duty from July, 1917, to February, 1919, rendering a service of much consequence, made possible by his exceptional commercial judgment and experience.

On September 18, 1903, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Helen Graham Fairbank, of Chicago, a daughter of Nathaniel K. and Helen L. (Graham) Fairbank. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had four children: Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., Cordelia Carpenter Davis (Mrs. N. S. Davis, III), Elizabeth Carpenter Marshall (Mrs. Thomas L. Marshall) and Fairbank Carpenter. The family home has always been in Chicago.

Mr. Carpenter was a valued member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle Club, Cliff Dwellers and the Commercial Club (ex-president). He was also a past president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Benjamin Carpenter died February 23, 1927. He will be remembered with an unusual warmth of friendship because of the cheerfulness and kindness that were so characteristic of him. All of his mature years were filled with distinguished achievement.



BENJAMIN CARPENTER

1. *Leaves* 2. *Flowers*

LIBRARY
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK

NATHANIEL KELLOGG FAIRBANK

THE LATE Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, of Chicago, was born in Sodus, New York, on October 20, 1829, a son of Stephen Taylor Fairbank and Mehetibel (Kellogg) Fairbank, of New England. At the age of fifteen he began an apprenticeship as a bricklayer in Rochester, New York, but soon after started work as a bookkeeper in a canal shipping company. Two years later he was made a partner in the wool business of Mr. Aaron Erickson, of Rochester. Through the western connections of this company he came into touch with business conditions at Chicago, and from the knowledge he acquired in this way he became much interested in the opportunities which that city presented.

It was in 1855 that he came to Chicago as the western representative of the firm of David Dows & Co., grain dealers of New York City. He was for many years an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Following the close of the Civil War, Mr. Fairbank provided the capital for the building of a lard and oil refinery, located in Chicago on Eighteenth Street, west of the river. This plant was destroyed by fire and a large building was soon erected at Eighteenth and Blackwell streets. This business subsequently became the nucleus of the present firm of N. K. Fairbank & Co. During the first twenty years the principal output was lard and lard oil, their products coming to have a world-wide distribution. In more recent years the business has embraced the manufacture of soaps. Their laundry and toilet soaps are now known in practically every household in America. About a decade after the business was started, a branch house was estab-

lished at St. Louis, and later, another at Omaha. Long before Mr. Fairbank retired from active control of the business it had grown to a place of first importance in the commercial life of the country.

Mr. Fairbank was married in 1866 to Miss Helen L. Graham, of New York. Their children are: Helen Graham Fairbank (Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter), Kellogg Fairbank, Wallace Fairbank, Dexter Fairbank, Livingston Fairbank, Margaret (Mrs. Theodore F. Reynolds) and Nathalie (Mrs. Laird Bell).

N. K. Fairbank donated the land and he and his wife were among the principal supporters of St. Luke's Hospital after that institution was transferred to its present site. He was also a lover of music and was a sponsor of those musical activities in Chicago that led to the founding of the Symphony Orchestra under the late Theodore Thomas. Mr. Fairbank and Mr. George Benedict Carpenter were largely to be thanked for the building of the Chicago Music Hall. He took the initiative and assumed for a time the entire financial responsibility of building the Chicago Club. He was president of the Chicago Club from 1875 to 1889.

He was a devoted member of Prof. David Swing's Church, which held its services in Central Music Hall.

He helped to finance and to place on a permanent basis the Chicago Newsboys' Home.

Nathaniel K. Fairbank died on March 27, 1903. He came to Chicago when he was little more than a boy; and throughout the rest of his busy and eminently useful life he was as closely as possible identified with the commercial and cultural progress of Chicago.

CHARLES SOLON THORNTON

CHARLES SOLON THORNTON was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1851, a son of Solon and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton. He was a direct descendant, on the maternal side, of Peregrine White, the first white child born in America, and on the paternal side he was a direct descendant of the New Hampshire Thorntons, of whom Dr. Matthew Thornton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, was also a member.

Charles Solon Thornton was educated in the Boston Latin School, which he attended for six years, graduating in 1872 from Harvard University, with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a most enthusiastic student of Roman Law, history and the principles of English, and was fortunate in having the personal instruction of such noted men as Henry Adams and Oliver Wendell Holmes, before whom he later tried many cases during the time Mr. Holmes was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Thornton could read and translate Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish and Italian with perfect ease, and as a master in English rhetoric and grammar his services were eagerly sought by his fellow barristers in drafting complicated compositions and ordinances.

Soon after graduating, Mr. Thornton came to Illinois in 1873, where he entered the law office of Isham and Lincoln (Robert Lincoln, the son of President Lincoln), in Chicago, where he familiarized himself with the Illinois Statutes and passed his bar examination in Ottawa, Illinois, before the Supreme Court in 1873.

Mr. Thornton opened a law office in Chicago, and vigorously working long hours, and practicing the greatest thrift, even to sleeping on his desk at night, he managed to save enough money to bring his mother and father on from Boston. In those early days Mr. Thornton acquired a habit of hard work, building up the rugged physical constitution that carried him through eighty-one years of strenuous life.

Mr. Thornton's thorough preparation and

gift of repartee, made him a terror to his antagonists at law, who went down before his militant onslaughts. He had the poise and even temper which won for him more than ninety-seven percent of all the cases he tried. He was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Arkansas, and the Supreme Court of the United States; also in many courts in Canada and Spanish-America he directed cases in association with local counsel.

In the trust violation cases of the Booth Fisheries, which became famous, Mr. Thornton was counsel-general, and successfully defended the Booth Fisheries in cases brought by the United States Attorney-General in various courts throughout the United States, not losing a single case during all of the time from 1899 to 1907, when the suits were completed.

Mr. Thornton gave close consideration to the educational and civic problems of the city and state. He was Corporation Counsel for the town of Lake in 1888; president of the Auburn Park Board of Education, 1890-92; member of the Cook County Board of Education, 1893-94; member of the State Board of Education, 1895; and was appointed by Governor Altgeld to make an investigation of the condition of the Cook County Normal School and his published report received wide circulation and became the basis of important reforms in normal and secondary schools throughout the country. He was an originator of the plan of college preparatory schools, system of truant schools, and advocated military drill for pupils of the high schools. He framed and personally presented to the Illinois Legislature, the Teacher's Pension Bill which was passed in Springfield in 1895, this being probably the first teacher's pension bill passed in this country or Europe. In the same year he brought about, through the consent of President Harper of the Chicago University, the admission of ten high school students of Chicago who were best qualified to pursue a collegiate course, by allowing a scholarship of one year's tuition



Charles S. Thornton.

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free. This custom is still in vogue and the number of scholarships has been increased.

Mr. Thornton was secretary of the Naval Reserve of the State of Illinois during the Spanish-American War, and later became president. He was a close friend of Carter Harrison, Sr., managed his campaign, and was instrumental in the apprehension of the mayor's assassin. In 1897 he was appointed Corporation Counsel for the city of Chicago, and served until 1899 with younger Carter Harrison, who was then mayor. During the time he was Corporation Counsel he rendered over twenty-five hundred opinions to heads of departments and others, of which only three were ever successfully attacked. Of fifty-seven special assessment cases in the Supreme Court, only three were lost, and in the Nisi Prius Court out of two thousand and ten contested cases the city won nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Some of these cases were of great importance to the city, among them, notably, the Lake Front case against the Illinois Central Railroad, which gave the city the right to make Grant Park and the Outer Drive improvements; the Intercepting Sewer cases; and the Street Railway cases, in the latter of which he obtained a decision from the Supreme Court awarding to the city the right to operate street railways and purchase their franchise. He successfully defended the city treasury from the attacks of those who were desirous of plundering it, and saved many millions of dollars for the people by refusing to audit claims which he thought unjust.

Mr. Thornton was one of the charter members of Englewood Lodge No. 856, I.O.O.F. and prepared the Illinois Odd Fellows Code of 1896, which is still recognized as authoritative; he was a Mason and went from the Blue Lodge both ways to the Shrine;

a member of North American Union and Knights of Pythias. He was also a member and interested in the work of the Chicago Historical Society, The Art Institute, Field Museum and the Chicago Public Library.

Mr. Thornton was married September 10, 1883, to Miss Jessie Fremont Benton of Englewood, Illinois, a daughter of Francis Benton, Mexican War veteran and pioneer from Vermont, and Esther Kimball Benton, of the Kimball family, also of Chicago. A detailed record of the Kimball family appears, under the name of W. W. Kimball, in an earlier edition of this history. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of four children: Mabel J. (Mrs. John T. Walbridge), Pearl E. (Mrs. Carl Knoettge), Hattie May (Mrs. Frank G. Douglass) and one son, Chancellor Benton Thornton, who is married to Lola Ruth Stout, daughter of one of the pioneer families of Illinois. There are eight grandchildren, one, a twin, who is named Charles Solon Thornton II.

During the last few years of Mr. Thornton's life he perhaps assisted more families to exist than many of the charitable organizations in the city. He was unusually sensitive of his philanthropies, and while there are hundreds of his dependents who will feel keenly his passing, his wife, who has worked with him for nearly fifty years, will assume so far as possible Mr. Thornton's charities, and carry on during this great financial crisis.

Charles Solon Thornton died October 24, 1932, in his eighty-second year, at his home, 7600 Stewart Avenue. His son, Chancellor B. Thornton, who has been associated very closely with his father in the management of his estate, will continue in the same capacity, and, as he has been trained by his father, the House of Thornton will be perpetuated.

MAX PAM

MAX PAM was born near Carlsbad, Austria, July 16, 1865, and he came to the United States with his family when he was but three years old. His parents were Alexander and Cecilie (Oesterreicher) Pam.

Max Pam attended public school in Chicago. He then began work in one of the large mercantile firms, but was there only one day when his employer, who was a great friend of his father, Alexander Pam, noticed that the young boy was unhappy in his business environment. It was Max Pam's ambition to be a lawyer and this fact he made known to his employer. As a result, through other friends, he entered the law office of the firm of Moses & Newman, where he studied law. He began as an office boy—some years later he became a partner. He continued his association with Mr. Moses as a member of the respective firms of Moses, Newman and Pam from 1889 to 1891, and of Moses, Pam and Kennedy from 1891 to 1897.

Throughout this period of his career he was very active in court work and demonstrated his unusual ability in difficult negotiations. In 1897 he withdrew from the firm of Moses, Pam and Kennedy, and became a member of the firm of Pam and Donnelly, later Pam, Calhoun and Glennon. In 1904 he joined in partnership with Harry B. Hurd and his brother, Judge Hugo Pam, under the name of Pam and Hurd, which continued until his death. His brother withdrew from the firm when he was elected to the bench in 1911.

About 1900 the era of huge consolidations began. Max Pam was legal counsel for many of the great business organizations formed, including, among others, the American Steel and Wire Company, American Steel Foundries, International Nickel Company, United States Steel Corporation, Allis-Chalmers Company, and the International Harvester Company. He assisted in the reorganization forming the Kansas City Southern Railway. He was counsel in the organization of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and the Chicago Title & Trust Company.

Mr. Pam enjoyed the best literature. He read both French and German books in the original. He was a lover of art, music, literature, and of everything that makes up the cultural side of life. He was devoted to opera and, during his active connection therewith in Chicago, genuinely enjoyed everything associated with it, from its artistry to its mechanical make-up. In fact, for several years, he was chairman of the Executive Committee, and continued to be a director of the Chicago Opera Company until his death.

He contributed to charitable and philanthropic enterprises generously. He founded the School of Journalism in Notre Dame University, and a scholarship in the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. He also was a liberal contributor to the New Hebrew University on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. His interest in Palestine was further evidenced by a large bequest in his will to be devoted to the industrial development of Palestine.

In the midst of a very busy life Mr. Pam devoted considerable time to and found pleasure in presenting various articles on timely subjects in the magazines and on the lecture platform. Among these were, "The Power of Regulation Invested in Congress and Interlocking Directorates—The Problem and Its Solution," which appeared in the *Harvard Law Review*, "The Place of Religion in Good Government," "The Modern Newspaper," and "A Tribute to Abraham Lincoln."

He was known and admired, as a man and as a lawyer, throughout America and abroad. His acquaintanceship with people of consequence throughout the world was remarkably extensive. He was an admirer of President Taft, President Harding, and President Coolidge, with each of whom he was on intimate terms. During the administration of Mr. Taft he was a frequent visitor at the White House, and later continued a close, intimate friendship with him.

Max Pam never married. At the close of his life he was survived by his brother, Honorable Hugo Pam, Judge of the Superior



M. D. P.

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Wm. H. Hays

Court of Cook County, Illinois, and three sisters: Miss Carrie Pam, Chicago, Illinois, Sarah Pam Blumenthal, wife of Walter Blumenthal, New York City, and Julia Pam Bear, wife of Joseph Ainslie Bear, New York City.

Max Pam died September 14, 1925. He practiced law in Chicago for thirty-nine consecutive years, and had earned a place as one of the most distinguished lawyers, and as one of the most truly representative men, in this country.

HUGO PAM

JUDGE HUGO PAM, a member of the Superior Court bench for nearly nineteen years, was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 20, 1870, a son of Alexander and Cecilie (Oesterreicher) Pam.

He graduated from the grammar and high schools of Chicago and received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Michigan in 1892. Then he studied law in the law offices of the firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy, in Chicago. Soon after that he was admitted to the bar. For many years he and his brother, the late Max Pam, practiced law together. He was, successively, a member of the firms of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon; Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, and Pam and Hurd.

While a member of the latter firm he was elected to the bench as Judge of the Superior Court, in 1911, and he served in that office with distinction until his death. For the last ten years Judge Pam was head of the law division of the Superior Court.

Judge Pam was also connected with many organizations having to do with civic welfare, either as a director or member of important committees.

He was one of the organizers of the Maxwell Street College Settlement in the Hull House district of Chicago, where the influence of Miss Jane Addams has been such a power for good, and he continued to be an indispensable help to that settlement for many years.

His services as head of the law division of the Superior Court were of great value. Many important cases were tried in his court, which stand out in history here.

Judge Pam was a delegate from the state to many conferences on charities and correc-

tions in this state, and at the request of the governor was a delegate to many meetings of the American Prison Association.

He was largely instrumental in the construction of the new County Jail and Criminal Courts Building in Chicago, as well as the new Detention Home for Women.

Judge Pam's interests off the bench were philanthropy, civic betterment and Zionism. He worked very effectively for improved administration of pardons and paroles. For three years he was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He was honorary vice-president of the National Probation Association, a director of the Juvenile Protective Association, and was vice-president of the Illinois Society of Mental Hygiene.

For some years Judge Pam was vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America. He was also at the head of the work creating the Palestine Restoration Fund in Chicago, and he was influential in sending to Versailles a delegation to urge the justice of Jewish national demands on the Peace Conference. He presided over the Jewish Congress in Philadelphia in 1919, which led to the organization of this delegation.

He was a member of the Jewish delegation sent abroad in 1921 to study immigration problems in Poland, Roumania, Latvia, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Lithuania.

Judge Pam was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, City Club, Standard Club, and Covenant Club. He was also a leader of the B'nai B'rith Society.

Judge Pam never married. At the time of his death he was survived by three sisters: Miss Carrie Pam, with whom he made his

home; Sarah Pam Blumenthal, wife of Walter Blumenthal; and Julia Pam Bear, wife of Joseph Ainslie Bear, both of New York City.

Judge Pam passed away May 29, 1930, in his sixty-first year. Faithful in all his duties, widely and profoundly learned in his profession, kindly, patient and serene, his great endeavor was to render justice through the rules

of the law. He had not only the respect and admiration of the bar, but the love of its members also. He weighed social, moral, and religious questions with the same calm spirit of righteousness that distinguished his career on the bench. He was an excellent judge and a strong, sane, helpful friend of all mankind.

PEIRCE ANDERSON

THE LATE Peirce Anderson, of Chicago, was one of the truly great architects of his generation.

He was born in Oswego, New York, on February 20, 1870, a son of Hugh and Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1892. Then he entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1894. He went abroad for his post-graduate work and studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris. Here he received the first government medal, of the First Class (architecte diplome par le gouvernement), ever to be conferred upon an American student in architecture. This was in 1900.

In 1901 Mr. Anderson came to Chicago and joined D. H. Burnham & Company, architects. He remained with this firm, and its successors, until his death. From 1917 to his death he was a member of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White.

A review of Mr. Anderson's very remarkable work in his profession includes the fact that he designed or supervised the design of the Field Museum, Marshall Field Annex, the Continental and Commercial Bank Building, the Peoples Gas Building, the Kimball Building, the Wrigley Building, the Illinois Merchants Bank Building, the Straus Building, the new Union Station, and others, all in Chicago. The list also includes, among others, the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, and a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at Oklahoma City,

Oklahoma; the United States Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia; the Union Station at Washington and the Columbus Memorial fountain which stands in front of it; the Union Trust Building at Cleveland, Ohio; the First National Bank at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; David Whitney Building and Ford Building at Detroit, Michigan; the Continental Trust Building in Baltimore, Maryland; the Frick Building and Annex in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Wm. Filene's Sons Co. store in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson stands as one of the most noted designers that the profession of architecture in America has produced. Recognitions, in many forms, came to him. The one which perhaps he cherished most was his appointment by President Taft as a member of the Fine Arts Commission, succeeding Mr. Daniel Hudson Burnham at the time of his death in 1912.

Mr. Anderson loved Chicago and he always visioned it as it will be years hence, one of the greatest and most beautiful cities of the world. Many of the hopes he wished to see realized that this end might be reached, he, with his own hands, brought into actual being.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the Architectural League, the National Sculptors Society, the American Painters; and he also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Casino Club, the Chicago Commonwealth Club, Cliff Dwellers, the Engineers' Club, Glen View Golf Club, the Harvard Club and the University Club of Chicago.



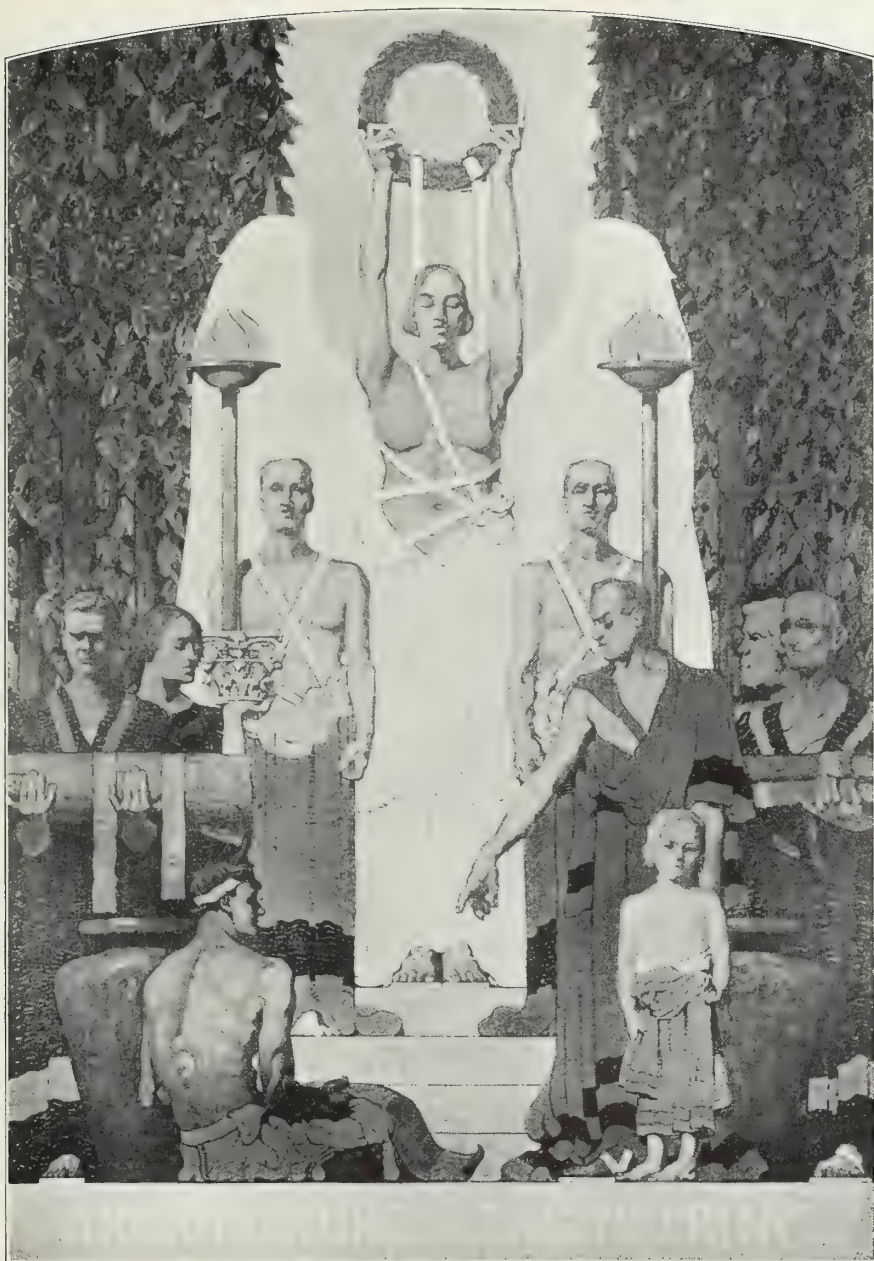
Elmer Anderson

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CLERGY



MEDAL, GIVEN IN 1900, TO PEIRCE ANDERSON BY THE ECOLE
NATIONAL DES BEAUX ARTS—PARIS, FRANCE

IMPACT
OF THE
CULTURE OF RICE



MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF PEIRCE ANDERSON IN THE UNION TRUST
COMPANY'S BANK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

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H. Louisa Peirce Anderson



Hugh Anderson

Mr. Anderson died on February 10, 1924. His going has taken from Illinois one of her most able men. He was as thoroughly enjoyed as a friend as he was respected for his distinguished ability. His high ideals will have an enduring effect on the life of his associates, and his kindly and winning spirit will ever continue to animate his friends.

A permanent scholarship has been established in his memory, by his sister, to enable the winner of the Peirce Anderson Travelling Scholarship to study abroad.

His home was in Chicago for more than twenty years. He never married. He is survived by his sister, Miss Mary Louise Anderson.

HUGH ANDERSON

HUGH ANDERSON was born in New York City on February 4, 1839, a son of William and Sarah (MacNeil) Anderson, natives of Aberdeen, Fifeshire, Scotland, and of Belfast, Ireland, respectively.

The parents came to America soon after their marriage, and located in New York City. Soon thereafter they removed to East Albany, New York, which place was then known as Greenbush.

Here the first sixteen years of Hugh Anderson's life were passed. He attended Albany High School, then his parents wished him to enter college; but he was anxious to get into business. Accordingly he went to work in the general store owned by Mr. William H. Herrick in Greenbush. There he was clerk for a time. In a few years Mr. Herrick moved to Oswego, New York, where he owned a grain elevator. Hugh Anderson went with him as his private, confidential secretary, and made his home there with the Herrick family until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On August 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B of "The Oswego Boys," New York Volunteer Infantry. He soon earned a commission as second lieutenant and was made first lieutenant on November 15, 1861. On July 27, 1862, he was promoted to become captain of Company G; and he served, with notable bravery and distinction, in this organization until the close of the war.

At the time he was mustered out of service, in April, 1865, only forty-four of the original members of his regiment answered to the call

of their names. The regiment had suffered great casualties; as an example, twenty-four officers and 275 men went down under the rain of the enemies' bullets at the battle of Cold Harbor.

Captain Anderson received serious wounds in several battles. In the Battle of Cold Harbor he was first wounded in the neck, then in the ankle, and then was shot through his thigh and disabled. He managed to crawl to the partial shelter of a nearby bush where he lay, right in the midst of the enemy fire, until he was rescued. He was brevetted major, in June, 1864, by Governor Fenton of New York, for his gallant service at Cold Harbor. Major Anderson's war service embraces the period between August 12, 1861, and December 22, 1864. He and his command fought through many of the most terrific battles of the war. He took part in the following most important engagements; the Peninsular Campaign, Siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fort Harrison, Drury Bluffs and Cold Harbor and in the attacks upon Charleston, Petersburg and Richmond. His record is a most honorable one.

After the close of the war he returned to his home in New York State. He was married on January 18, 1865, at Jordon, Onondaga County, New York, to his fiancée, Miss Hannah Louisa Peirce, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Oliver Beale Peirce.

It was Colonel Peirce who raised the troops in Oneida County, New York, at the beginning of the war, who formed the seven

companies that formed "The Mohawk Boys." These troops were consolidated with the nine companies of "The Oswego Boys" to form the famous "Mohawk Rangers," the Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Captain Hugh Anderson commanded Company G of this regiment all through the great struggle. It should be recorded here that Captain Anderson and his company were the first to place the Union flag on Fort Harrison, in the important engagement there. The flag was soon torn to shreds by bullets. In memory of this company's heroic action the United States Government later had a new flag made at Tiffany's, on which was embossed in gold letters the names of all the battles in which Company G took part. After the war Mr. Anderson had this flag in his possession until the government collected all flags that had been in the war and enshrined them in the capitol at Washington, District of Columbia. A large picture of this famous flag, with Captain Hugh Anderson standing beside it, is placed in the entrance hall of the Capitol Building at Albany, New York.

Mr. Anderson and his wife lived at Oswego, New York, for some time after their

marriage. Here their two children, Mary Louise and Peirce Anderson, were born. In 1871 he and his family moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. There he opened the first insurance office in that section. For thirty-seven years he represented practically all of the large insurance companies of the United States.

In 1908 Mr. Anderson retired from business and he and his wife and daughter came to Chicago to be with his only son, Peirce Anderson, the noted architect.

Mr. Anderson was a charter member of the Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge and of the Alta Club, both of Salt Lake City. He also belonged to the Loyal Legion; to the California Commandery and to George H. Thomas Post No. 5 (Chicago), Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

The death of Mr. Hugh Anderson occurred on December 31, 1911 in his seventy-third year. His wife died April 10, 1929. His long and successful business career, his devoted service to his country and his fine and unblemished character unite to make the history of his life a very distinguished record. In an eulogy it was said "Here lies a man and a soldier, who always did his duty."

1888
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



John A. Glendon

JOHN A. ATWOOD

SENATOR JOHN A. ATWOOD, a resident of Illinois for seventy-seven years, was born in Elgin County, Ontario, Canada, May 21, 1850. He came to Marion township, near Stillman Valley, Illinois, with his parents, when he was three years old.

As a boy he worked on his father's farm, and attended the country school at Stillman Valley. Later he went to business college at Rockford, Illinois. In 1872 Mr. Atwood was started on his political career by his election as assessor of Marion township, a position he held for thirty years. During this time he also served as justice of the peace, and was a member of the board of education in Stillman Valley. He was long an editor of the *Stillman Valley Graphic* and conducted an undertaking business in the town. In 1919 Mr. Atwood moved from Stillman Valley to Rockford, Illinois.

Senator Atwood served for ten years in the Illinois General Assembly, including four years in the Senate, being elected on the Republican ticket. While he was a member of the State Senate the vote on woman suffrage was taken. To him goes the distinction of being the first state senator in the United

States to cast a vote on the approval of the 19th amendment, as Illinois was the first state to ratify this amendment, and Senator Atwood headed the roll call in the upper chamber of the Illinois General Assembly. Being a strong temperance man, he also voted for the 18th amendment.

Mr. Atwood was married June 30, 1875, to Miss Arvilla A. Andrus. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were privileged to live to celebrate their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary together.

Senator Atwood was the first president of the Rockford Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, and was a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, the Eastern Star, and the White Shrine of Jerusalem. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church.

John A. Atwood passed away August 31, 1930, in his eighty-first year. A staunch patriot, ever upholding the best principles and the finest ideals, his political career was sincerely devoted to the best interests of the people whom he served. In every respect he well merited the respect and admiration accorded him.

CLARENCE SIDNEY FUNK

THE LATE Clarence S. Funk, of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born in Scales Mound, Illinois, August 14, 1866, a son of Sidney B. Funk and Adeline (Cowan) Funk.

He began his education in the public school and continued his training in business college and by studying law at home. He came to Chicago about 1882.

In 1885 he started to work as clerk for the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, makers of harvesting machinery. In 1901 he became their sales manager, and, when that business became a part of the International Harvester Company in 1903, Mr. Funk was made assistant to the president of that great industry. In 1906 he became general manager of the International Harvester Company.

Of more recent years Mr. Funk was president of the business which he founded, the Agricultural Bond & Credit Corporation.

For many years Mr. Funk rendered service of the greatest value to the Chicago Theological Seminary. For about twenty years he was a member of its Board of Directors, and had been a member of the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, and, finally, of the Building Committee. No man has given more fundamental and lasting service to this institution than Mr. Funk, according to the many men who were closely associated with this work. The Board of Directors named the beautiful Clarence Sidney Funk Cloisters there in his honor.

It was Mr. Funk's profound belief, which

is here expressed in his own words: "Religion is the back-log of civilization in America; religion must come to expression through institutions; these must be guided by strong, Christian men throughout America; the preparation of such leadership demands schools, commensurate with West Point and Annapolis, in the service of religion."

Dr. Ozora S. Davis said of Mr. Funk: "His gift to the religious life of the Middle West will never be fully realized until coming generations have entered fully into his ideals and his labors."

Mr. Funk was married December 21, 1896, at Monroe, Wisconsin, to Miss Kathryn Meeker, a daughter of Warren D. Meeker and Harriet (Wright) Meeker. Their children are: Dorothy Funk (Mrs. John O. Guthrie), and Donald S. Funk, who married Miss Margaret Keefer. There is one grandson, Donald Bruce Guthrie. The family residence has been maintained at Oak Park for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. Funk was a devout member of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park and, with the late Calvin H. Hill, accomplished much toward the growth of that church and toward the building of the present church edifice. He also belonged to the Union League Club, Quadrangle Club, Press Club, and the Oak Park Country Club.

Clarence Sidney Funk died January 6, 1930, in his sixty-fourth year. He was one of the notable men of his day, and his Christian life is a priceless example in the finest type of living.



C. S. Frank

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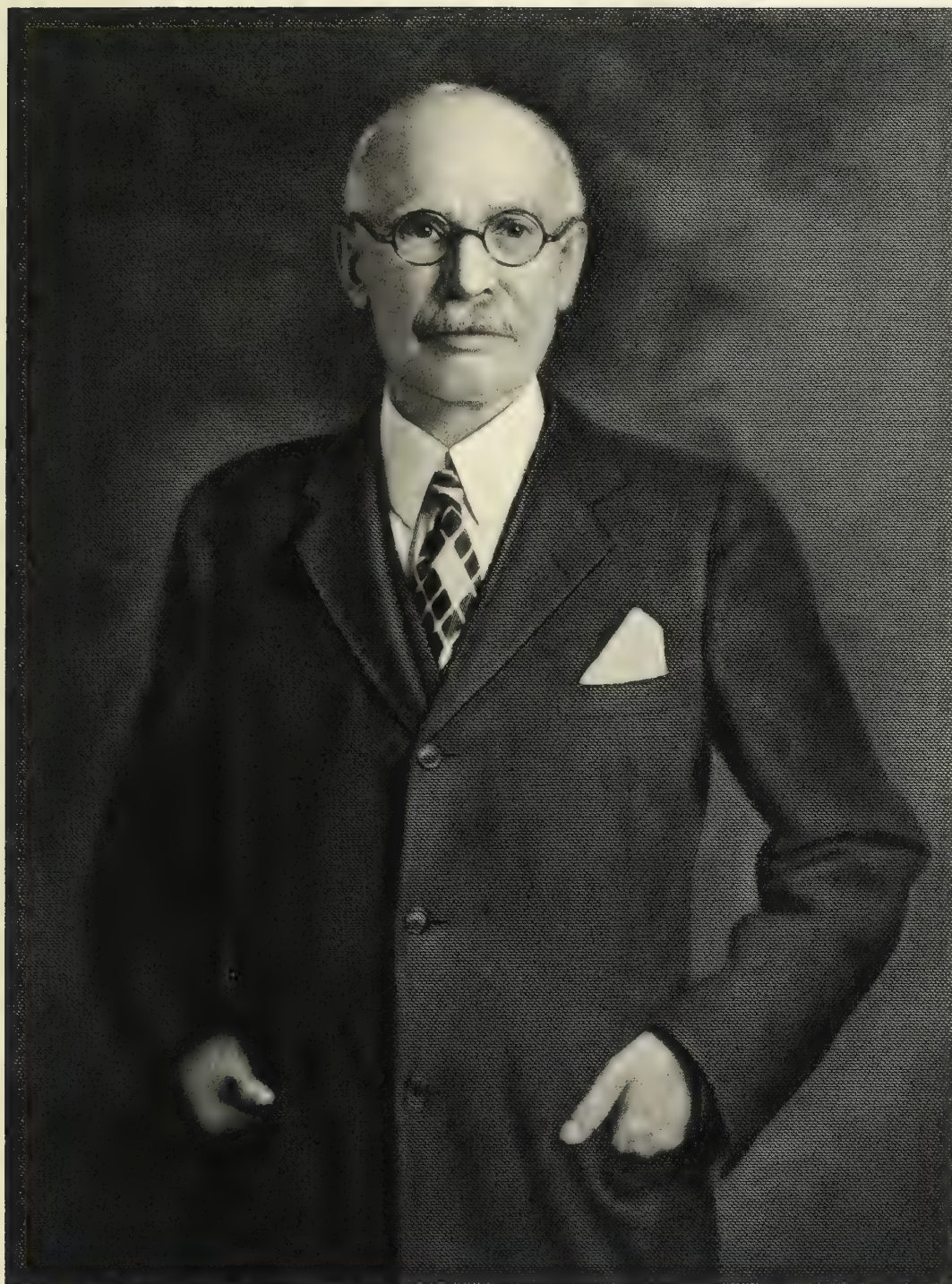
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Thos L Gilmer



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "W. J. ..."



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A. J. Ochsner

ALBERT J. OCHSNER

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO wrote of Dr. Ochsner: "Under the whispering pines of a country cemetery on Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin, the mortal remains of Dr. Albert J. Ochsner were laid to rest July 28, 1925.

"Dr. Ochsner was a descendant of Wisconsin pioneers from near Zurich, Switzerland. His grandfather and father opened up a new country and made a home for themselves. Dr. Ochsner was educated in the country schools near his home and in the University of Wisconsin, where in 1884 he took the degree of Bachelor of Science as honor man of his class, having done the four years' work in three years. He was greatly interested in microscopy, which was then a comparatively new subject. His every inclination toward medicine, he was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1886, and spent the next two years in graduate study abroad. He received his first surgical inspiration from the late Dr. Moses Gunn, a striking figure in surgery in the early days in Chicago. Ochsner's knowledge of the microscope led to a position as instructor in histology at Rush Medical College. On the death of Gunn, Dr. Charles T. Parks, professor of anatomy at Rush, took the chair of surgery, and Ochsner became his first assistant and chief of clinics. When Parks died, Dr. Nicholas Senn took the chair of surgery, and for five years Ochsner served as his chief of staff. Ochsner, a tireless student, was one of a group of brilliant young men who surrounded Christian Fenger, who at that time was entering into his deservedly great reputation in surgical pathology.

"In 1891, the original Augustana Hospital of about twenty beds, housed in a small frame building on the site of the present Augustana Hospital of 246 beds at the corner of Garfield street and Cleveland avenue, Chicago, needed a chief surgeon, and the place was given to Ochsner, whose extraordinary ability as diagnostician, operator, and teacher quickly made the hospital one of the most notable institutions in Chicago. I became acquainted with Ochsner while he was acting as assistant

to Senn, and from the beginning was an interested and admiring observer of his work in the building of a great surgical clinic.

"Few men of Dr. Ochsner's generation have equaled him in contributions to the science and art of surgery. The almost intuitive readiness with which he grasped important general surgical principles was one of his most striking characteristics. A fearless crusader for the truth, he was so far in advance of his time and so little interested in attracting attention to himself, that his name is not associated with many of his great contributions.

"In the early days in Chicago, milk infected by the bovine bacillus of tuberculosis caused a great variety of tuberculous processes, especially in young persons. Tuberculous glands of the neck at that time were called scrofula, and patients were subjected to extensive dissections for their removal. Ochsner, after removing tuberculous glands, would thoroughly remove the tonsils, through which he believed that most of such infections came. At that period the direct relationship of the bacillus of tuberculosis to scrofulosis was not generally recognized.

"Early in Ochsner's clinic it became the usual thing to see him with tooth forceps and root extractor clear up the septic mouths of his patients after operations, because he believed that rheumatism and many other forms of disease might have their origin in bad teeth. He had an arrangement with one of the dental schools whereby the poor patients of his clinic were later given the necessary dental reconstruction attention.

"In the early days of our knowledge of the treatment of hernia, Ochsner used the non-operative procedure with young children of raising the foot of the bed to keep the intestines out of the hernial sac and noted how quickly the average patient was thereby cured. He was the first to point out that in cases of femoral hernia, if the sac was thoroughly freed, ligated, and dropped back, sutures were unnecessary, because the circular opening would heal to the center if it was not dis-

turbed. He said that the certainty of cure of femoral hernia was in inverse proportion to the length of time consumed in the operation. An operation lasting an hour would usually fail, while one lasting from five to ten minutes would nearly always succeed.

"The surgical condition with which Ochsner's name was most closely associated was appendicitis, or rather the treatment of acute spreading septic peritonitis, the result of acute perforating appendicitis. Ochsner early pointed out that sufficient distinction was not made between perforating appendicitis and its resultant septic peritonitis. He showed that to remove an appendix which had done its deadly work, in the face of an active, spreading, septic peritonitis, often did more harm than good. He made evident that the great factor in tiding the patient over an acute spreading peritonitis was to give nothing by stomach for a few days, in order to stop the spread of the infection by means of intestinal peristalsis, and to supply the patient with water by proctoclysis or hypodermoclysis to maintain adequate elimination.

"Ochsner was a man without vanity. He was intensely interested in surgery, faithfully attending medical society meetings, reading papers, and participating in discussions. He was the author of a number of valuable treatises on surgery. He received just recognition from universities, both at home and abroad. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons from its inception, the president of the College in 1923, the president of the American Surgical Association in 1924, and for twenty-five years, from 1900, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Illinois Medical Department.

"But why recapitulate these scientific activities which are so well known to all? As my lifelong friend, my companion in traveling both at home and abroad, it is Ochsner, the man, of whom I wish to speak. Honest, sincere, kindly, I never knew him to say a word or to do an act that little children might not have heard or seen. An instinctive courtesy and consideration for others, and charity under all circumstances, were his most con-

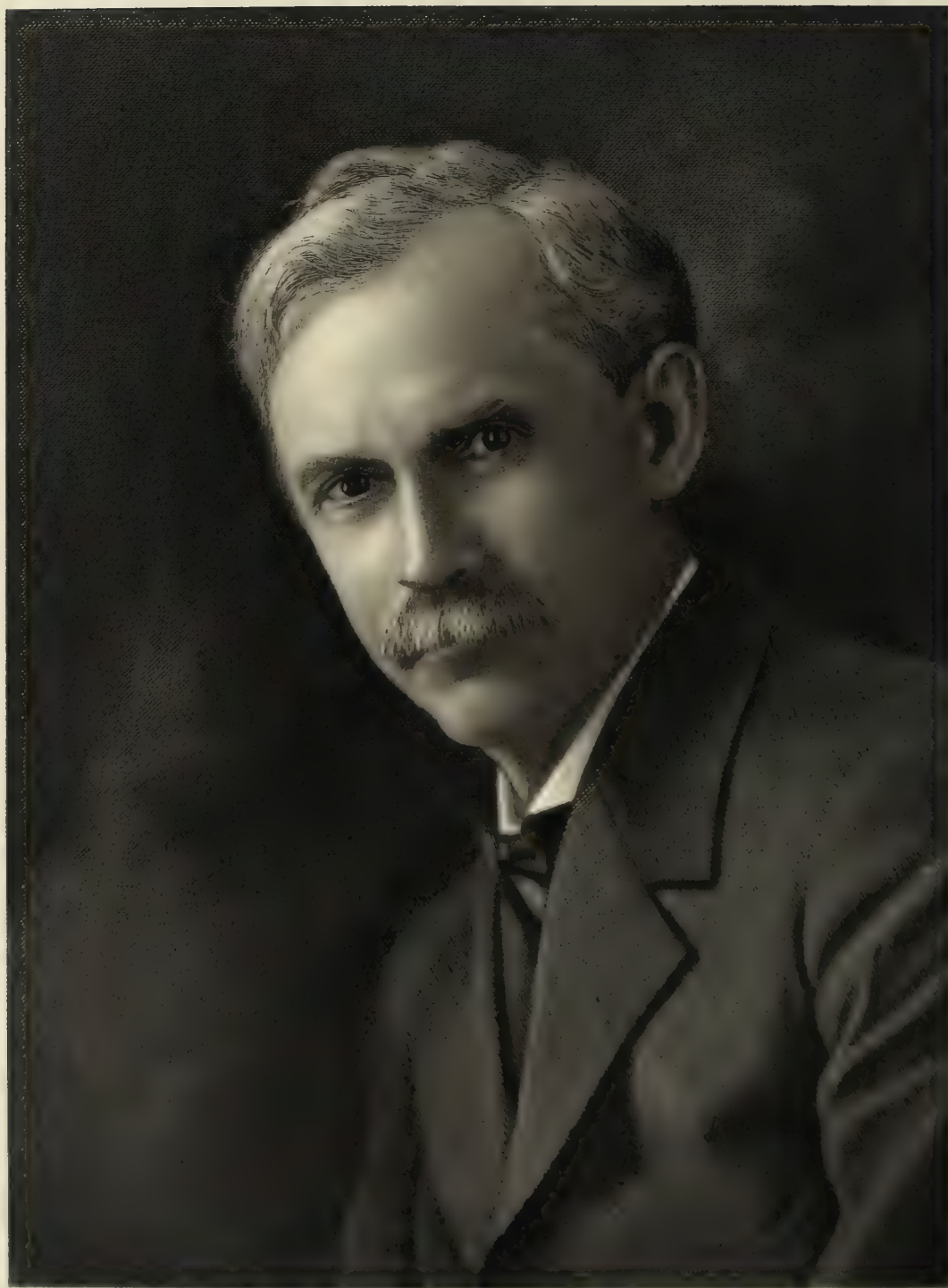
spicuous traits. A man of strong convictions and independent thought, he always conceded the same rights to others. He was interested in young men in medicine, and supported and helped to educate a group of grateful students.

"In the death of Ochsner I feel a great personal loss which words fail me to express. Spiritually, morally, and professionally, I profited greatly from my association with him. Tribute had been paid Dr. Ochsner in universal expressions of regret, and in expressions of sympathy to his family, especially to his wife, who labored faithfully by his side for more than thirty years.

"A gallant soul has passed from us. His memory will be a sacred heritage to those who had the privilege of knowing him."

Doctor Ochsner was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, on April 3, 1858; son of Henry and Judith (Hottinger) Ochsner. B.Sc., University of Wisconsin, 1884, LL.D. 1909; M.D., Rush Medical College, 1886; interne, Presbyterian Hospital, 1886-1887; post-graduate courses, Universities of Vienna and Berlin, 1887-1888. Married Marion H. Mitchell, of Chicago, April 3, 1888. Children, Albert Henry and Bertha. Practiced in Chicago 1889-1925; instructor in surgery, Rush Medical College, 1889-1895; professor of clinical surgery, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, 1900-1925; chief surgeon, Augustana Hospital, 1891-1925, and St. Mary's Hospital, 1896-1925. Spent two weeks of every three months at various surgical clinics in the United States, 1895-1907. First Lieutenant, U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, 1908-1916; Major, U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, 1916; on active duty during late war. President, Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, 1910-1912; founder of American College of Surgeons, Regent and Treasurer, 1913-1925, President, 1923-1924; Fellow, American Surgical Association (President, 1924); member, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, American Medical Association (Chairman, Surgical Section, 1901), Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Surgical Society, International So-

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Wm. Nelson Carter

ciety of Surgeons; Fellow, Royal Microscopical Society of England; Honorary Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Honorary Member, National Academy of Medicine of Mexico, National Surgical Society of the Republic of Switzerland, and Medical Society of Stockholm. Member of Editorial Staff, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. Author: Handbook on Appendicitis (1st edition 1902, 2nd edition 1906); Clinical Sur-

gery for the Instruction of Practitioners and Students (1st edition 1902, 2nd edition 1905, 3rd edition 1912); Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands, 1910; Yearbook on Surgery, 1917-1925; Surgery of the Thyroid Gland; Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis and Treatment, 1918; Organization, Management, and Construction of Hospitals (1st edition 1907, 2nd edition 1913); and many monographs on surgical subjects.

ORRIN NELSON CARTER

ORRIN NELSON CARTER was born in Jefferson County, New York, January 22, 1854, a son of Benejah and Isabel (Cole) Carter.

His elementary education was received in the schools near his birthplace and in Du Page County, Illinois, where the family moved when he was ten years old. He matriculated at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, and worked his way through that institution, receiving his A.B. degree in 1877. He then began the study of law in Chicago under Judge M. F. Tuley and General I. N. Stiles, and was admitted to the bar in 1880; following which he taught school for a time, and later served as superintendent of schools in Grundy County, Illinois, resigning in 1882 to take up the practice of law.

He was state's attorney for Grundy County from 1882 to 1888, and had charge of some important criminal trials, notably the prosecution of Henry Schwartz and Newton Watt for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, an express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Both men were convicted and a verdict of imprisonment for life was secured.

In 1888 Mr. Carter came to Chicago to engage in private practice. He was attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago (Drainage Board) from 1892 to 1894, at which time he was elected county judge of Cook County, and was re-elected to this same posi-

tion in 1898 and 1902, the last time with no opposition. He resigned from that office in June, 1906, when elected justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was re-elected to that office in 1915, serving until 1924, when he refused to again be a candidate.

Judge Carter was married August 1, 1881, at Morris, Illinois, to Miss Nettie J. Steven. Two children were born to them: Allan J. Carter and Ruth G. Carter.

Judge Carter devoted much attention to historical study, and at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society, held in Springfield, Illinois, in May, 1914, he made the principal address, his subject being "The Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County."

He was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations, and the Chicago Law Institute. He also belonged to the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, and the Congregational Club, at one time serving as president of the latter organization. He was chairman of the Chicago Charter Convention in 1905 and 1906. His religious affiliations were with the First Congregational Church of Evanston.

Judge Carter passed away August 15, 1928. He was a man of wise counsel and judgment, ever loyal to the interests committed to his jurisdiction, and well deserving of the respect and admiration accorded his memory.

DAVID MARK CUMMINGS

DAVID MARK CUMMINGS was born in Pekin, Illinois, February 18, 1866, a son of Columbus R. and Sarah C. (Mark) Cummings. His father was one of the most successful men of his day in Chicago. The grandfather was one of the earliest pioneers of Pekin, Illinois.

The family moved to Chicago when David Mark Cummings was a boy. At the age of nine he went to Racine. Later he attended Phillips Andover Academy and after his graduation from that institution he entered Yale and received his degree in the year 1887.

He began his business career as a stock broker and banker in the firm of Watriss, Breese & Cummings, which later became Breese & Cummings; but he left this business shortly after his father's death in 1897 to succeed him in the management of his large financial enterprises. Mr. Cummings' experience in the stock market and his wide acquaintance with men in banking circles were of value to him in his new undertaking.

He was a director in the Union National Bank from 1897 to the time of its consolidation with the First National Bank, of which he had since been a director. He also was a director in the Morden Frog and Crossing Works, Wilson & Company, the Illinois

Bell Telephone Company and the Pullman Bank.

David Mark Cummings was married June 28, 1893, to Miss Ruth Dexter, daughter of Charles Pitkin Dexter and Mary C. (De Creet) Dexter of Chicago. Three children were born to them: Edith Cummings, Dorothy Cummings, who died in infancy, and Dexter Cummings.

Mr. Cummings was a man of plain tastes, devoted to his home and fond of outdoor sports, including shooting and golf. His children too have been active in sports, his son winning the Intercollegiate golf championship for Yale in 1923 and 1924, and Miss Edith Cummings winning the National Women's Championship in 1923 and the Western Championship in 1924.

His club membership included the Chicago, University, Racquet, Old Elm, Onwentsia, Shore Acres, Casino, and Saddle and Cycle clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association. He also belonged to Grand Island Lodge and Point Mouillee Club, Rockwood, Michigan.

David Mark Cummings died in Arizona February 29, 1932. He was a fine representative of one of Chicago's old and distinguished families, and will be sincerely missed by those who were close to him.



DAVID MARK CUMMINGS

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J. H. Donham

JOHN H. DUNHAM

JOHN H. DUNHAM was born May 28, 1817, in Seneca County, New York, a son of Ezra and Ann (Hobrow) Dunham.

As did the other country boys of his neighborhood, he went to school during the winter seasons and helped his father on the farm during the summer months. He was ambitious to secure an academic education but the opportunity never presented itself. However, experience, observation, and reading gave him a practical knowledge which was the natural basis for his ultimate success.

At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Waterloo, New York, where he entered into a contract to work for three years at a salary of thirty-six dollars a year. When his contract terminated he had won the respect and confidence necessary to enable him to obtain enough credit to open a hardware store in that city. This first business venture proved to be a successful one, but at the end of six years he was attracted by the many opportunities and advantages offered by the newly settled West. In the year 1844 he established himself in Chicago and became identified with the wholesale grocery business. This enterprise grew in proportion with the rapid developments in this locality. As the city grew, so were new interests and new opportunities offered, and Mr. Dunham gave his attention to other fields, including real estate and banking.

The year 1857 saw a period of widespread financial panic, but at this time Mr. Dunham organized the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. Such was the business repu-

tation of the organizer, and so safe and conservative were the rules upon which it was founded, that this bank rapidly advanced in public favor and became one of the soundest financial houses in the city. Mr. Dunham served as president of this bank until 1862, in which year he resigned and again became identified with the mercantile industry. He also served as National Bank Examiner for Illinois, by appointment of Secretary Hugh McCullough, who afterward referred to him as the ablest man in the country in that capacity. In 1866 he retired from active business life, and, after traveling extensively abroad, he returned to his home in Chicago.

April 30, 1844, John H. Dunham was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hills of Waterloo, New York. They became the parents of four children: Helen Elizabeth (Mrs. Kirk Hawes), Mrs. Robert N. Roloson, Mary Virginia Dunham, and Florence Dunham.

Mr. Dunham was a valued member and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Soldier's Home, the Academy of Sciences, and the Chicago Historical Society. In 1857 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and he was also a member of the first Board of Trade.

The death of John H. Dunham occurred April 28, 1893. From the time of his arrival in Chicago to the date of his death, nearly half a century, he took an active and helpful interest in all projects promoted for the city's welfare. His name is indelibly recorded in the early history of Chicago's development.

BERNARD ALBERT ECKHART

BERNARD ALBERT ECKHART was born in Alsace, France, in 1852, a son of Jacob and Eva Root Eckhart, and was brought to the United States by his parents while he was an infant.

The family settled in Vernon County, Wisconsin. Until he was eighteen years of age Mr. Eckhart assisted his father on the Wisconsin farm. After graduating with honors from a Milwaukee college he started work as a clerk with the Eagle Milling Company of Milwaukee. A year later he was placed in charge of that firm's trade in the East, afterwards becoming manager of its Chicago branch.

In 1874 he became associated with James Swan in Chicago in the formation of the firm of Eckhart & Swan, which bought out the Eagle Milling Company's branch house in Chicago and established a wholesale flour business. In 1884 the firm erected a mill at Chicago, which has grown to its present capacity of 4,000 barrels of wheat flour and 800 barrels of rye flour daily. Mr. Eckhart was president of the company since its organization.

While Mr. Eckhart was, first of all, a highly successful miller, his experience in other directions was marked and exceptional. He became known as one of Chicago's foremost citizens, being a director of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company, the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the Erie Railroad, the Chicago & Erie Railroad, Dodge Brothers, Inc., Armour & Company, and Montgomery Ward & Company.

He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1887 to 1889, a member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago for nine years, serving as its president for four of these. From 1905 to 1908 he was president of the West Chicago Board of Park Commissioners; he was a delegate to and chairman of the committee on rules, procedure and plans of the Chicago Charter Convention.

He assisted in organizing and was an offi-

cer of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and an aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor De-
neen from 1906 to 1913. He was a director of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1888 to 1891, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in 1903, vice-president of the Council of Commerce in 1908, United States delegate to the International Congress of Education in Vienna in 1910, a trustee of the Lewis Institute of Technology, and he also served as a member of the Illinois State Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

During his term in the Illinois senate he was author of some of the most important legislation passed. Many other important offices were included in Mr. Eckhart's multifarious activities. In all of them he served with great distinction, but he was always able to give personal attention to his large milling business, which never suffered from the demands of his outside interests.

Mr. Eckhart was a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Art, Shore-acres, Onwentsia, Old Elm, and Chicago Riding clubs of Chicago, the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, and the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C.

He had traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and was known as a close and intelligent observer of conditions. A result of his travels was shown in his broad and liberal views. A gift made by Mr. Eckhart made it possible for the University of Chicago to build its \$600,000 Eckhart Hall of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy. This building was completed in 1929.

February 12, 1902, thirty-two millers, representing mills in all parts of the country, with a total daily capacity of 420,000 barrels, met at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, and formed the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Eckhart was permanent chairman of that meeting and was subsequently elected first president of the federation. Since that time he was always extremely interested in its affairs, and until more or less recent times

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A. H. Miner

was active in presenting suggestions for the general improvement of the industry.

During the war Mr. Eckhart was chosen chairman of Division Number 4, Milling Division, United States Food Administration. He devoted himself to this work with his usual fidelity and success, his judgment being exceptionally sound and his counsel practical.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Kate Johnson Eckhart, whom he married in 1874, two sons, Percy B., of Kenilworth, Illinois, and Carlos K., of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. T. W. Brophy, Jr., of Chicago, and Mrs. E. Reginald Williams of Milwaukee.

Bernard Albert Eckhart died May 11, 1931. He was one of the most distinguished men of his day in America.

WILLIAM HENRY MINER

WILLIAM H. MINER was born at Juneau, Wisconsin, October 22, 1862, a son of Henry and Martha (Clapp) Miner. He became an orphan when a small boy.

At ten years of age he went to live with his uncle on a farm near Chazy, New York, where he attended country school.

His business career began as a mechanic in a car shop at Lafayette, Indiana, from whence he went to Minneapolis and learned his trade still more thoroughly as machinist in a flour mill. After that he worked in car building plants in Lafayette, Indiana; Lima, Ohio, and Detroit.

Following his car building experience he located in Chicago, where he became an important official of the California Fruit Transportation Company.

While with this company he invented and patented his railway draft gear, a shock absorbing device for freight and passenger cars, which has become very widely used throughout the country.

Entering business for himself as a manufacturer of railroad appliances, he earned a sound and well-deserved success.

He also became a director in a number of other corporations of national importance.

On June 10, 1895, Mr. Miner was married in Chicago to Miss Alice Trainer, a daughter of Bernard and Louise (Saunders) Trainer of Goderich, Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Miner had one son, William H., Jr., who died in infancy. The family residence has long been maintained in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Miner also built and developed

a very remarkable and practical farm at Chazy, New York, his early boyhood home, which is widely known as Heart's Delight Farm.

Mr. Miner throughout all the later years of his life gave very largely of his means to many important philanthropic works. Among other things, he made possible the Chazy Central Rural School in Clinton County, New York, which is more finely equipped than any other school of its kind in the country.

Not only did Mr. Miner meet the expense of the building and equipment beyond that which would normally have been spent, but he augmented liberally for the maintenance of a high standard of teaching the amount available from taxes. He also built a community residence for the teachers, and defrayed the cost of transporting by buses or sleighs those pupils who lived at a distance. In every way, by his personal interest and generous gifts, he made this school outstanding in America and idealized in memory the little one-room district school. Here is a perfect exemplar which no imagination can improve.

He also built the modern and completely-equipped Physicians Hospital at Plattsburgh, New York, a few miles from Chazy.

Mr. Miner's life was a pronounced success, and his career is one with few equals in practical usefulness and pure worth of character.

He was "simple and unaffected in manner, thoughtful and friendly, with the spirit of true human Christian service."

William Henry Miner died April 3, 1930.

JOHN EMORY WILDER

JOHN E. WILDER was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, April 16, 1861, a son of Charles Lewis Wilder and Harriet Ellen (Harris) Wilder. After finishing his preliminary schooling he attended Massachusetts State College and received his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1881. Fifty years later the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by this college.

In 1882 he moved to Chicago and soon became engaged in the leather business with his brother, the late Mr. T. Edward Wilder, in the firm of Wilder & Hale. A few years later these two brothers founded Wilder & Company. This firm was among the pioneer concerns in the tanning industry in the Middle West, and became one of the most successful.

Mr. John Wilder was vice-president of this company until 1916 when, upon the death of his brother, he was made president; and he continued in that office up to the time of his death.

Dependability, efficiency, and absolute integrity were the keynotes of his career. He was called upon, throughout his long and distinguished life, to fill many and varied positions of trust and great responsibility. In the late nineties he became a trustee of Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin. This trusteeship he continued to hold for thirty years. At about the same time he was made a director of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; and in the activities of this organization he was engaged for twelve years, serving one term as president.

He was one of the founders of the National Association of Tanners, and was president of that body for three years. For twenty-two years he was president of the Wilder Tanning Company at Waukegan, and he also served as chairman of the board of directors of the J. W. and A. P. Howard Company, tanners, of Corry, Pennsylvania. For the last two decades of his life he had been a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Memorial Hospital, and a director of the Central Republic Bank & Trust Company of Chicago.

John E. Wilder was married April 14, 1886, to Miss Laura Gertrude Hurlbut of Oak Park. Four children were born to them: Laurence Russell Wilder, Emory Hurlbut Wilder, Lois Wilder (Mrs. Robert N. Landreth), and Antoinette Wilder (Mrs. Charles A. Ball). The mother died January 23, 1915.

In 1917 Mr. Wilder married Mrs. Fanny Morse Barnhart.

Back in 1891, Mr. Wilder established his home in Evanston, and, throughout these many years he had been very closely identified with civic matters there. For sixteen years prior to the World War, he was president of the Illinois Y. M. C. A. state association, and for five years was president of the Evanston Y. M. C. A. He was a director of the Evanston "Y" for thirty-five years, and, as chairman of the financial campaigns of 1910 for \$100,000 and of the 1927 campaigns which resulted in expansion and the construction of the present "Y" buildings, he contributed immeasurably to the work then in hand and to his community.

During the World War Mr. Wilder gave unsparingly of his services, as president of the Evanston chapter of the Red Cross and as a member of the Evanston Council of Defense. He was also an appointee upon the advisory staff of General Gorgas at Washington.

John E. Wilder was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, and served upon its board of trustees. He also belonged to the Commercial Club of Chicago, the Glen View Golf Club, and the University Club of Evanston.

John E. Wilder passed away July 26, 1932, in his seventy-second year. It was said of him that "he always thought with his heart," and no more true expression of his life and character could be voiced. His was a most radiant personality, and one whose every impulse was for good.

In commenting on the abiding value of John E. Wilder's life, the writer wishes to say that he has never known any person who wished more truly and earnestly to be of service.



John E. Wilder.



Lo Allen T. Miller



Wm. A. Miller

WALTER HOWE MILLER

THE LATE Walter Howe Miller of Chicago, Illinois, was born in that city March 15, 1857, a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Howe) Miller. He was educated in the schools of Amherst, Massachusetts, and of Blue Island, Illinois.

He began his business career as a clerk in the printing and stationery house of Bliss, Barnes & Co. and was with them from 1873 to 1876. Then, for about six years, he worked for the Anglo-American Packing & Provision Co.

In 1882 he went into business for himself, as a provisions broker. Two years later the firm of Miller, Craig & Co., provisions dealers, was formed. The name of this firm was subsequently revised several times, and the business was gradually changed into a packing concern. In 1898 the name became Miller & Hart and was so incorporated.

Mr. Miller was president of the firm of Miller & Hart, Inc., and was also treasurer of the Pacific Flush Tank Co. He retired from active business about 1919.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Miller was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Rowena Fobes, a daughter of Edwin A. and Frances (Quincy) Fobes. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Charlotte (Mrs. A. R. McDougall) and Walter F. Miller, who died June 30, 1925.

At the time of the World War, Walter F. Miller volunteered for service in the Red Cross and he served overseas on the Italian front until the close of the war.

He was a well-known architect in Chicago.

Walter H. Miller was a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Exmoor Country Club, and to the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

Walter H. Miller died just before he reached his seventy-second birthday, March 3, 1929.

For many years he was recognized as one of the most notable men engaged in the great packing industry of America.

SAMUEL EUGENE BLISS

THE LATE Samuel E. Bliss, of Chicago, was born at Jericho, Vermont, January 31, 1846, a son of Samuel Butler Bliss and Sally C. Bliss.

The Bliss family is an old one in England, and was established in America by three Puritans of that name, Thomas Blisse, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; Thomas Blisse, of Hartford, Connecticut, and George Blisse, of Newport, Rhode Island, who came and settled in this country in 1638.

As a boy Samuel E. Bliss attended country school near his home, and also assisted his father, who was a blacksmith and a carriage builder. Later he continued his studies at Underhill Academy, Underhill, Vermont.

He worked for a time on his uncle's farm, then he went to Burlington, Vermont, and engaged as clerk in the Strong hardware store from 1864-68.

It was on March 23, 1868, that he came to Chicago. He became clerk and traveling salesman for the Akron Iron Company. He was thus identified with the iron and steel industry during the years 1868-85.

In 1885 he went into business for himself, handling steel shafting, with headquarters on Canal Street, Chicago. This business prospered and he sold out, in February, 1891. At that time he established his own factory, on a relatively small scale, to manufacture shafting.

He organized the firm of Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., and built a plant at Harvey, Illinois. This business has been expanding ever since it first began, and has become known and recognized throughout the world.

The single building in which the business started is, at the present writing, occupying its original small space, but is now in the very heart of what has grown to be one of the largest, finest, and most remarkable manufacturing plants in the United States. The wonderful expansion through which the business of Bliss & Laughlin has passed is typical

of the very best in the tremendous industrial development of the central states.

As this business has grown with the passing of the years, so also many of the men who have been a part of the great Bliss & Laughlin organization have grown, to a commensurate degree, in strength and in service, contributing to the advancement of the nation.

Mr. Bliss, in his daily life, set a distinguished example to be followed. He himself was fine and good and strong, infinitely interested in the work he was doing, and tireless in its accomplishment.

On January 1, 1920, Mr. Bliss was married to Miss Helen M. Weck, a daughter of Volkmar and Helen (Brosch) Weck. They have no children.

Mr. Bliss was president and treasurer of the firm of Bliss & Laughlin. He was a director of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

He was president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice-president of the National Society of that body.

He was a Mason, Knight Templar, Past Master and Past High Priest of the Chapter and Past Grand Sovereign of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He also was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

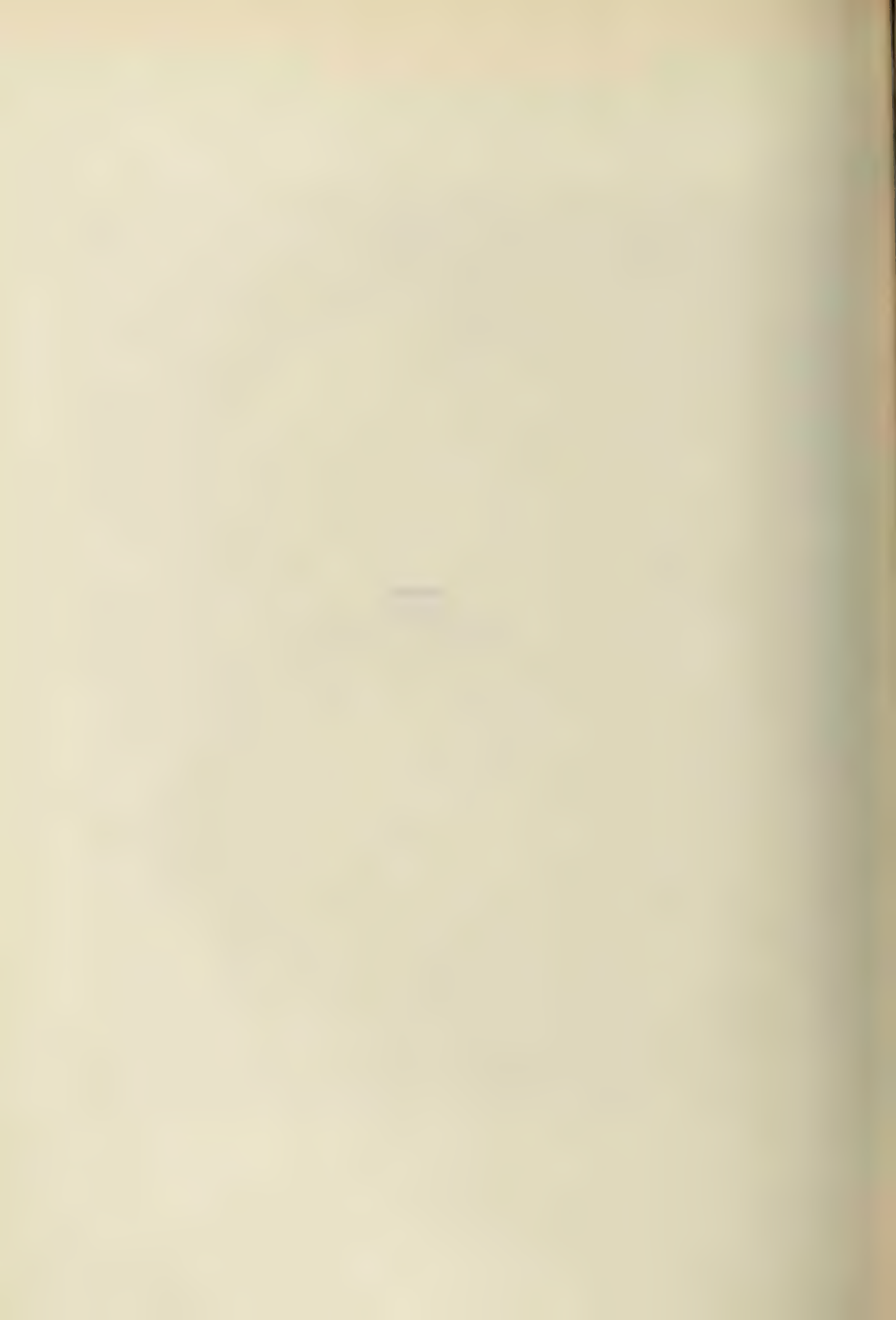
He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He gave largely and wisely of his time and money to many indispensable philanthropic works.

Samuel E. Bliss was a Chicagoan for more than half a century. He came here when he was twenty-two years old, in 1868, and he lived here until the close of his life, in his seventy-fifth year. The record of his life and work is one of the most noteworthy in the annals of the great iron and steel industry in America.

Samuel E. Bliss died on October 28, 1921.



Samuel Eugene Bliss





Lucy L. Flower

LUCY LOUISE FLOWER

THE LATE Lucy L. Flower of Chicago was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 10, 1837.

In infancy she was adopted by Samuel E. and Charlotte Coues and brought up as their own daughter.

After her preliminary schooling she graduated from Packer Collegiate Institute in New York. Then, in 1859, she came west to Madison, Wisconsin, where she became a teacher in the city high school. In 1860 she was made first assistant principal of the school, which was then the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin.

On September 3, 1863, she was married to James Monroe Flower. They became the parents of three children: Elliott, Harriet (Mrs. John V. Farwell) and Louis Flower.

Ten years after their marriage the Flowers moved to Chicago and established their home. Throughout all the rest of her life Mrs. Flower was very closely identified with the growth and betterment of that city. She became a trustee of the Chicago Half Orphan Home, and of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. In 1880 she was a leader in the founding of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and in 1886, in the establishment of a state industrial school. Although the movement failed then, her work implanted the ideals from which later institutions have grown.

For fifteen years she labored in behalf of a juvenile court law, which was passed. Thus was established the first court for children in the United States. This proved to be one of the greatest works of her life. She was

often called "the Mother of the Juvenile Court."

In 1888 she assisted in founding the Lake Geneva Fresh Air Association, planned to give Chicago youngsters a chance to live, for a few weeks each year, in the fresh and open country.

In 1893 Mrs. Flower was chosen president of the Chicago Women's Club.

In 1891 she was appointed a member of the school board of Chicago, and in 1894 was elected a trustee of St. Charles Industrial School.

It was largely through the work and influence of Mrs. Flower that kindergartens were placed in Chicago schools.

The Lucy Flower Technical High School in Chicago, one of the finest and most remarkable public school institutions in this country, was named in lasting tribute to Mrs. Flower. While she was on the board of education she worked constantly for a trade school for girls. Because of her work, the school was named for her, while she was still living.

Thus we see that some of the great progressive institutions that make Chicago a leader in the educational, sociological and philanthropic life of the world were first fostered by Lucy L. Flower. Many of them might never have borne fruit at all had it not been for her energy and faith in them. Nearly every forward step made by Chicago institutions of the kind during the last part of the nineteenth century was made with her full-hearted support.

Lucy L. Flower died on April 27, 1921.

JAMES GORDON CARTER BROOKS

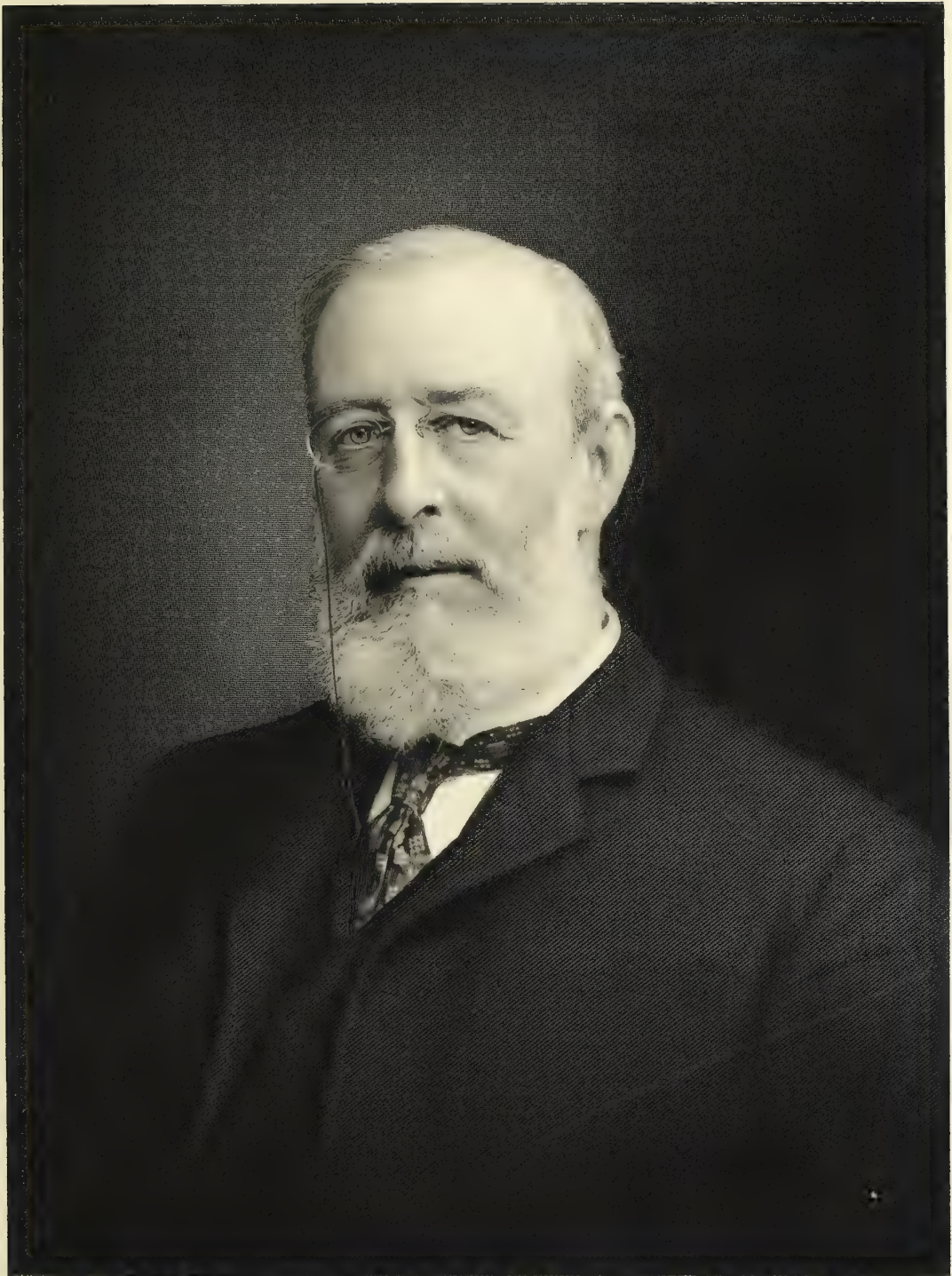
JAMES GORDON CARTER BROOKS was born at Salem, Massachusetts, August 25, 1837, a son of William Hawthorne Brooks, a noted educator, and Sarah (Carter) Brooks. The Brooks family was founded in this country in 1639 when Henry Brooks established a home at Woburn, Massachusetts. This first Mr. Brooks married Susanna Richardson. He was later one of the judges in some of the famous witchcraft trials of his day.

James Gordon Carter Brooks was trained in the Cambridge and Boston public schools. When he was eighteen years old he came to Chicago and entered the employ of his uncle, Artemus Carter, a pioneer lumber merchant of this city. Two years later Mr. Brooks became connected with the lumber firm of Mears, Bates & Company. In 1879, Mears, Bates & Company united with the George Farnsworth Lumber Company in forming the Oconto Lumber Company. Mr. Farnsworth was made president of this concern, and Mr. Brooks was made its vice-president. In 1880, Mr. Brooks was elected president of the company, and he continued in this office, with noted success, until a few years before his death.

Another important avenue of Mr. Brooks'

work was in regard to the placing of the Saint Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, which is at the entrance of Lincoln Park. This noted monument is a gift to Chicago from Mr. Brooks' partner, the late Eli Bates, and to Mr. Brooks were entrusted all details of its planning and erection. He devoted the greater part of three years to the work. The result has occasioned wide appreciation.

Mr. Brooks was married January 10, 1867, to Rose Ridgeway, a daughter of Samuel Thomas Hambleton Ridgeway and Ann (Behymer) Ridgeway, the former a lumber merchant and steamboat builder of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of four children: Alice Hawthorne Brooks, who married George J. Farnsworth of Chicago; Edith Gordon Brooks, who married Henry Blaksly Collins of St. Louis; Charles Richardson Brooks, and James Hambleton Brooks. The two last named never married, and are both deceased. Mr. Brooks died at Chicago, April 15, 1914. James Gordon Carter, for whom he was named, was, with Horace Mann, the originator and founder of the normal school of Boston. Mr. Brooks was a man of most genial personality, and beloved by all who knew him.



J.C. Brooks



W. W. Upham

FREDERIC WILLIAM UPHAM

FREDERIC WILLIAM UPHAM was born in Racine, Wisconsin, January 29, 1861, a son of Calvin and Amanda (Gibbs) Upham. His father was a captain in the Civil War and a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature.

The son attended public school and Ripon College. He then entered upon a business career, in the employ of the Upham Manufacturing Company at Marshfield, Wisconsin, owned by his uncle, William H. Upham, who was Governor of Wisconsin. Frederic W. Upham was there from 1880 to 1894.

In 1894 he came to Chicago and that city was his home throughout the balance of his life. He became one of the remarkably successful business men in this part of the country. He was president of the Consumers Company of Chicago, a director of the Peabody Coal Company and was also president of the Upham & Walsh Lumber Co.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1892, 1912, 1916 and 1920, and was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements in 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. He was western treasurer of the Republican National Committee in the campaigns of 1908 and 1916, and treasurer of

this Committee from 1918 to December, 1924.

He was a member of the Cook County Board of Review, and of the Illinois State Council of Defense during the World War. He was deeply and loyally devoted to his country.

He was president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, 1908-09.

Mr. Upham was married to Miss Alice Judd of Ripon, Wisconsin, who died in 1900. In August, 1904, he married Miss Helen Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Hall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society, the Loyal Legion, the Metropolitan Club (Washington), The Republican Club (New York), The Coleman Lake Club (Wisconsin), and of the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Union League Club, Hamilton Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, The Casino, Shore Acres, and Glen View Country Club.

The death of Frederic W. Upham occurred in his sixty-fourth year, on February 15, 1925. He was one of the most distinguished men of his day in Chicago.

CHARLES ALBERT BLANCHARD

CHARLES ALBERT BLANCHARD was born November 8, 1848, in Galesburg, Illinois, a son of Jonathan Blanchard, the president of Knox College, and Mary Avery (Bent) Blanchard, who was a descendant of Samuel Adams' sister Mary.

Jonathan Blanchard resigned from Knox College in 1859 and came to Wheaton, Illinois, as the president of Illinois Institute, which was chartered as Wheaton College at that time. What he had done for Knox College he did for Wheaton College, and the attendance more than doubled during the twenty-one years of his presidency. He resigned in 1882 and his son Charles was elected president.

Charles Albert Blanchard studied first in the Wheaton public schools, then in the preparatory school of the college, and finally graduated from Wheaton College in 1870. His bent for teaching became evident very early as he passed the examination and obtained a certificate to teach at fifteen. He taught for a year in Cook and LaSalle counties and later earned his college expenses by teaching penmanship. When he was sixteen he took a trip with his father to the gold fields of Idaho and at nineteen he preached his first sermon in the Protestant Methodist Church at York Center, Illinois.

Soon after his graduation he became a representative of the National Christian Association and after lecturing for some time he was made national lecturer for this association, testifying against all secret societies, which work he continued all his life, although he relinquished it in part to accept a call to the principalship of Wheaton Academy. He entered upon his duties there in the fall of 1873, beginning in this way his lifetime service in the great profession that he loved and for which he was pre-eminently fitted.

October 16, 1873, Mr. Blanchard married Miss Margaret Ellen Milligan of Pittsburgh. Five children were born to them: Jonathan McLeod Blanchard, who died in infancy; Maribel Blanchard Weaver; Julia Eleanor Blanchard, who is librarian at Wheaton Col-

lege; Rachel Blanchard Mackenzie; and Clara Blanchard King.

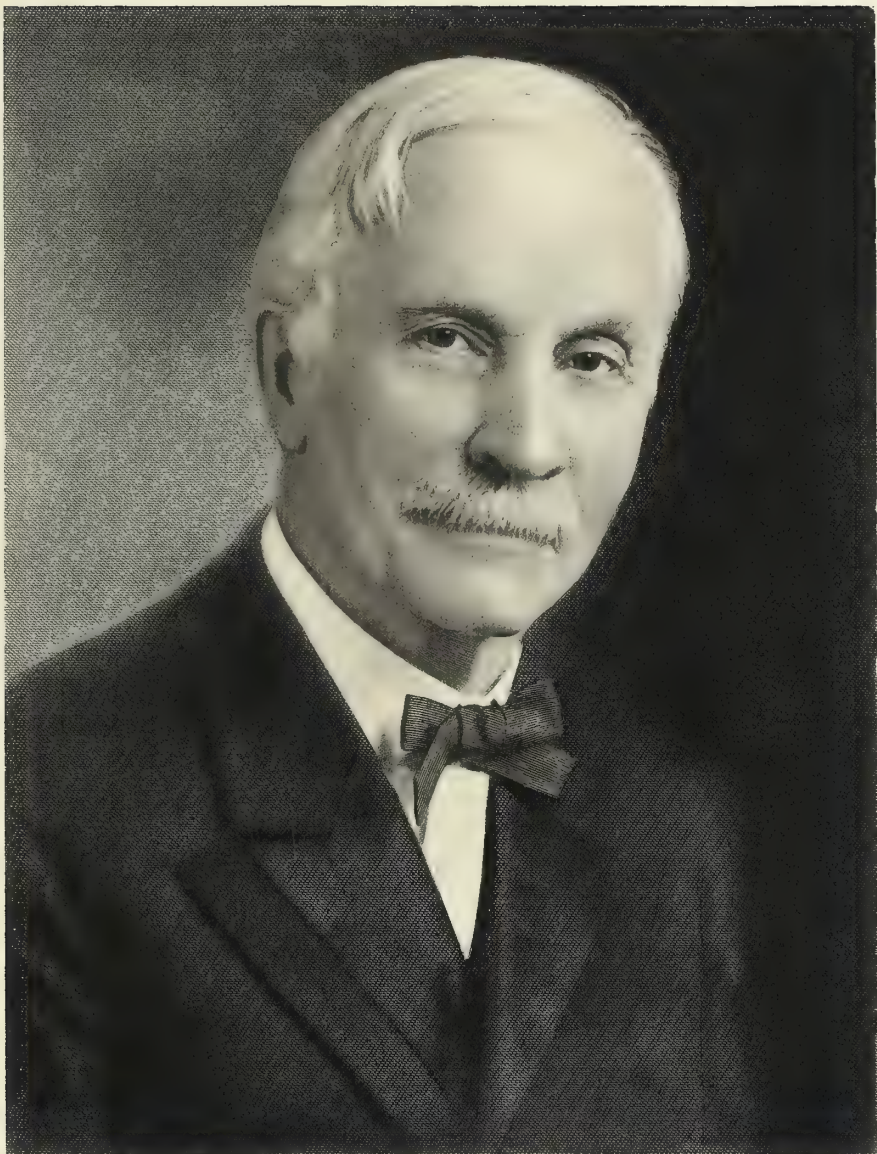
Mrs. Blanchard passed away in 1884, and, on June 30, 1886, he married Miss A. Jennie Carothers. Three children were born of this union: Jane Blanchard Blanchard, whose son, John Flint, Jr., is the only male descendant bearing the Blanchard name; Marie Frances Blanchard, who lived only two and one-half years; and Mildred Blanchard Ogden. Mrs. Ogden and her husband with their five children recently returned home after completing their second term of missionary work in India. Mrs. Blanchard passed away February 10, 1894; and on February 19, 1896, Mr. Blanchard married Doctor Frances Carothers, a sister of his second wife.

Mr. Blanchard was pastor of the Moody Church from 1882 to 1884, and was also pastor, at two different periods, of the College Church of Christ at Wheaton. In 1882 he traveled over the state, lecturing on temperance and on Sabbath observance. He had more calls for Bible work, teaching, and conference work than he could possibly accept.

In spite of all these activities to which he gave his earnest and enthusiastic support, his deepest concern and greatest interest was always for the college. A number of churches tried to secure him as pastor, and he was strongly attracted by some of these calls, especially one to a large church in Oakland, California, which came in 1892. His final answer to all calls was "God made me a teacher," and while he loved to preach and was always about this part of "His Father's" business, his first care was for the college.

His father, a man of remarkable ability and tremendous force of character, had laid a great foundation for him to build upon, and the whole energy of his remarkable mind and splendid forceful character was given to developing the plans and shaping the constructive policies of the great institution that he loved.

During his administration the property, buildings, and equipment of the college were



Charles A. Blanchard.

greatly increased, and the Christian and scholastic ideals were steadfastly maintained. The task of supplying the material needs of the growing institution, which was unpopular with many people because of its testimony against popular evils, was a tremendous one; but his real task was to build Christian character in the men and women for whom he worked. He labored for "Christ and His Kingdom."

During the latter years of Mr. Blanchard's life the growth of the college was steady, and increased very rapidly during the last five years so that the work of administration became a very heavy burden, especially as he was not as vigorous as he had been, although until the last two years of his life he worked as few much younger men can.

For many years Mr. Blanchard had a great desire to write books, as there were a number of subjects in which he was deeply interested and on which he wished to present a new viewpoint. During the last twenty years of his life, this desire was fulfilled, for he published during those years several books which have been of great value to many people. The one which has been most widely read and greatly blessed is "Getting Things From God," a story of answers to prayer which he experienced personally or of which he had authentic report. He was also deeply interested in the study of prophecy, and

wrote a book called "Light on the Last Days," which deals with the books of Daniel and Revelation. Other books were: "Who Wrote the Bible?" a book on Jonah called "An Old Testament Gospel," and, last of all, a small pamphlet called "An Infallible Guide." At the age of 65 he wrote his autobiography, which really deals with the development of the college as much as with his own life. "Modern Secret Societies" is a simple and readable treatise on secret societies which has been greatly used in the deliverance of Christians from the snare of secret orders. Beside these books, he was the author of many tracts which have been a blessing to many. His work during his lifetime was of great value to his state and he is remembered with appreciation by his many friends because of his kindness and strength and his devotion to those who were close to him. His friends are very thankful that by means of his writings his influence and work still go on, and always will, although only a part of his personal charm and magnetism can be felt in his writings.

It was his great desire to continue his work as long as he lived, and his desire was beautifully fulfilled, as he was in the full tide of his work until the end. Charles Albert Blanchard passed away December 20, 1925, at his home in Wheaton and was laid to rest in God's Acre there.

HENRY C. BARLOW

HENRY C. BARLOW, traffic director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, was born in Niles, Michigan, August 15, 1850, a son of Lemuel and Hannah (Orcutt) Barlow. He received his education in the public schools of Niles, Michigan, and Amboy, Illinois.

Mr. Barlow was essentially American, and had inherited from his sturdy, self-reliant forebears a psychical and physical constitution which led him to achieve a distinguished position, despite the absence of the early advantages of fortune and higher education.

At the age of sixteen he began working as office boy and clerk in the Illinois Central railroad in Warren, Illinois. One year later, 1867, he was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and remained with this organization until 1881, serving in various capacities, each of which in turn entailed added responsibility.

In 1881 he became division freight agent at Winona, Minnesota, for the Winona & St. Peter and Dakota Central railroad, and later was made general freight agent of the same road. The Mexican Central railroad employed him as traffic manager from 1884 to 1886, and he held the same position for the Wisconsin Central lines from 1887 to 1893. Subsequently he became associated with the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, and served as vice-president and general manager from 1893 to 1895, and as president from 1895 to 1901.

His thirty-five years of experience in the business coupled with his unfailing loyalty and his natural capacity for the accomplishment of his purposes, had made him a valuable man in the railroad industry, and now led to his appointment as traffic director of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

He served as such for twenty years, contributing security and power to Chicago and distinction to the organization to which he brought his force and expert capacities.

Henry C. Barlow was master of the complex craft of railroading. He was absorbed in his work, and ever discharged his duty with efficiency and prestige. He was not only

a master of traffic problems, but a national teacher of transportation principles and policies. The manufacturers of Chicago found in him a vigilant and untiring champion, one combining railroad experience with a knowledge of the rights and requirements of the shipper. As the latter's spokesman, he was respected and influential throughout the United States.

No better estimate of his character may be found than the admiration and affectionate respect which his professional associates held for him. He was tactful, forceful, and patient, possessing an unusual power of analysis. Those young men who came under his influence were benefited by his discernment, his faith, his guidance, and developed powers which might otherwise have remained unknown. He was a builder of men as well of policies. During the World War his superior professional capacity was given to his country in the ordering of its transportation forces for victory.

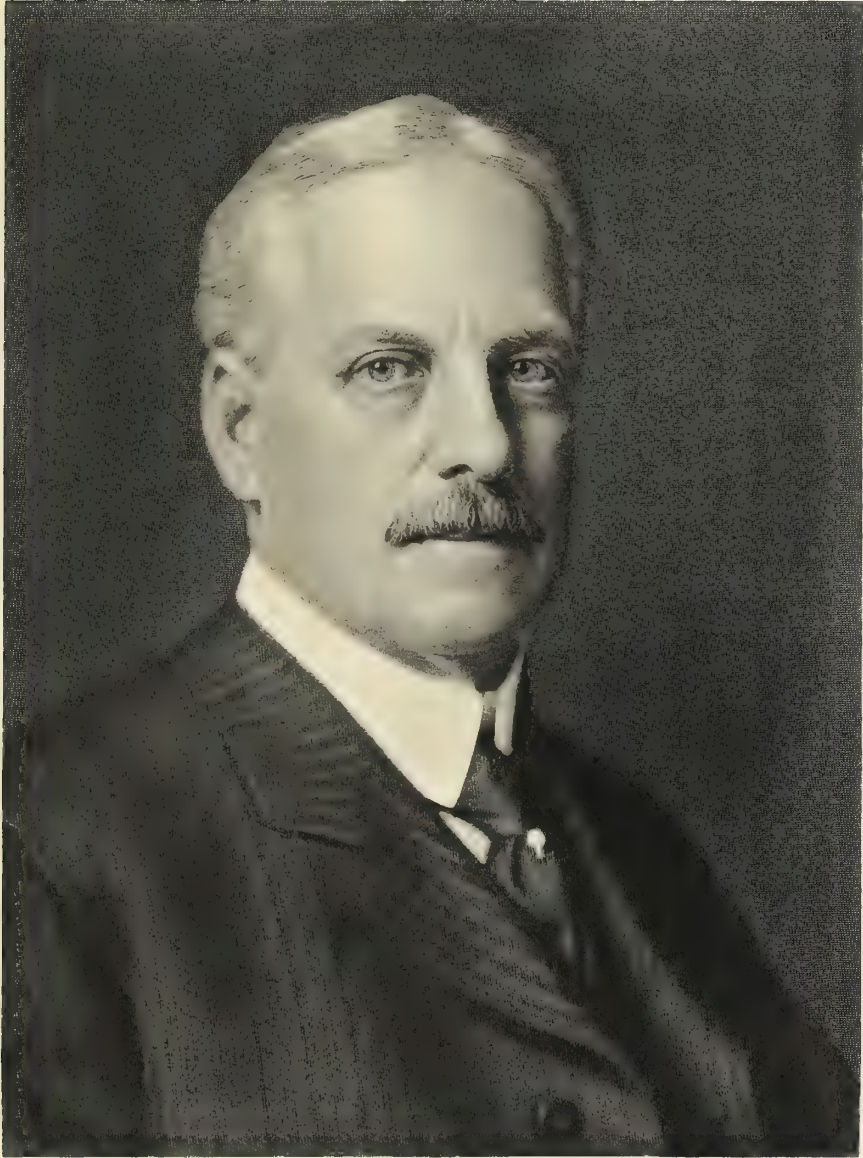
January 12, 1883, Henry C. Barlow was married to Miss Mary Louise Cone, of Winona, Minnesota. Three children were born of this union: Cone Barlow, Louise, and Frances Barlow.

Mr. Barlow was a loyal and devoted member of the Ethical Society of Chicago. He was a Mason and a member of the Union League Club.

He was a man preëminently idealistic. His career of achievement and success was accomplished not only through his ability and forceful personality, but primarily through an intensely purposeful philosophy, the aim of which can best be stated in his own words:

" . . . Every purpose, every activity, every accomplishment in life should have for its ultimate end the formation of a broad, full-rounded, and sympathetic character, the attainment of which should be the highest ambition that can inspire the individual as the grandest achievement of a man or his race."

The death of Henry C. Barlow occurred December 6, 1921. The many years of his noble influence represent an imperishable gain to the city of Chicago.



Alfred Parlow



E. S. Barnard

ERNEST SARGENT BARNARD

ERNEST SARGENT BARNARD was born in West Columbia, West Virginia, July 17, 1874, a son of Rev. and Mrs. Elias Barnard. His father was a United Presbyterian minister. Before Ernest had entered his 'teens his family moved to Ohio.

In 1888 Ernest Sargent Barnard matriculated at Otterbein Academy at Westerville, Ohio. Then he attended Otterbein College, and was graduated there. During his preparatory and college years he received a training that peculiarly fitted him for the office which he was later to assume.

While at school, and for a few years afterward, he was primarily interested in football. He played half back with the academy team, and, during his undergraduate days at the college, when he was but sixteen years of age, he became a football coach. After his graduation he continued there as coach for three years; then he was chosen to become coach of the gridiron team of Ohio Medical College, which college is now incorporated in Ohio State University.

About that same time he became sports editor of the *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*, and it was while he was working in that office that he became deeply interested in professional baseball. From that time on he exerted a very fine, constructive influence in the subsequent great development of baseball in the United States.

The professional baseball team at Columbus had been a member of the Western League in 1899, but poor patronage had made it necessary to transfer the team to Grand Rapids. Sometime later when the Interstate League was being organized, Mr. Barnard's aid was enlisted and he was instrumental in placing Columbus in that circuit. In 1901 he was made circuit president of the Interstate League and as such was its representative at the first meeting of the National Association. During that same year the American Association was formed. It was soon taken into organized baseball largely through Mr. Barnard's efforts.

His work for baseball had attracted the

attention of the owners of the Cleveland American League Club, and he was later appointed secretary of that organization. In 1910 he was chosen vice-president and, about six years later, he was made executive manager. Mr. James C. Dunn died in 1922, but before his death he requested that Mr. Barnard be made president, and he was elected to the presidency in July, 1922.

Ernest Sargent Barnard was married December 7, 1918, in Covington, Kentucky, to Miss Josephine Flick, daughter of Jacob E. and Mary Flick.

In 1927, Byron Bancroft Johnson, president of the American League, resigned, and Mr. Barnard was unanimously elected as his successor. After his election he moved to Chicago, Illinois, headquarters of the league. During his short term as president, the American League enjoyed its most prosperous years.

Ernest S. Barnard's connection with baseball covered more than a quarter of a century. Probably no one had a broader acquaintance in all departments of the game than he. Among baseball men everywhere he was recognized as the preeminent authority on baseball law. He was frequently called on for counsel in legal matters that would have been entirely beyond the grasp of anyone who had not made a close and painstaking study of them over a long period of years. In addition to all this he was a man of the most admirable character, and he held the unquestioned confidence and respect of everyone.

Mr. Barnard was a valued member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Acacia Country Club, and he was also an Elk and a 32nd degree Mason.

Ernest S. Barnard passed away March 27, 1931, in his fifty-seventh year. His life was characterized by a remarkable combination of exceptional ability and finest personal qualities; and his death was a great loss, not only to the American League and to baseball, but to the whole field of athletic sports in the United States.

CORNELIUS A. BICKETT

CORNELIUS A. BICKETT was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1864, a son of John and Mary (Deighan) Bickett.

He attended the Catholic schools and the Jesuit College in Cincinnati.

When he was twenty-eight years old he came to Chicago, in 1892. From that time forward his rise in the business and industrial world was a very remarkable one.

In 1905 he became president of the Bickett Coal & Coke Company, and he continued at the head of this large business, enjoying well-earned success, until 1924.

In 1912 he was made president of the Chicago Bearing Metal Company. He was also vice-president of the Hygenic Ice Company.

On April 16, 1895, Mr. Bickett was married, at St. John's Church, Chicago, to Miss Frances Ball, a daughter of Henry and Helen (Mansfield) Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Bickett

became the parents of three children: Helen M. Bickett, deceased; Cornelia F. (Mrs. Joseph L. De Courcey), and Marcella Bickett.

Mr. Bickett had long been a member of the Catholic Church. He also belonged to the Art Institute of Chicago, the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Bankers' Club of New York, and the One Hundred Club of Miami Beach, Florida.

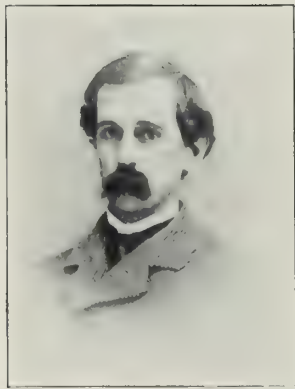
Mr. and Mrs. Bickett's winter residence is at Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. Bickett was a Chicagoan for nearly forty years. Few men have built so sound a business success here as he did, and few men have so truly endeared themselves to those with whom they associated, through kindness, cheerfulness, and unfailing generosity.

Cornelius A. Bickett died, in his sixty-fifth year, on December 25, 1928.



Cornish A. Pickett



HENRY BRADLEY BALL

HENRY BRADLEY BALL

HENRY BRADLEY BALL was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 22, 1837, a son of Jesse I. and Louise Huntington (Goodsell) Ball.

His mother was a descendant of the Pierpont family, a very old and distinguished one in this country. The Reverend James Pierpont was a founder of Yale College.

The Ball family is also a notable one. George Washington's mother was Mary Ball, a descendant of Sir John Ball of England, who came to America in 1635.

The boyhood of Henry B. Ball was lived in New Haven, Connecticut. He came West in 1871, locating first in Chicago and then going to Minnesota. He became one of the leading citizens of Austin, Minnesota.

Later he made his home at Sterling, Illinois.

On January 6, 1864, he was married to Miss Helen Mansfield, of New Haven, Connecticut. The Mansfield family dates back to a very early period in New England history, beginning in 1639, when they received a grant of land in what is now New Haven, Connecticut, direct from the British Crown. This land is today occupied by Yale University.

Mr. and Mrs. Ball had three children: Frances (Mrs. C. A. Bickett), Mrs. Mary B. Zabriskie, and Louis M. Ball, deceased.

Henry Bradley Ball died, at Sterling, Illinois, November 26, 1891.

CYRUS ANTHONY BARR

CYRUS ANTHONY BARR was born in Adel, Iowa, October 21, 1880, a son of Robert Shannon and Caroline Hager (Anthony) Barr.

As a boy, Mr. Barr attended the district schools of Adel, and then studied law in his father's office for one year. Later he became interested in banking, and, when only eighteen years old, was given complete charge of a bank in Farlin, Iowa, remaining there for two years.

He then became connected with the Des Moines National Bank in Des Moines, Iowa, and remained with this firm for thirteen years, progressing rapidly to more and more responsible positions. He became assistant cashier, cashier, and finally a vice-president and director, in each capacity fully proving himself worthy of the trust placed in him.

In 1919 he came to Chicago to assume the responsibilities of a senior vice-president of the Continental Commercial Bank, which later merged with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, and is now known as the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company.

For twelve years, up to the time of his death, Mr. Barr was a strong factor in the executive personnel of this concern.

September 14, 1909, Cyrus Anthony Barr was married to Miss Ethel Madge Kingsbury, a daughter of Herbert Walter and Madge (Morgan) Kingsbury, of Winona, Minnesota. Three children were born to them: Janice Barr, Robert Barr, and Judith Barr.

During the World War, Mr. Barr served as chairman of the Iowa Securities Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. During President Coolidge's administration he was called upon to serve on a committee of agriculture. At one time he was director and vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bankers Association, a national organization.

He was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Bankers' Club, Economic Club of Chicago, and the Sunset Ridge Country Club of Winnetka.

Cyrus Anthony Barr died at his home in Kenilworth, Illinois, May 12, 1931. In his death the nation lost one of the ablest figures in our great banking system.



W. L. Davis



W. H. Blane

SIDNEY M. BLOSS

SIDNEY M. BLOSS was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, April 17, 1866, a son of James G. and Catherine (Rector) Bloss.

It was back in 1882 that he came to Illinois and located in Chicago. His first work here was in the employ of W. P. Rend & Company, coal dealers. His next position was that of bookkeeper for the W. H. Hickox Lumber Company, of Chicago. Thus began his long and successful career in the lumber business. He remained with that firm for three years. Then he and his cousin, Ned Baker, formed a partnership, known as Bloss & Baker, and they purchased the lumberyard of Mr. Bloss' former employer. Their business proved to be a success.

Some time later Mr. Baker withdrew, but Mr. Bloss continued in the retail lumber business as S. M. Bloss & Company, for about three years. At that time he discontinued the lumber business, and, under the same firm name, became engaged in the real-estate business. The greater part of the firm's transactions was in the handling of subdivision property.

In 1903 Mr. Bloss became identified with the Lyon Lumber Company of Garyville, Louisiana, and went there to superintend the building of their new plant, which included the erection of the first steel constructed lumber mill in the South. Mr. Bloss was general manager of the Lyon Lumber Company from the time the mill was built, right up to the close of his life. Throughout the latter part of this period he was also president of this company.

The Lyon Lumber Company had one of

the finest and most modern mills in the entire South, and its remarkable equipment and successful operation must be largely credited to Mr. Bloss, and to the strong, progressive influence he exerted there for so many years.

In addition, Mr. Bloss was also owner of the firm of S. M. Bloss & Company, investment bankers; president of the Garyville Land Company, Inc.; president of the Garyville Northern Railroad Company; and vice-president of the Continental Timber Land Company. For many years following the formation of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Bloss held the office of vice-president of that organization, and for many years he filled a most outstanding place in the lumber industry of the country.

Sidney M. Bloss was married November 25, 1897, to Miss Alice Williams of Waukesha, Wisconsin, daughter of William J. and Jane (Evans) Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Bloss have two daughters: Katherine Jane Bloss (Mrs. Major Eugene N. Slappey) and Helen W. Bloss (Mrs. Taylor D. Ward); and four grandchildren: Alice and Caroline Bradley, Taylor D. Ward, Junior, and Sidney Ward. A son, Richard W. Bloss, by a former marriage, now resides in Mexico.

Mr. Bloss belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He was formerly a member of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and more recently of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston.

He was a member of the Mid-Day Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Bloss died at his home February 9, 1933.

HOWARD ROY CHISLETT

THE LATE Dr. Howard R. Chislett was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1862, a son of John and Mary Ann (Stockdale) Chislett.

He studied first in St. Mark's Episcopal School at Salt Lake City, then he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1888. His medical training was supplemented by post-graduate work abroad in Vienna, Berlin, and London.

From 1888 to 1889 he was an interne at Hahnemann Hospital, and for the following two years he lectured on minor surgery at Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. Chislett served as professor of surgery and of clinical surgery there from 1897 to 1920. He was dean of the college from 1903 to 1910, and was president from 1910 to 1916.

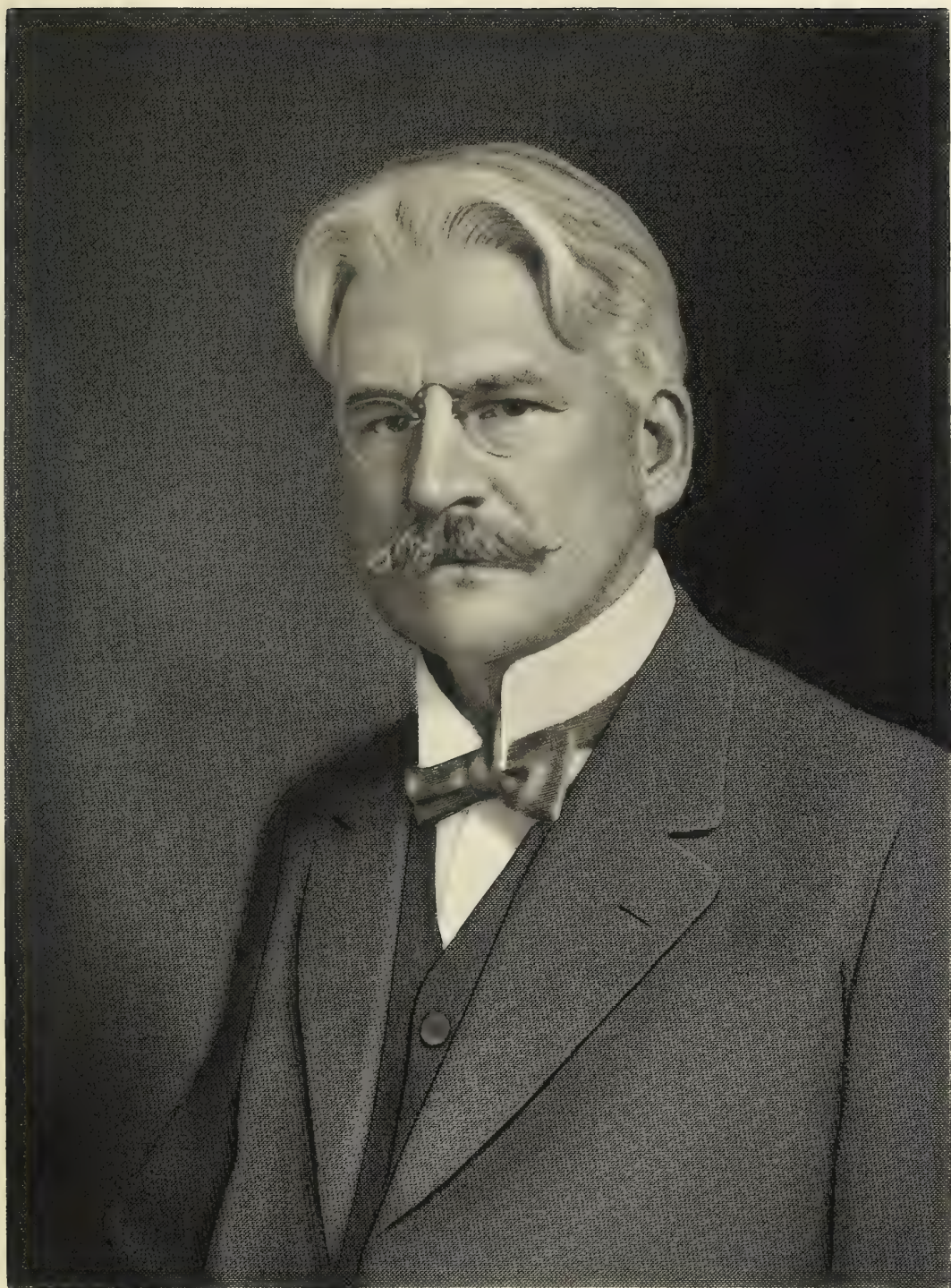
From 1893 to 1900 he was attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital, to Hahne-

mann Hospital from 1893 to 1920, to Street-er's Hospital from 1900 to 1920, and to the Chicago Memorial Hospital from 1920 to the time of his death.

Dr. Chislett was married in 1896 to Miss Maud A. Codington of Chicago.

He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Howard R. Chislett died June 13, 1931. As was said of him, "His life was devoted to the interests of the Hahnemann Hospital and College; and, since 1920, to the Chicago Memorial Hospital where he served as chief surgeon, dean, and president. The loss is irreparable." For forty-three years he had been closely associated with the practice of surgery in Chicago, and at the time of his death had achieved notable recognition as an authority in this field.



H. R. Russett



J. Davis

JAMES CAREY DAVIS

THE LATE James C. Davis was born near Jamestown, New York, April 20, 1865, a son of Adams C. and Elmina (Carey) Davis. His father was an early manufacturer of carriages and of farm machinery.

As a boy James C. Davis went to school in Jamestown. However, it soon became necessary for him to support himself, so his schooling was limited. He was largely self-educated.

Eventually he came to Chicago and there became secretary to A. B. Pullman. Then he was later chosen to become secretary and treasurer of the George M. Sargeant Co., an iron and steel foundry. He was a man of rare ability, and was soon placed in charge of the operation of this company's plant.

From this work he was called to St. Louis, Missouri, to join the firm of Leighton & Howard.

Subsequently he went with the American Steel Foundries when that business was organized. He was placed in charge of the

operation of all of their plants, with his main office in Chicago. He was later made vice president in charge of operations of the American Steel Foundries.

The marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Blanche Lonergan took place in Chicago, Illinois, on November 10, 1890. His wife is a daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Lonergan, who are numbered among the pioneer residents here, having come to Chicago in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children: James C. Davis, Jr., and Mrs. Dorothy Davis Cortis.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the Hinsdale Golf Club, and, formerly, of the Union League Club.

Mr. Davis passed away August 10, 1930. He had long been a leader in the great iron and steel industry. He was truly a self-made man in the best sense of that thought, and he was one of the foremost metallurgists in America.

HENRY G. FOREMAN

THE LATE Henry G. Foreman, of Chicago, was born in that city August 22, 1857, a son of Gerhard and Hannah (Greenebaum) Foreman. His father was one of the early bankers in Chicago, and a founder of that banking house known as the Gerhard Foreman Private Bank.

After acquiring a public school education, Henry G. Foreman attended business college. Then he worked as a messenger boy in the First National Bank of Chicago. Subsequently, he became connected with his father's bank.

Eventually he withdrew from the banking business to devote his attention to other affairs, and he became one of the ablest men in the financial circles, not only of Chicago and Cook County, but of the entire state of Illinois.

He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the Chicago Title & Trust Company. He was the instigator of many civic reforms that have brought new comforts and privileges to countless citizens, and was a pioneer in many ways. He built the first fire-proof hospital for contagious diseases, and inaugurated the cottage plan for tuberculosis patients of the insane asylum.

Henry G. Foreman was a man of broad humanitarian principles; one who, clearly realizing the obligations owed by business leaders to give public service, possessed the power and prestige to fulfill them. Upon his election as president of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County (1902-05) and his election as president of the Board of South Park Commissioners (1902-13), Mr. Foreman was able to promote his plans for outdoor recreational centers for the people of Chicago, and for the beautification of this city. It was not a sense of duty, but more an earnest and kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens, that engendered the idea of creating many small parks in the city, thus

providing outdoor athletic facilities and recreational opportunities for all.

In 1904 the board purchased ten plots of land to begin this development, and the following year ten parks were opened, with field houses, gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, etc. People came from all over the United States, and even from Europe, to see these small parks, which in their development were an innovation. In connection with this work, Mr. Graham Taylor says of Mr. Foreman:

"This vision, and his administrative ability to bring some of it to pass, won for Henry G. Foreman the distinction, recognized by all too few, of being the pioneer of the city's public playgrounds and small parks, and a projector of the county's forest preserves.

"This plea for a larger share of life in the open gave impetus to the movement to acquire forest preserves, which was initiated by the Cook County commission when Henry G. Foreman was president. From generation to generation Chicago's millions will enjoy and increase these great outlets into Mother Nature's good earth under Heaven's open skies!"

Mr. Foreman was married April 28, 1885, in Chicago, to Miss Charlotte Schwab, a daughter of the late Charles H. Schwab, extended mention of whom is made in an earlier edition of this history.

Mr. Foreman was a member of the Union League Club, the Standard Club, the Mid-Day Club, the South Shore, and the Lake Shore Country clubs.

Henry G. Foreman died July 25, 1932, in his seventy-fifth year. His life was of very real consequence and lasting value to Chicago. Even in his will he wrote, "In making this document I have in mind the thought of protecting and caring for the sick, the old and the orphan." He should long be remembered, for his life was devoted to mankind.



Henry G. Henman

LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY



N. F. Thompson

NORMAN F. THOMPSON

NORMAN F. THOMPSON, prominent in Rockford banking circles, was born in Perry, Georgia, June 27, 1856, a son of Norman C. and Laura J. (Blackmer) Thompson.

His parents brought him to Rockford, Illinois, when he was still a boy. He attended the public schools, and then entered Yale University, graduating in 1881.

Returning to Rockford after completing his studies, Mr. Thompson became vice president of the Norman C. Thompson Manufacturing Co., maintaining this position until 1885; he then went to Kansas City, Missouri, to become secretary and treasurer of the Standard Supply Company, remaining for three years. He then traveled to New York City, where he became assistant secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Mortgage Company, remaining there until 1896, at which time he became assistant secretary and treasurer of the Spaulding Machine Screw Company of Buffalo, New York, a position he held for two years.

Upon his return to Rockford Mr. Thompson was elected a member of the board of directors and vice president of the Manufacturers National Bank, filling those offices until 1905, when he was elected president of the bank.

During thirty years Mr. Thompson played a most prominent part in the growth and development of that banking institution, and when he retired from the presidency in 1930 and was named chairman of the board of directors, the bank had grown to be one of the strongest in this part of the state, largely through the direction and supervision of Mr. Thompson.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Thompson also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of his community, and he wielded a definite and fine in-

fluence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. The city of Rockford prospered accordingly.

From 1901 to 1903 Mr. Thompson served as treasurer of the city of Rockford. During the World War he was chairman of the Second Liberty Loan Campaign, for Winnebago County. The success of the campaign was due in no small way to the untiring efforts which Mr. Thompson gave to it.

On January 10, 1883, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Adaline E. Emerson, a daughter of Ralph and Adaline E. (Talcott) Emerson. Her father was the founder of the Emerson-Brantingham Co., and is mentioned elsewhere in this history. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Norman F., Jr., Ralph, and Adalyn (Mrs. Alan Dixon, of Chicago). Mrs. Dixon passed away in 1915.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the American and Illinois Bankers Associations, the Rockford Lodge of Elks, University Club of Chicago, Baronial Order of Runnemed, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Thompson was also a director of the Burson Knitting and Hosiery Company, the Rockford Life Insurance Company, Brewerton Coal Company, Interstate Coal Company of Chicago, and the William L. Gilbert Clock Co., of Winsted, Connecticut.

Norman F. Thompson passed away at his home in Colbrook, Connecticut, March 3, 1931, in his seventy-fourth year. His death was a real sorrow to every one who knew him. He was deeply interested in Rockford's welfare, and there were few movements of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned.

In the death of Norman F. Thompson the State of Illinois lost an able and clear-visioned leader.

FREDERICK WILLIAM VON OVEN

THE LATE Frederick William von Oven was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Illinois, April 11, 1876, a son of Ernst and Emma (Reifenrath) von Oven, natives of Dusseldorf and Hilchenbach, Germany, respectively.

After his preparatory schooling Frederick W. von Oven entered the University of Illinois. There he became one of the outstanding members of the student body of his day. He played on the football team, and was its captain in 1898; he was manager of the track team, president of the Athletic Association 1897-98, held the W.I.A.A. record in the hammer throw, and was a member of the University's advisory board on athletics. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and of Tau Beta Pi, Alpha Delta Sigma, and Shield and Trident.

He was graduated from the University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1898.

He was then assistant engineer for the Illinois Central Railroad from 1898 to 1900. In that year he became engineer in the bridge department of the United States War Department and was located at Chicago. Subsequently he did much work as superintendent of construction and as consulting engineer in Chicago and South Bend, Indiana. Following this he was consulting and contracting engineer in association with the firm of Love Brothers of Aurora, Illinois. He also belonged to the Western Society of Engineers and the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors. More recently he was engaged in private practice.

Mr. von Oven was the patentee of several important designs in construction work.

Back in 1866 his father founded the business then known as E. von Oven, Nurseryman, which grew from that time to ever increasing importance. Following the death of the father January 15, 1906, Frederick W. von Oven became the head of this business which is now known all over the country as the Naperville Nurseries.

The father started with twenty acres. The Naperville Nurseries now have three hundred and fifty acres under intensive cultivation.

In 1911 Mr. von Oven began to propagate trees, shrubs, and perennials, becoming one of the first successful propagators in this country. He had the foresight to see that, sooner or later, there must be an embargo on the importation of foreign nursery stock. This embargo came into effect in 1918.

The Naperville Nurseries have grown their trees and shrubs, principally to sell in Chicago, in large quantities and large sizes. They sell their propagations to nurseries all over America, and in Canada.

Mr. von Oven had an intensive interest in the development of state parks, and devoted much of his time to their promotion. He attended the sessions of the legislature at Springfield, and compiled a pamphlet of information, paying his own expenses, giving time from his business, that Illinois might have its picturesque regions set apart as state parks, and that wood lots and fragments of forest might be made productive and not lie as waste lands.

Mr. von Oven was a member of the Episcopal Church. April 19, 1900, he was married to Miss Irene Huxley Love, of Aurora, Illinois.

Frederick von Oven died in his fifty-third year, February 26, 1929. He is survived by two daughters, Frances (Mrs. R. R. Betz) and Mercedes (Mrs. John Stuart), also two sisters, Helene and Emma. He was beloved and respected to a degree that is far beyond the ordinary. He was one of the leading nurserymen in America, a man of broad vision and strong personality, and a tireless worker for parks and gardens. The Naperville Nurseries continued under the direction of Mr. von Oven's sisters, the Misses Helene and Emma von Oven, at the old von Oven homestead which is at Naperville, Illinois, where the Naperville Nurseries are located.



Frederick Aron Over



E. von Ocken

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LIBRARY OF THE
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W. H. Murray

HARRY LOGAN MONROE

HARRY L. MONROE was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, May 9, 1869, a son of the Rev. Thomas H. and Margaret (Armstrong) Monroe.

Both of his parents died while their son was young.

Harry L. Monroe attended public school, and also studied for a term at Ohio University.

On September 13, 1888, he went to work for the General Electric Company at Chicago, and he took an ever increasing part in the growth and prosperity of this great business organization throughout all the rest of his life, a period covering more than forty consecutive years.

As district manager here for the General Electric Company, he has been one of the ablest and most widely-known figures in the history of the vast electrical industry in this part of the country.

He was also president of the Illinois Con-

tract Purchase Corporation since January, 1921.

On December 21, 1892, Mr. Monroe was married, at Pawnee City, Nebraska, to Miss Mary Estelle Means, a daughter of William and Lydia (Catlett) Means. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have two children: Margaret (Mrs. Roderick Macpherson), and Harry L. Monroe, Jr. The family residence has been maintained in Chicago, on the South Side, for many years.

Mr. Monroe was a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Press Club, South Shore, and Flossmoor Country clubs, Lotus Club of New York, Mohawk Club of Schenectady, and the Bras Coupe Hunting and Fishing Club of Quebec.

Harry L. Monroe died, in his sixty-first year, on January 7, 1930. He was a man of notably fine development of character and mind, and he was one of the most able business executives in America.

GEORGE ROSEMAN NICHOLS, SR.

THE LATE George R. Nichols, Sr., was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, April 7, 1851, a son of William and Marian (Roseman) Nichols. The family moved to Chicago when the son was but two months old.

George R. Nichols attended public school in Chicago, studying under the late Albert G. Lane. He did not go to college. He was a most thorough reader and keen observer, however, and in his later life was a remarkably well-informed man.

He was engaged in the newspaper business until the time of the great Chicago fire. After that he went with S. H. McCrea & Company, on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Resigning that connection, he then became associated in the grain trade with the late Aaron N. Young, extended mention of whom is made in an earlier edition of this history. Mr. Nichols and Mr. Young continued their association together for a period of twenty successful years, with the closest personal harmony.

Eventually Mr. Nichols retired from the business to devote his attention to his own outside interests.

George R. Nichols was married in Chi-

cago, Illinois, February 7, 1880, to Miss Mary Holmes, a daughter of William G. and Isabella (Carter) Holmes, and their long life together was one of beautiful companionship. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had two sons: William Holmes Nichols, who died while he was a student at Cornell University, and George Roseman Nichols, Jr., who died in 1919. George Roseman Nichols, Jr., married Miss Margaret Billings, a daughter of the late Dr. Frank Billings, whose distinguished career is recorded elsewhere in this edition.

George R. Nichols, Sr., was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and served as a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital, where Mrs. Nichols still retains her interest. He was also a valued member of the Chicago Club.

Mr. Nichols was a leader in the grain trade in the Middle West for many years.

He was a remarkable man intellectually and in character, and his full, well-rounded judgment was highly valued. His goodness and kindness earned for him a host of friends.

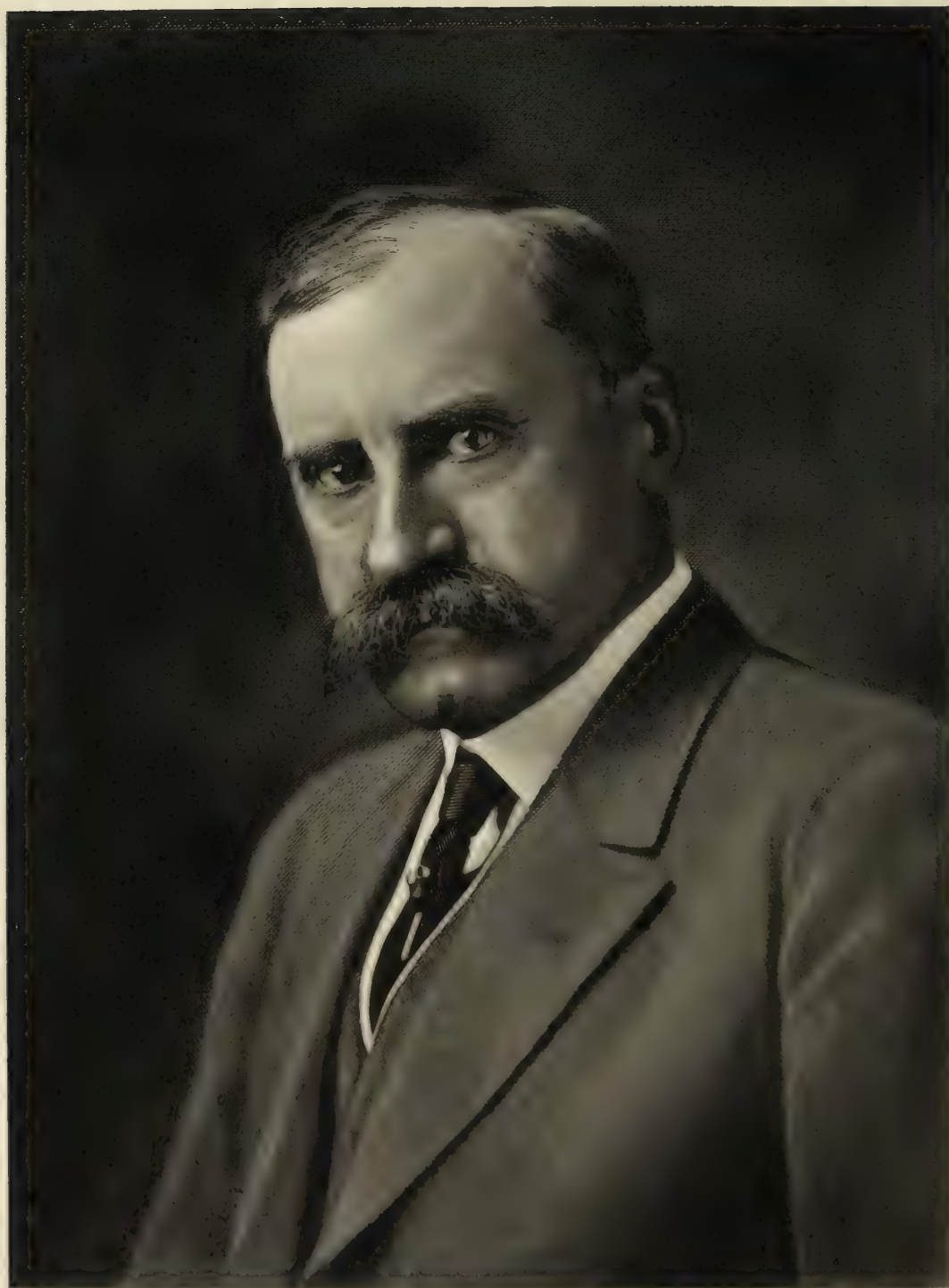
George R. Nichols was a Chicagoan for seventy years. His death occurred September 12, 1920.



Geo. W. Nichols

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RE-ANY
OF THE



Robert H. Parkinson

ROBERT HENRY PARKINSON

ROBERT HENRY PARKINSON, of Chicago, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, on August 10, 1849, a son of Royal H. and Juanna (Griffin) Parkinson.

Following his preliminary schooling, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated there in the Class of 1870. He then studied law at Woodstock, Vermont, and later at Manchester, New Hampshire, and continued his studies in the office of Judge Adams in St. Louis, Missouri, to which city he came in the summer of 1872. That same year he was admitted to the Missouri Bar and opened an office for general practice. He was made assistant attorney for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, but later resumed private practice.

In 1875 he entered into partnership with John E. Hatch, at Cincinnati, Ohio. This association was discontinued in 1878, and his brother, Joseph G. Parkinson, became his partner the following year. Later George B. Parkinson, also a brother, entered the firm.

His practice became almost entirely devoted to the trial of patent, trademark and unfair competition cases, which required his attendance in Federal courts in most of the large cities of the United States.

In 1893 he moved to Chicago, where he established his office and his home. Throughout these more recent years he was senior member of the firm of Parkinson & Lane. He has been successful in many important cases before the Federal courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. He became one of the foremost representatives of his branch of the law in America.

By appointment from President Taft, he

was a representative of the United States in the International Congress for the Revision of Laws Relating to Industrial Properties, held in Washington in 1911.

When, preparatory to the revision of the United States Supreme Court rules in equity, that court requested that each United States Court of Appeals appoint an advisory committee on such revision, Mr. Parkinson was appointed as the Chicago member of the committee from that circuit, and he personally drew the report of that committee and represented it at the joint discussions at Washington and elsewhere.

For many years he was, by successive elections, chairman of the section of the American Bar Association on patent, trademark and copyright law.

On April 22, 1878, Mr. Parkinson was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Helen Byrd McGuffey. They have four children: Elizabeth D., June G., Sterling B. and Kelso S. Parkinson. Mrs. Parkinson died on May 21, 1925.

Mr. Parkinson was vice-president of the board of trustees of Central Church, Chicago, for many years. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, University Club, the Chicago Riding Club, and the Queen City Club of Cincinnati. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, and of the Chicago Law Institute.

The close of Robert H. Parkinson's very active and distinguished life came in his seventy-ninth year, on December 26, 1927. He was a man of the finest personal qualities and the highest type of ability.

WILLIAM E. QUINE

WILLIAM E. QUINE was born at Kirk Saint Ann, on the Isle of Man, February 9, 1847, a son of William and Margaret (Kinley) Quine. When he was six years old he was brought by his parents to Chicago. Here he attended grammar school and the old Central High School.

He entered Chicago Medical College in 1866. Before his graduation he was appointed, after undergoing the ordeal of competitive examination, an interne in the Cook County Hospital. He had the honor of being the only undergraduate of the rank of a junior medical student to be elected to the house staff over competing graduates. He completed his work as interne in 1870, and was selected as attending obstetrician and gynecologist at Cook County Hospital by the medical board. He continued to discharge the duties attached to that position for ten years, alike with honor to himself and advantage to the institution and its beneficiaries. Subsequently he also served as attending physician there.

He had received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Chicago Medical College in 1869, and had scarcely become an alumnus, when his alma mater summoned him to join her faculty of distinguished men. To appreciate the true worth of such a distinction it must be borne in mind that Doctor Quine was then scarcely more than twenty-two years old.

In 1883 Doctor Quine severed his connection with Chicago Medical College to accept the professorship of the principles of practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then rapidly forging to the front among the medical schools of the Northwest. It is not too much to say that it was largely through his wise, untiring work, no less than through his personal influence with his associates, that this college later became a part of the University of Illinois. It was in recognition of this service, no less than of his rare qualifications, that he was made Dean of the School of Medicine, by the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. This office he continued to fill until a few years

prior to his death. He was also given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University.

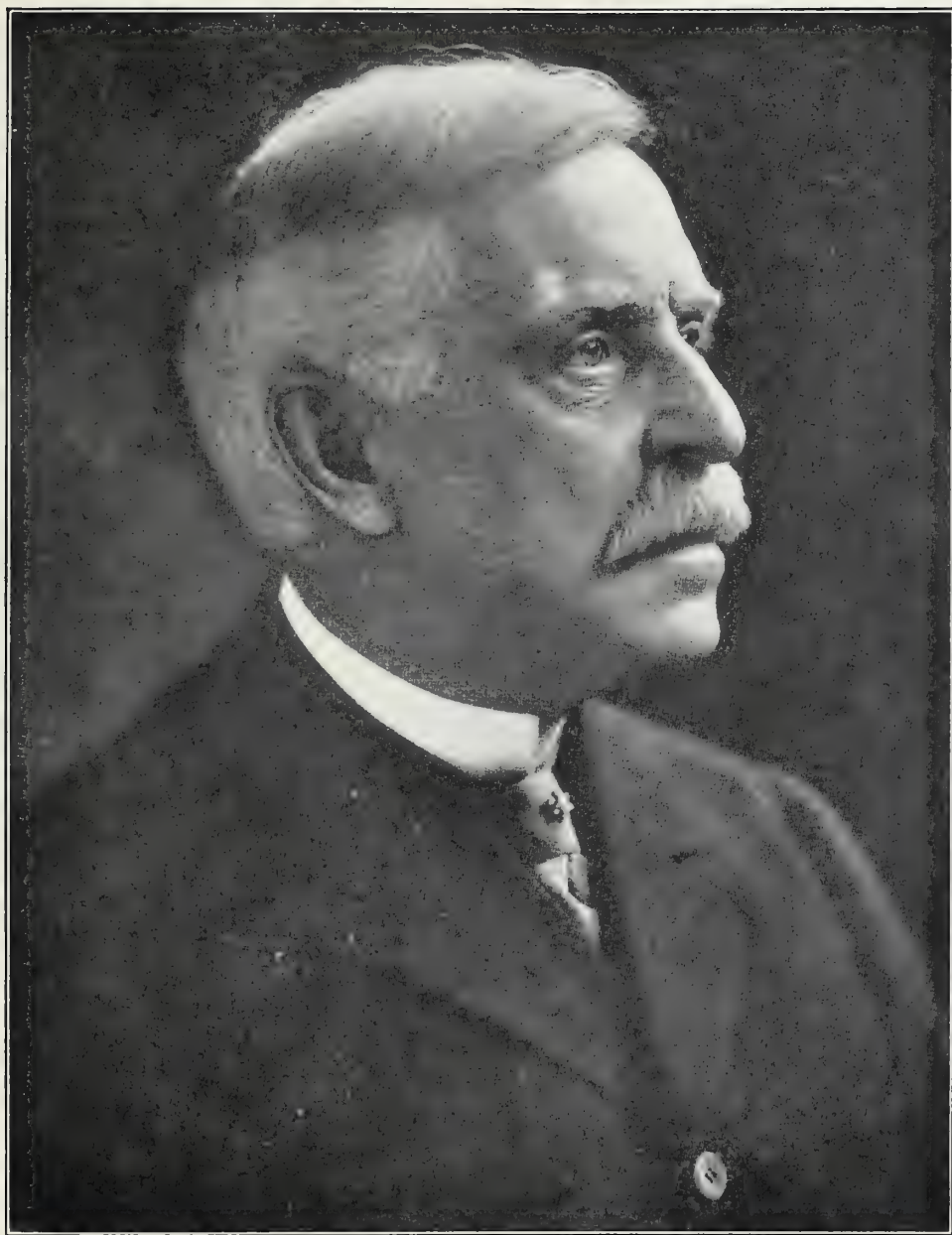
From what has already been said, it may be easily inferred that during his many years of professional life in Chicago Doctor Quine was one of the most outstanding men of his profession. The distinguished Doctor Frank Billings, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, said of him:

"For twenty-two years I have known Doctor Quine as a medical teacher and practitioner. He is an ideal teacher; a forceful, clear lecturer to whom it is a delight to listen. Few teachers have the power to arouse an equal enthusiasm. As a practitioner, Doctor Quine has few equals and no superiors, either in general or consultation practice."

For several terms Doctor Quine served as president of the State Board of Health. He was a frequent and most highly valued contributor to medical journals. He was a member and ex-vice-president of the American Medical Association, and a member and ex-president of the Chicago Medical Society (having been the youngest president of that body of eminent men); a member and ex-president of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, and a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout and consistent member, having filled the post of president of that strong, influential and typical association of Methodist laymen known as the Methodist Social Union.

In 1876 Doctor Quine was married to Miss Letty Mason, of Normal, Illinois. Mrs. Quine possessed unusual ability and charm of personality. As a pioneer medical missionary to China, she won merited distinction through her unfaltering zeal and her heroic self-abnegation. She died June 14, 1903.

The Quine Library at the College of Physicians and Surgeons is a composite shadow of many of the men connected with the faculty of that institution, but to Doctor Quine is the college library most indebted for its origin, growth and development. Realiz-



Mr. E. Luning.

LIBRARY
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C. H. Pender

ing that the library was an important adjunct to the medical college, Doctor Quine established and supported it most liberally. In recognition of his life-long work as an educator, and of his valuable services in the promotion of the cause of medical science, the faculty bestowed upon the library his name. Under the fostering care of Doctor Quine the library continued to grow, until it became one of the largest and most useful of its kind in the Mississippi valley.

Dr. Quine was a believer in practical charity, and never shirked a personal responsibility. He did much in charity. Aside from

the free medical help he gave, he also established and endowed a hospital of one hundred and twenty beds and he provided for four children's schools in China. He also gave his former residence, at number 3160 Indiana Avenue, to the Chicago Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These are but a few instances of the generous acts that marked his whole career.

Doctor Quine died December 7, 1922. As a physician, philanthropist, friend of education, and the supporter of all worthy movements, Doctor William E. Quine filled a place of great consequence in the history of Illinois.

CHARLES H. RANDLE

CHARLES H. RANDLE was born in Alton, Illinois, June 25, 1854, a son of Irwin B. and Mary E. (Harrison) Randle. It is interesting to note that Irwin B. Randle was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was one of the first to congratulate him on his nomination.

Charles H. Randle became one of the most prominent business leaders in the Middle West. For seventeen years he served as secretary and treasurer of the Drummond Tobacco Company, and was president of the American Salt Company. He was vice-president and director of the Frank Parmelee Company, omnibus and transfer service; president of the Chicago Suburban Water & Light Company, and a director of the Economy Light & Power Company and the North Shore Electric Company of Joliet, Illinois. He was also vice-president of the Drexel State Bank of Chicago.

He was a member of the Union League Club, South Shore Country Club, Beverly Country Club, Flossmoor Country Club, and the old Kenwood Club.

In the year 1878 Charles H. Randle was married to Miss Ellen S. Hanson. Four children were born to them: Hanson F. Randle,

Guy D. Randle, Peachey S. Randle (Mrs. Forrester) and Kent C. Randle, deceased. Mr. Randle was devoted to his family and found his recreation and relaxation in his home circle.

Charles H. Randle passed away September 23, 1917.

Hanson F. Randle proved himself a worthy son of his distinguished father. He was born in Alton, Illinois, February 28, 1880. He attended college at the University of Chicago, then became connected with the American Bond & Mortgage Company, where he remained for a number of years. During more recent years he was identified with the Railways Ice Company. Then he retired from business. He made his home with his mother at 4339 Drexel Avenue.

During the World War, Hanson F. Randle enlisted in the Aviation Section of the United States Navy and was commissioned an Ensign.

He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country Club.

Hanson F. Randle passed away May 4, 1933. Both father and son were men of fine personal character.

HENRY SPENCER ROBBINS

HENRY S. ROBBINS was born February 5, 1853, in Stoughton, Massachusetts, a son of John Virgin Robbins and Anastasia (Ford) Robbins.

Following the completion of his elementary work at Hopkins Grammar School, he enrolled at Yale University and attended there for three years. He was a member of Delta Kappa and Delta Beta Xi (Alpha Sigma Phi). In his junior year he left college and did not return to complete his studies there. However, twenty years later, in 1894, Yale University, out of respect for his later achievements, conferred upon him his degree and his enrollment in the class of 1874.

After studying law a year and a half in the office of Gregory & Penney in Madison, Wisconsin, and also at the law school of the University of Wisconsin, Henry S. Robbins was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. The next few years were spent in further study in New York, and, following his admission to the New York State bar in 1875, he practiced law there for about a year.

At the end of that time he moved to Chicago, where he continued in the practice of law throughout the rest of his life. He was a partner in the law firm originally known as Green, Robbins & Honore from 1876 to 1898, but during the ensuing twenty years he practiced independently. From 1918 to 1924 he was a partner in the firm of Robbins, Townely & Wilde; then was associated with the firm of Taylor, Miller, Dickinson & Smith from 1924 to 1927, and with its successor, Taylor, Miller, Busch & Boyden, from 1927 until his death.

Mr. Robbins was widely known in the legal

profession, not only in Chicago but throughout the United States. He was counsel for the Chicago Board of Trade from 1898 to 1924. One of his famous cases was that of the Chicago Board of Trade *vs.* Christie. He was special assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1910, and he had represented the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange before the Supreme Court. Out of twenty-two cases he tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, he won seventeen.

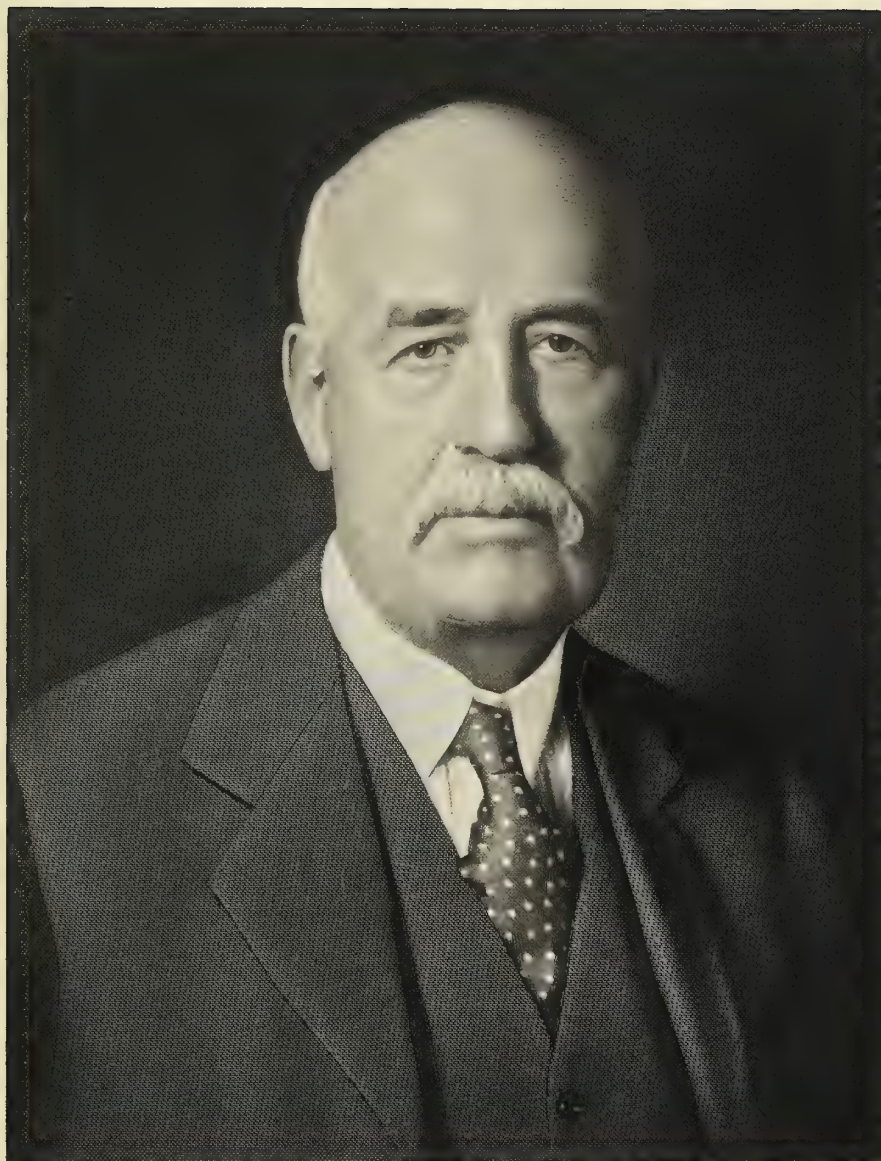
Henry Spencer Robbins was married December 12, 1883, in Chicago, to Miss Frances Johnston, daughter of Henry Morris and Frances (Fuller) Johnston. Four children were born to them: Marjorie J. (Mrs. James M. Hopkins), Dorothy F. (Mrs. Frank Hibbard), Isabelle M. (Mrs. Charles W. Isaacs, Jr.) and Frances S. (Mrs. William R. Odell, Jr.). The mother died June 29, 1927.

Mr. Robbins married Miss Helen B. Graham, daughter of Herbert Graham, in Toronto, Canada, in June of the year 1929.

A firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and a recognized leader in political circles, Mr. Robbins was made active chairman of the Illinois delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and he continued to give that party his loyal support throughout his life.

He was a member of the American Bar Association, and the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Henry S. Robbins died April 27, 1932. He was one of the most highly regarded members of the legal profession in Chicago.



Wm. P. Robbins

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Charles C. Boyles

CHARLES CARROLL BOYLES

CHARLES C. BOYLES was born at Marshfield, Vermont, October 9, 1833, a son of Samuel and Mary Louise (Barnes) Boyles. He was a descendant, as was General Israel Putnam, hero of the Revolution, of John and Priscilla Putnam who came from Buckinghamshire, England, to America in 1634.

Chas. C. Boyles moved, with his parents, to Milford, New Hampshire, when he was a small boy. Later he began work as a clerk in a dry goods store in Salem, Massachusetts. He was subsequently made assistant postmaster at Salem.

From Salem, Mr. Boyles went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he became acquainted with Charles Gossage, who later became one of the outstanding figures in the business life of Chicago, along with Marshall Field and Potter Palmer.

From Charleston Mr. Boyles went to Davenport, Iowa, and became a partner in the store of Boyles & Judd. This business was not a success. Then he went to Cincinnati and joined Mr. Gossage as confidential manager of his store in that city.

After a time Mr. Gossage left Cincinnati and located in Chicago, establishing the firm of Ross and Gossage. He sent for Charles Boyles to join him, and he arrived in Chicago in 1862. For eight years he was with Ross & Gossage. At the end of that period the

firm was dissolved and Mr. Gossage and Mr. Boyles founded the business of Charles Gossage & Co. The business grew and prospered, becoming one of the leading stores of that day.

Following the death of Mr. Gossage, Mr. Boyles sold the business to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., at which time he retired.

Mr. Boyles was, we believe, the first merchant in Chicago to send out printed advertising matter to his customers and to build up a mail-order trade.

Another very important contribution which he made to business methods was his invention of the duplicate sales slips, bound into little books, such as are in use all over the world today.

Mr. Boyles was twice married. His first wife was Martha Elizabeth Shoup of Davenport, Iowa. There was one child, Mrs. Margaret Louise Barnes. In 1864 he married Hannah Dickinson, of Chicago. Their children are: Charles Dickinson Boyles, Miss Katherine Boyles and Thomas Dickinson Boyles (deceased 1901).

Charles C. Boyles died, January 3, 1916. He was a man of excellent qualities of character and ability, and his name is listed among those few very remarkable men who laid the foundations of Chicago's commercial greatness.

CALVIN H. HILL

CALVIN H. HILL was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, August 8, 1857, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hill.

He received his elementary and high school education in Gardner, and then attended Worcester County Institute, which is now known as Worcester Polytechnic Institute. After his graduation in 1877 he became identified with the Heywood-Morrill Rattan Company, now the Heywood-Wakefield Company, furniture manufacturers. This business was founded in Gardner, Massachusetts, about 1825. Mr. Hill was associated with that concern throughout all the rest of his life.

He came to Chicago in 1891, and first served as office manager. Then he was elected vice-president of the company and a member of the board of directors. During the early years of the nineteen-hundreds, the Heywood-Wakefield Company was gradually expanding to proportions of national importance. Mr. Hill was considered one of the most able men in the entire furniture industry, and much of the growth that the Heywood-Wakefield Company subsequently attained, in this part of the country, can be credited to Mr. Hill.

In 1903 Mr. Hill and his family established their residence in Oak Park, Illinois, and throughout all the following years they filled a place of ever-increasing importance in the life of that suburb.

Calvin H. Hill was first married in 1878 to Miss Naomi Childs of Worcester, Massachusetts. Two children were born to them: Edith Naomi Hill of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Frederick Keith Hill of Winchester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Hill died in 1892, and two years later Mr. Hill married Miss Juliette Synyer of Yonkers, New York. Four children were born to them: Phillip S. Hill of Wilmette, Illinois; Richard S. Hill of Ithaca, New York; Mrs. Marian S. Hoch of Oak Park, Illinois; and Mrs. Eunice S. Myca of Chicago, Illinois. In 1919 Mrs. Hill passed away.

With the death of C. H. Hill, November

18, 1929, a life of finest purpose and leadership was brought to a close. We print here a commentary on Mr. Hill written by his distinguished friend, the late Reverend William E. Barton:

"Whoever knew Calvin Hill was first aware that his was a personality of vigor and effective power. He headed important organizations—he thought out and wrought out his policies, and inevitably came to a place of leadership in his undertakings. The force of his character made its ineffaceable impression upon all his acquaintances.

"But as one came to know him somewhat better, he discovered with that forcefulness a remarkable ability on the part of Mr. Hill to adapt himself to particular situations and take into account the judgments and convictions of others. His success as a leader in practical affairs grew thus out of his own native forcefulness and his consideration of the judgment and ability of other men. His combination of these two qualities was one that is somewhat rare in leadership, but without them no leader can permanently succeed.

"A still more intimate knowledge of Mr. Hill disclosed in him a very deep sensitiveness to the finer things of life. Though not himself a musician, he had a great love of music. His æsthetic nature was developed in various and harmonious directions. The tower organ in the First Church—a memorial to Mrs. Hill—is also an expression of his own interest in the higher and finer things of life.

"He was a man of deep personal affection. His love for his family and for his friends was as sincere as it was unostentatious.

"Mr. Hill was disinclined to talk about his religion, but it was a thoroughly genuine and a deeply personal interest. For many years covering the period of his residence in New England, and for a considerable time after his removal to Chicago and Oak Park, he belonged to the Society of the Gardner Church, and then of the Warren Avenue Church, but did not unite with the church itself. All this time his interest in religion was manifested in many ways. Mrs. Hill



CALVIN H. HILL

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was a member of the church, and the children one by one united as they came to suitable age. It was a happy day for Mr. Hill and for the First Church when he came into full covenant relations with the church and was baptized in the building, in whose erection he had so important a share. From that time until his death he was almost constantly in official positions, serving repeatedly on the board of trustees, and always with wisdom, strength and sagacity.

"Mr. Hill's services to this community were many and varied. He was a moving spirit in the organization of the West Suburban Hospital, and he was president of the hospital until his death. He was president of

the Oak Park Club at the time it erected its new club house. He was an unfailing friend of Hephzibah Home. Next to his service in the church his most important work in this community was his presidency of the Village board, in which his administration was one of constructive vigor and permanent worth to the community.

"Few men in the whole history of Oak Park's existence have served this village with such varied service and admirable skill. He leaves to his children an honored name and he leaves to us all the inheritance of a noble and purposeful life. The community is enriched by his devoted labor and his works do follow him."

WINTHROP INGERSOLL

WINTHROP INGERSOLL, one of the largest manufacturers in northern Illinois, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1865, a son of Judge Jonathan Edward Ingersoll and Mary O. (Fuller) Ingersoll.

He received his early education in the public schools of Cleveland, took a preparatory course in Oberlin College, and then entered the Case School of Applied Sciences, at Cleveland.

Upon entering business he became a partner in the firm of W. R. Eynon & Co., of Cleveland. This business was incorporated in 1887 as the Ingersoll Milling Machine Co., and was moved to Rockford, Illinois, in 1891. Mr. Ingersoll built this manufacturing company into one of the most important industrial concerns in its field, which at the time of his death, December 19, 1928, was employing over six hundred workers and shipping its products all over the world.

October 12, 1887, Mr. Ingersoll married Miss Harriett Caskey of Cleveland, Ohio. Four children were born of this union: Mrs. Robert Gaylord of Rockford,

Illinois, Harold Ingersoll of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Helen Ingersoll Crebs (deceased). Another son, Lt. Clayton Ingersoll of the aviation service of the United States Army, was killed in France during the World War. Mr. Ingersoll gave to the city of Rockford the Clayton C. Ingersoll Memorial Park, in memory of this son.

Winthrop Ingersoll belonged to the Second Congregational Church of Rockford, Lake Geneva Country Club, and Rockford Country Club. He was a director of the Forest City National Bank of Rockford; and was also fuel administrator for Winnebago County during the war.

In addition to being an industrial leader of strength and vision, Mr. Ingersoll entered into community affairs with the same enthusiasm and efficiency, and he contributed greatly to the advancement of Rockford.

His friends loved him for his candor, his independence, his fairness, and the high courage with which he contributed to life the things which lead to goodness, happiness and well-being.

RALPH EMERSON

RALPH EMERSON, son of the Rev. Ralph Emerson, D.D., and Eliza (Rockwell) Emerson, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 3, 1831, and died at Rockford, Illinois, August 19, 1914.

He was educated at Phillips Andover. He enjoyed throughout his youth the closest companionship of his distinguished father, the Rev. Ralph Emerson, professor of Church history in the Andover Theological Seminary at a time when the seminary, as an institution of learning, was the peer of any college in the country. Professor Emerson was the first to introduce into the United States the study of history by referring to the original sources. The vitality of the youth, who grew to the commanding height of six feet three inches in his 'teens, was temporarily impaired. He was removed from school, and given a horse that he rode daily to the nearby town of Lawrence, where he watched the big engineering feat of the day—the building of the dam in the Merimac River at Lawrence. This dam was to form the foundation of the success of the Lawrence textile mills. The knowledge he thus secured was later to be put to use in making a successful dam in Rock River at Rockford, Illinois. This dam established Rockford as the inland industrial town that today distances other industrial cities in that sector.

Mr. Emerson always attributed his capacity for reasoning to the training given him in geometry, in his younger days, by a cousin. This cousin lived in the family while taking his degree, and, in return for his room and board, taught Ralph. Ralph was told to work out the 'Pons Asinorum'—the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Day after day he failed. He then stated to his cousin: "If the letter at this corner of the figure," pointing to an angle, "were *a* instead of *I* I could understand the theorem." The cousin looked at the figure carefully and said: "Why, it should be *a* instead of *I*." After that experience the patient application necessary to unravel any problem

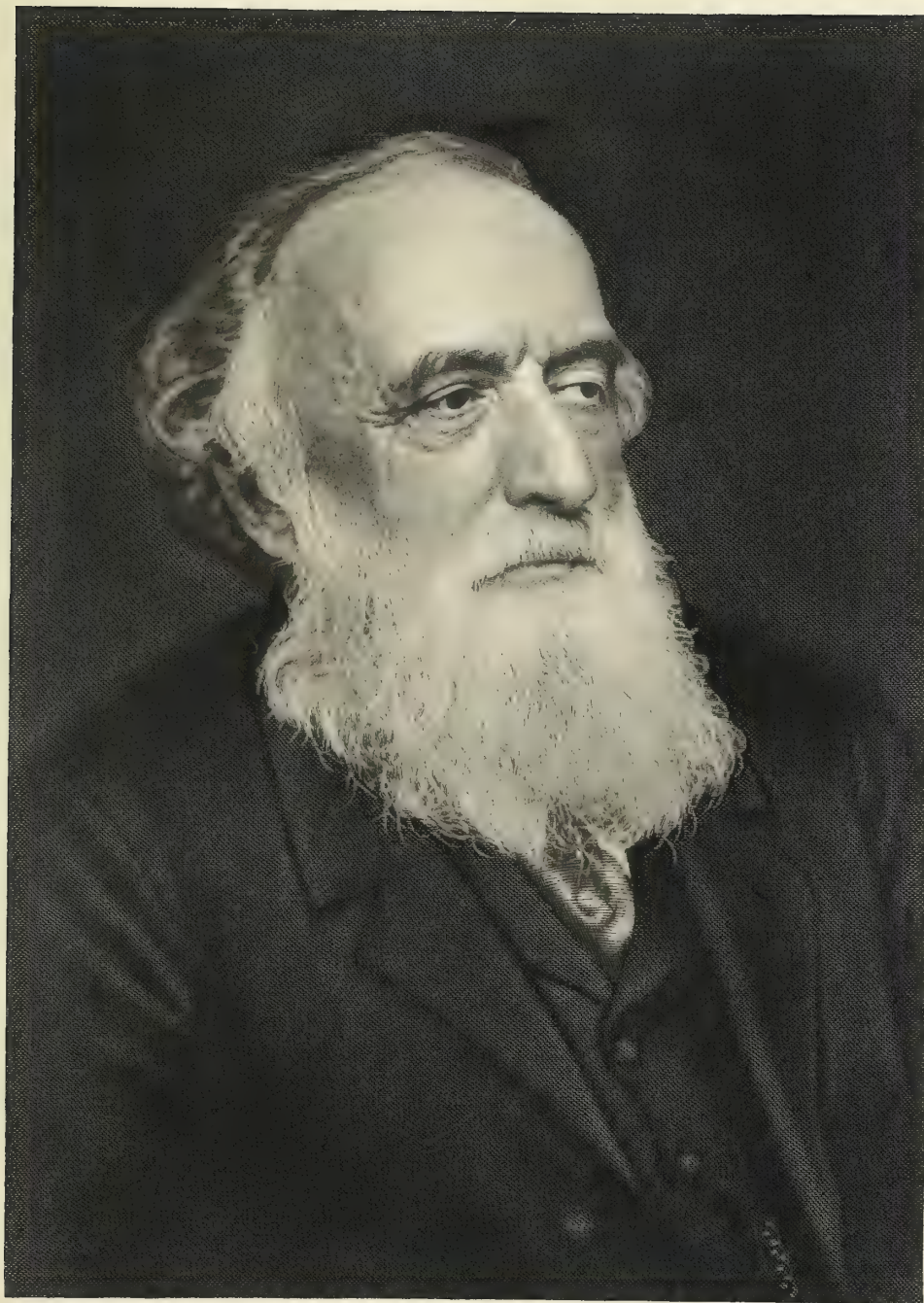
never was lacking, either to the lad or the man. If the facts were there he could make the logical solution.

Ralph spent many months in work on the farm of an uncle. Rumors of horse-drawn machines were in circulation, and greatly aroused his restless curiosity. His uncle assured him there was nothing in these stories. He tells with what amazement he saw, as he approached Chicago by water in 1851, an advertisement of farm implements, on a tall chimney.

On his twentieth birthday Ralph reached Bloomington, Illinois, with a good share of the wealth of the family, in the form of Illinois land claims, standing in his name. He was taken into the law office of a friend of his father, the close associate of Abraham Lincoln, Jesse Fell, to read law. At the same time he put through the sale of his father's land. One item in his account book states: "Paid Lincoln \$5.00 for services in establishing a real estate title."

The following year found Ralph Emerson in Beloit, Wisconsin, in the household of his able brother, a young professor of Greek from Yale College. Prof. Emerson, known as "Zeus," with three others from Yale had left good positions there to found a frontier college at Beloit.

Almost by chance Ralph Emerson drifted into business, becoming at the age of twenty-three a junior partner in the firm of Manny & Company in the nearby town of Rockford, Illinois. Manny & Company were makers of agricultural implements. In 1855 the firm won the international trophy for the best reapers. The year following the powerful McCormick Company brought suit against Manny & Company for infringement of patents. Upon the advice of young Emerson, Abraham Lincoln was retained as one of the counsel of his firm. Their case was in the hands of the distinguished patent lawyer, Peter H. Watson, associated with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later Secretary of War under Lincoln. The long-drawn-out case was tried in Cinem-



Ralph Emerson

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nati and appealed to the United States Supreme Court. A judgment favorable to Manny & Company was rendered. The story appears in every extensive life of Lincoln. It was during the long course of this case that Emerson came to know Mr. Lincoln well. Before the rendering of the decision Manny, the head of the firm, died of consumption. In view of later history, the contempt of Stanton for the prairie lawyer Lincoln is hard to understand. Yet Lincoln was not allowed to plead, and, in his humiliation, turned to the companionship of young Emerson, then but twenty-five years of age.

The various turns of fortune, eventuating in the possession of the business by Emerson, with the famous high quality of the Standard line of agricultural implements, are too long to trace here.

In the eighteen-seventies Emerson became interested in an indigent and able young Swedish inventor, William Nelson, who was at work on an invention for producing seamless hosiery. With characteristic vision, Emerson, seeing the tremendous value of the invention, advanced the money needed to bring this machine, revolutionary in its effect upon the knitting industry of the world, to perfection. The Nelson Knitting Company, with its offshoots, the Burson Knitting Company and the Rockford Mitten and Hosiery Company, are in active production today.

The place taken by Ralph Emerson in the

development of Rockford, Illinois, bringing that city to the commanding position it now holds as one of the great industrial centers of the state and country, is readily visualized. The development, at a crucial period, of the rather mediocre water power of the town, and the creation of two of the largest business interests of the city, are but two of many contributions. One might mention his share in the electrification of the city, and in bringing the Illinois Central Railroad through Rockford instead of (as originally planned) a few miles below that city, as at Elgin, as among his other important achievements. Extraordinary judgment, coupled with the capacity for "seeing around corners," and the gift of leadership, were the elements of his success.

On September 7, 1858, Mr. Emerson married Miss Adaline Elizabeth Talcott, daughter of Wait and Elizabeth Anna (Norton) Talcott. The children born of this union were: Adaline Eliza (widow of Norman F. Thompson); Harriet Elizabeth (widow of William E. Hinchliff); Mary (Mrs. Edward P. Lathrop); Charlotte Belle (widow of Dr. Darwin M. Keith); Ralph, who died in 1889, and Dora Bay (Mrs. William Morton Wheeler).

Mr. Emerson passed away fourteen days after the inception of the Great War, rounding out a life of wide scope, great activity, and almost unparalleled success. His wisdom, wit, and benevolence were the pride of all who knew him.

DARWIN MILLS KEITH

DR. DARWIN MILLS KEITH was born in North Fairfield, Ohio, October 15, 1866, a son of Dr. Darwin Mitchell Keith and Caroline (Mills) Keith.

His early education was received in public schools in Ohio and in New York State. He entered Oberlin College when he was so young that the sponsorship of a professor was necessary for his entrance. He later attended the University of Michigan, and Columbia University, and afterward studied abroad at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and at the University of Brussels. He received his degree in Medicine at the Belgian institution.

To prepare himself for specialization in eye, ear, nose and throat work, Dr. Keith took post-graduate study in London, Vienna, Paris and Berlin. He later returned to Europe at frequent intervals for further study.

During the World War, Dr. Keith volunteered his services and was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. After the war he accepted a major's commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, which he held at the time of his death.

On April 27, 1898, at Rockford, Illinois, Dr. Keith married Miss Belle Emerson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emerson. Dr. and Mrs. Keith have one

daughter, Mary Keith (Mrs. John Osgood Newell).

Dr. Keith was a member of the Rockford Country Club, the Elks, the Mid-day, the Rotary Clubs, and of the University Club of Chicago.

Dr. Keith's wide acquaintanceship included many friends in Europe, and at the time trans-Atlantic telephone service was instituted he was the first person in Rockford to telephone across the ocean, speaking to a friend in London.

Dr. Keith received many honors, both at home and abroad, in his profession, and he was a member of Royal College of Surgeons of England, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of England, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Academy of Uto-Laryngology and Ophthalmology, of the Royal Aberiathin Society of England, and of the American Medical Association. He also headed the Rockford Hospital eye, ear, nose and throat staff, and was a member of the Winnebago County Medical Society. At one time Dr. Keith was assistant laryngist to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Golde Hospital in London.

Dr. Keith was a man of keen mind and finest culture. His death, on June 8, 1929, was a distinct loss to all of his friends and to his profession.



Samuel K. Keith. L. D.

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Elizabeth Faulkner.

ELIZABETH FAULKNER

ELIZABETH FAULKNER, educator, was born at Chicago, Illinois, December 21, 1865, a daughter of Samuel and Cornelia E. (Smith) Faulkner. Her parents were prominent early Chicagoans. Her father was a pioneer in the wholesale grocery business here and later represented the firm of Procter and Gamble. He was one of the village fathers of Hyde Park, and was one of the men who drew the Anti-Saloon ordinance of that village. Her mother was much interested in the work of the schools of that day, and an early worker in the W. C. T. U.

Elizabeth Faulkner attended public school, and then graduated from the old University of Chicago, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1885. It is interesting to note that she was Valedictorian of her graduating class, both in high school and in college. She was made an active member of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Chicago. When the University of Chicago was reestablished in 1892, she began graduate study there, continuing from 1893 to 1905.

In 1885-86 she taught in the Bowen High School in South Chicago. Then, from 1886 to 1893, she was instructor in Latin and Greek at Oak Park High School. Many close and life-long friendships were formed throughout these years.

In 1893 Miss Faulkner was chosen to become head of the Latin Department of Kenwood Institute, a preparatory school for girls, affiliated with the University of Chicago. She also taught classes in the Harvard School, the preparatory school for boys. In 1905 she was made dean of Kenwood Institute, and so continued for five years.

In September, 1909, Miss Faulkner established The Faulkner School for Girls, succeeding the school formerly known as Ascham Hall, which for many years was under the direction of Miss Kate Byam Martin and Miss Anna M. Snively.

The school is located at 4746 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago. The building, designed by Howard Van Doren Shaw as architect,

was erected in 1913, and is exceptionally well-equipped with all that is needed to make an attractive and useful school.

A number of the members of the present faculty have been with Miss Faulkner from the opening of the school.

In the two decades of its existence, The Faulkner School has become one of the finest institutions preparing girls for college, in America. From the beginning of work in kindergarten, up to the time of graduation, this school cultivates scholarship, and trains its girls toward a high standard of womanhood. It has always stood for the "practical righteousness which expresses itself in sincerity of purpose, in thoroughness of work, and in honest simplicity of thinking and doing."

Girls from The Faulkner School have gone to all of the leading colleges and universities, and there, as well as in all the other avenues of women's activities, have lived lives of exceptional service and usefulness.

Miss Faulkner's sister, Miss Georgene Faulkner, who, as the "Story Lady," is known everywhere, has had charge of the kindergarten of the school since its start. Her other sister, Anne (Mrs. M. E. Oberndorfer) noted lecturer on music, has, since that time, taught courses in musical appreciation there.

Elizabeth Faulkner is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Philological Society, the American Archeological Institute, The Fortnightly, the Antiquarian Society, the Chicago College Club, the Alumnae Club of the University of Chicago, and other organizations. She is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, of the Field Museum, and of the Chicago Historical Society. She was the first woman president of the Chicago Classical Club.

Miss Faulkner's influence as a power for growth, and a power for goodness, in the lives of the many girls who have had her guidance is a fine contribution to education and to character building.

MARSHALL STUART MARSH

THE LATE Marshall Stuart Marsh was born at Chicago, Illinois, June 12, 1856, a son of George Buell Marsh and Sarah S. (Clark) Marsh, both of whom were early residents of Chicago and people of unusual worth.

George Buell Marsh was born September 11, 1819. He married Sarah S. Clark, February 17, 1852. He and his wife came to Chicago and established their home here back in 1855. Mr. Marsh was a partner in the old firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, etc.

His wife, Sarah S. Clark, was a daughter of the late William and Cornelia Stuart Clark. She was a woman of exceptionally fine qualities; was deeply interested in charities, and was a founder of the Chicago Orphanage Asylum, the Martha Washington Home, the Industrial School for Girls, and was a trustee of the Universalist Church here.

Marshall Stuart Marsh received his education in a private school in Chicago, and then went to work with his father in the lumber business. Eventually he became one of the best known and most highly regarded men in the lumber business here. He was, in later years, a partner in the St. John-Marsh Lumber Company. In 1905 he retired from active

business, after which he and his wife traveled extensively here and abroad.

Marshall Stuart Marsh was married, February 1, 1881, in Chicago, to Miss Bertha Smith, a daughter of Albert Brigham Smith and Roxanna Willard Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have one daughter, Katharine Stuart Marsh, who is now Mrs. George Randall Roberts of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have two children, Katharine Eleanor Roberts and George Randall Roberts, Jr.

It is a very interesting fact to note that the father of Mrs. Marshall Stuart Marsh, the late Albert Brigham Smith, was president of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, which later formed such an important part of the present Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Smith guided the development of the early telegraph facilities throughout this part of the country. His brilliant business career was closed by death when he was but forty-four years old.

Marshall Stuart Marsh died May 26, 1926. He will long be remembered by those who knew him for his character and real charm. He was very devoted to his home and his family, was a delightful friend, genial, courtly, and most charitable, and for many years he filled a notable place in the life of Chicago.



Marshall Marsh

1871
1872
1873



Sarah J. C. Marsh

CHERRY
BLOSSOM

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UNITED STATES



A. B. Smith

ALBERT BRIGHAM SMITH

ALBERT BRIGHAM SMITH, pioneer financier and one of the earliest manufacturers in the Central States, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, February 6, 1819, a son of Moses (III) and Hulda (Hurd) Smith.

His life was a most successful and eventful one. Part of the development of early telegraph facilities throughout this section of the country took place under his guidance. He was president of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, which later became an important part of the present Western Union Telegraph Company. At another time he served as president of the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company; and he was also one of the pioneer manufacturers in Wisconsin.

Mr. Smith was a man of exceptional business ability and enterprise, and these powers found expression while he was still a young man. He was a prime mover in the building of such projects as railroads and telegraph lines throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and Texas, and made invaluable contributions to such developments, even though his life came to its close early in the midst of a career that promised greater things.

In March, 1844, Mr. Smith was married to Roxanna Willard at Pike, New York.

Albert Brigham Smith passed away August 28, 1864. His brilliant career was brought to a close when he was but forty-five years old, but such achievements as he realized in these few years leave us convinced of even greater powers left in reserve.

JOHN C. FINN

JOHN C. FINN was born July 26, 1866, in Gilman, Illinois, a son of James and Mary Finn. His parents came to Illinois many years ago from Delavan, Wisconsin.

After completing his high school work in Gilman, he studied medicine for a short time at Rush Medical College in Chicago, and then attended Indiana State College at Valparaiso.

Mr. Finn's first business connection was with the Illinois Central Railroad, and he eventually became station agent for that road at Pullman, Illinois.

Later, however, his interests turning to real estate, he came to Chicago, and located on the south side, where he became engaged in his own business under the name of Finn & Company. This was back in 1895 when the great building development of the city was in its infancy. Mr. Finn's firm was soon well established, and, during the ensuing years, it became one of the strong forces in the rapid business and residential growth of the far south side.

Mr. Finn was also closely identified with the growth of many civic organizations. He was the first president and one of the organ-

izers of the South End Merchants Association, forerunner of the South End Business Men's Association and the South End Chamber of Commerce. He was also the first president of the Chesterfield Commercial Club, and a director of the Chesterfield Savings & Loan Association.

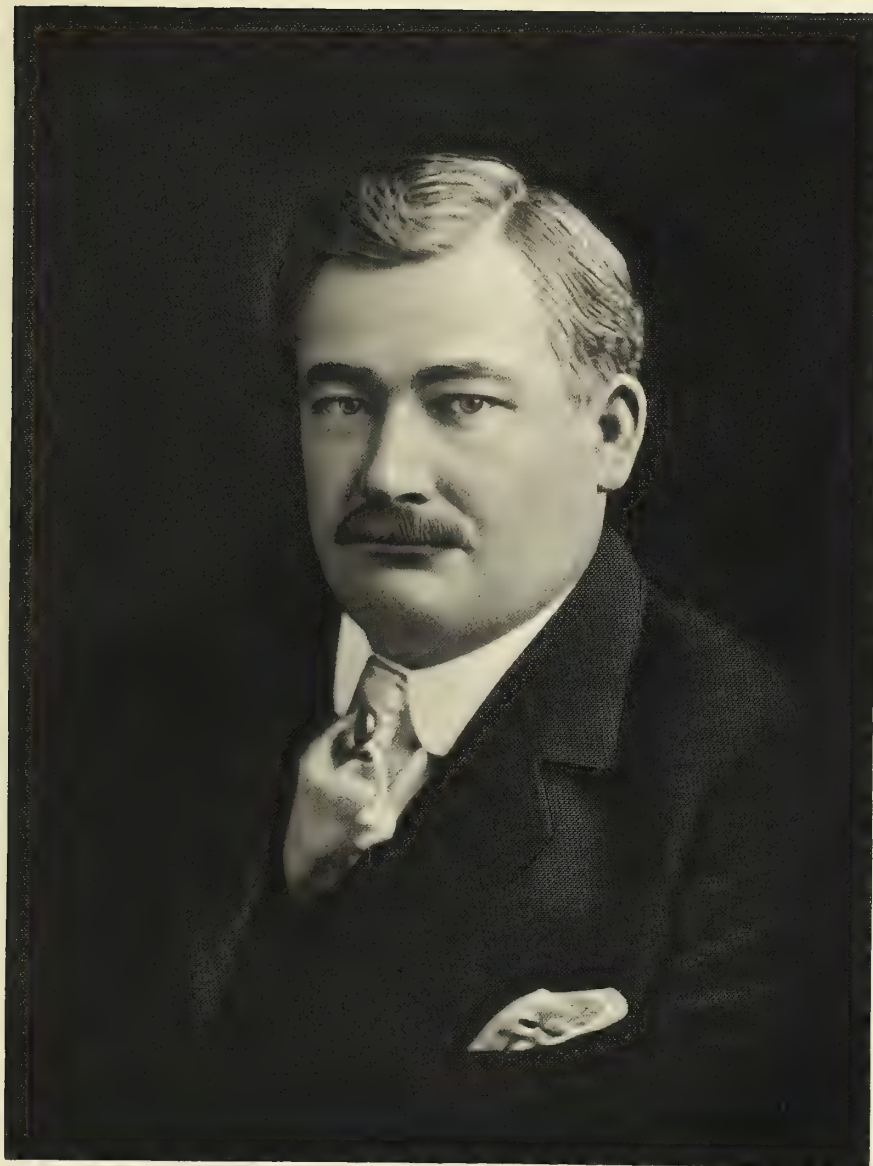
A staunch adherent to the principles of the Democratic Party, he was active in Democratic politics for a number of years.

Mr. Finn was a member of Burnside Aerie, No. 1968, F.O.E. and also a member and past chancellor of Amigo Lodge, No. 484, K. of P.

He was married, July 15, 1895, to Miss Florence Byrd Hall of Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hall. One son was born to them, J. Malcolm Finn, who died September 5, 1925.

The family attended the First Presbyterian Church of Roseland.

John C. Finn passed away July 22, 1932, in his sixty-sixth year. From the time he arrived in Chicago his activities were a power in the upbuilding of the south side. Few men have been so indissolubly linked with the growth of that section as was he.



John E. Strain

DEPARTMENT
OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Michael R. Lawler

JOHN JOSEPH LAWLER

THE LATE John J. Lawler was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 15, 1866, a son of Michael O. and Catherine (Mooney) Lawler. The family is an old and distinguished one in Chicago.

His father was born and educated in Dublin, Ireland. He came to America and finally located in Chicago where he became one of the pioneer live stock dealers in the Union Stockyards. He married Miss Catherine Mooney; five children were born to them. Mary Lawler, Catherine (Mrs. Frank Himrod), John Joseph Lawler, Michael R. Lawler, and Anna Lawler.

Michael O. Lawler was a man of unusual strength of character whose friendship and advice were very highly regarded. His death occurred February 1, 1915.

John J. Lawler, as a boy, attended public school and business college. When but sixteen years old he went to work for his father.

At the time of his father's death in 1915, he went into business for himself, and became one of the best-known and most highly-regarded men among the live stock brokers in Chicago for many years and he was recognized as one of the largest live stock dealers in the world.

He was also one of the largest land owners in this part of the country. At the time of his death he had more than thirty thousand acres of land, most of which was located in the neighborhood of Chicago.

Mr. Lawler never married. He is survived by two sisters, Mary Lawler and Mrs. Frank Himrod, to whom he was very deeply devoted.

John J. Lawler died June 20, 1931. For nearly half a century he was active in the great live stock industry that centers in Chicago. Like his father and his brother before him, he was a fine representative of a notable family.

THE HIMROD FAMILY

THE HIMROD FAMILY is one of the oldest, in point of residence, in Chicago. The first of the family of that name came to America from Germany and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania.

In the family today there is still a fine old portrait of William Himrod, who was Frank Himrod's grandfather.

A perusal of Chicago's history shows that the Himrods were pioneers in the development of the iron industry here. In 1853 they established, on the south branch of the Chicago River, a stove foundry, under the name of Vincent Himrod & Company.

George Himrod was a prominent Chicagoan of his day and took a strong and active part in the city administration at that time, along with such other public spirited citizens as Mancel Talcott. George Himrod was one of those who made possible the building of the West Side Masonic Temple in Chicago in 1866.

It is also of record that William Himrod,

Junior, was one of the founders of Hesperia Lodge, Number 411, A. F. and A. M., which received its charter October 5, 1864.

Frank Himrod was born in Chicago, a son of Samuel Himrod. The family lived on the West Side and he attended the old Skinner School. After that he was identified with the millinery trade here for years, first as European buyer for the old house of D. B. Fisk & Company, and later as a dealer for himself.

He was married April 28, 1891, in Chicago, to Miss Catherine Lawler, a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Mooney) Lawler, extensive mention of whom is made elsewhere in the history. Frank N. Himrod and Catherine Lawler Himrod had one child, Marie Cecilia Himrod, who passed away at the age of twelve.

The Himrod family has carried a splendid record of achievements and personalities through the long years of its association with Chicago's development.

PERKINS BASS

PERKINS BASS was born at Williamstown, Vermont, April 30, 1827, a son of Joel and Catherine Wright (Burnham) Bass, both of whom were of old, substantial New England families.

As a boy Perkins Bass attended the schools near his home, then, after further study in preparatory school, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated there in the class of 1852.

It was back in 1854 that he came to Chicago. Few men did as much for the development of the earlier schools in Illinois as did Mr. Bass. For some time he served as principal of the Dearborn School in Chicago, and he later was principal of the State Normal School at Bloomington.

For many years, also, he was an influential member of the State Board of Education.

The Perkins Bass School in Chicago is named in his honor, and the Foster School is so named for his father-in-law, the late Dr. John H. Foster. Mr. Bass was intimately associated in the city's educational activities with John C. Dore, Chicago's first superintendent of schools.

Mr. Bass was active in the practice of law, at Chicago, for quite a long period. He served as District Attorney under Abraham Lincoln, who was his personal friend, as was also General Grant.

Mr. Bass retired from active law practice in 1873, soon after the Chicago fire, and, from that time on lived much in the East, and also traveled extensively.

He was the owner of a number of important pieces of real estate in Chicago.

On October 5, 1861, Mr. Bass was married, at Chicago, Ill., to Miss Clara Foster, a daughter of Dr. John H. and Nancy (Smith) Foster. Her father was one of the very early settlers in Chicago, having first come here in 1832, and having established his residence here in 1842. He was one of the most noted men in this part of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Bass have three children, Gertrude Bass Fiske Warner, John Foster Bass and Robert Perkins Bass.

The death of Mr. Bass came in his seventy-third year in October, 1899. He was a gentleman of the highest type, and one of the most useful men of his day in Chicago.



Perkins Bass.

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Charles Henry

CHARLES ALLING

CHARLES ALLING, JUNIOR, son of Charles and Harriet Ann Scoville Alling, was born at Madison, Indiana, December 13, 1865. On the death of his father in 1912, he dropped the Junior from his name. His father was a descendant of Roger Alling, life treasurer of the New Haven Pilgrim Colony, and his mother was a daughter of the Reverend Sylvester Scoville, D.D., president of Hanover College from 1844 to 1849.

Charles Alling finished at the public schools of Madison, Indiana, and entered Hanover College, from which he received the degree of M.A. in 1885. After this he taught a year at Rykers High School, in the district made famous by the "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

The following year he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, graduating there with honors in 1888. That fall he was admitted to the Bar in Chicago, and practiced there till in 1914, when he retired from active practice.

He was Alderman of the Third Ward, later known as the Second, under the administration of Carter Harrison, who characterized him as "one of the few aggressive, able and forceful leaders for reform." From 1902 to 1907 he was Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard. He was attorney for the Protective Agency for Women and Children, and the Legal Aid Society from 1895 to 1905. In 1907 he was appointed attorney for the State Board

of Health. From 1906 to 1913 he served as dean of the Chicago Business Law School. He was also instructor in the Armour Institute of Technology from 1910 to 1913, and he served on many important finance and judiciary committees of the city council.

His other civic activities included membership in the University Club, Knollwood Club, Friends of Opera, Indiana Society of Illinois, Union League Club, and life membership in the Art Institute of Chicago. He was also one of the organizers of the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago.

Mr. Alling married Miss Jane Murdoch, daughter of John and Mary (Frye) Murdoch, March 28, 1914. Their home is filled with choice objects of art and fine etchings gathered during their many trips in foreign lands. Mrs. Alling shared most graciously in all her husband's interests.

Charles Alling's life was founded on the simple religious instincts of his early Pilgrim ancestors. He was superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday School for thirteen years. His spirit was notable for its progressiveness, high idealism, and loyalty to his friends, while his life devotion to his beloved Sigma Chi fraternity, of which he was Past Grand Master, will not only serve as a kindly memory to one whose life work was well done, but should carry to future generations the spirit of good fellowship and faith.

COLBY DAVIES

COLBY DAVIES was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1847, a son of Edward C. and Sarah (Cooper) Davies, who came originally from London, England, and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively.

After his common school training he entered Swedenborg College at Urbana, Ohio, but, with the outbreak of the Civil War he left his college and, at the age of fourteen years, entered the service as orderly to Colonel Todd of the 134th Ohio Regiment. He was on active duty throughout the entire duration of the war.

After leaving the army, he returned to Cincinnati and worked for several years for a dry goods firm there. Then he came to Chicago, and became identified with Marshall Field and Company.

Nearly sixty years ago Mr. Davies went to work for Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company, and he continued with them as long as he lived. He became widely known as their exporter and buyer of dress goods. In his special field of business he was one of

the most able and most experienced men in America.

He was an organizer, president, and later honorary president for life, of the National Wholesale Dress Goods Association.

On November 24, 1870, Mr. Davies was married at Urbana, Ohio, to Miss Effie F. Williams, a daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Porter) Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have one daughter, Blanche (Mrs. John A. Robb of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania) who has two sons, Colby Davies Robb and John A. Robb, Jr.

Mr. Davies was a sincere member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Manhattan Club, and the Wool Club of New York, and was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Colby Davies died in his eighty-third year, on February 4, 1930. His life was activated by the finest principles, and he had long been regarded by many as the dean of the dress goods business in this country.



Colby Davies

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Henry H. Briggs

HENRY HANSON BRIGHAM

HENRY H. BRIGHAM was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, August 31, 1868, a son of George F. and Aurilla (Douglass) Brigham. His is a very old family in America, dating back to Thomas Brigham who settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1637.

George F. Brigham was a highly-respected resident at Sharon, Wisconsin. He was with the Chicago and North Western Railroad there for many years, and then became a minister of the Episcopal Church.

Henry H. Brigham attended public school at Sharon, and then entered the employ of the Chicago and North Western Railroad as a telegraph operator and local agent there. In 1893 he came to Chicago, where he was engaged in commercial railway and industrial traffic work until 1908, gaining in this field a very valuable experience.

In 1908 Mr. Brigham founded the North American Car Company of which he continued to be president as long as he lived. This business, under his strong and careful administration, became nationally recognized and very successful.

Mr. Brigham was married November 27, 1894, at Burlington, Wisconsin, to Miss Belle Hanna, a daughter of Adams J. and Frances

(Lane) Hanna, both of whom were members of old substantial families there. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham became the parents of three children: Erwin Risley Brigham, Edith Margaret (Mrs. James D. Swan, Junior), and Henry Hanna Brigham. The family residence has been maintained at Glencoe, Illinois, for nearly thirty years, and their summer home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Mr. Brigham also owned a large farming property in Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Mr. Brigham was senior warden of Saint Elizabeth's Church at Glencoe. He also belonged to the Union League Club, Traffic Club, Skokie Country Club, Big Foot Country Club, Rotary Club, and the Church Club of Chicago.

Deeply interested in civic affairs, he served on the school board in Glencoe, and, during the World War, was general chairman of the Glencoe War Emergency Union. He was a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society.

Henry H. Brigham died January 4, 1930, in his sixty-second year. In all points of Christian character and business success his life was a most distinguished one.

JOHN CHARLES FARWELL

JOHN C. FARWELL was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 30, 1870, a son of John Howland Farwell and Jane Lane (Eaton) Farwell. He was a descendant of a fine old pioneer family of New England.

After completing his elementary and high school education in Grand Rapids, he entered Lake Forest University and took up the study of law. In 1897 he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and began the practice of law in Chicago.

John C. Farwell became eminently successful in his profession, for his fine character and unusual capabilities won the absolute confidence of all who knew him. His work as a lawyer was largely specialized in real estate and corporation law, and on these subjects he was an authority, with but few equals.

In 1914 he was elected president of the White Brass Castings Company, which office he filled, with distinction, up to the time of his death.

John C. Farwell was married April 30, 1919, to Mrs. Emily V. Anderson, of Chicago. There are three children by a former marriage to Miss Jessie Delaware: Louise Farwell (Mrs. Raymond S. Danis), Jane E. Farwell (Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith), and John Howland Farwell. Mr. and Mrs. Danis have one son, John Farwell Danis.

Mr. Farwell was a member of the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, and he also belonged to the American Die Casters Institute, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the South Shore Country Club. He was a Mason. He attended the Bryn Mawr Community Church.

John C. Farwell passed away February 11, 1933. He was numbered among the most able lawyers of Chicago, and also was a fine, strong figure in the brass casting industry here for the past twenty years. He will be sincerely missed.



John C. Farwell

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Frank W. Taylor

FREDERICK WORTH COOPER

FREDERICK WORTH COOPER was born August 15, 1877, at Fisher, Illinois, the son of Frank and Louro Alice (Ham) Cooper.

His parents moved to Champaign, Illinois, when he was still a boy, and there he attended public school, and later entered the University of Illinois. Upon his graduation from that institution in 1900, he practiced law for a short period.

After some years' experience in legal matters, he entered the employ of the old Royal Trust Company, leaving them after a short time to take a position with the C. C. Mitchell Company. In 1911 Mr. Cooper, with Mr. Byron V. Kanaley, formed a partnership which was later incorporated as Cooper, Kanaley & Company. Their business grew and prospered and became one of the most

important firms in the mortgage investment field. Mr. Cooper's keen insight was such that his opinion on any mortgage investment was accepted without question.

Mr. Cooper was married August 10, 1909, to Miss Blanche Speed Buddeke of Memphis, Tennessee, a daughter of Dr. Ivo and Blanche (Speed) Buddeke. Three children were born to them: Blanche Speed Cooper, Frederick Worth Cooper, Jr., and Robert Speed Cooper.

Mr. Cooper was a director of the Hamilton State Bank of Chicago. His club membership included the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-Day Club, Sunset Ridge Country Club, and the Chicago Yacht Club.

Frederick Worth Cooper passed away March 29, 1929.

ANDREW CHISHOLM DALLAS

ANDREW CHISHOLM DALLAS was born in Palermo, Canada, November 16, 1850, a son of Dr. John I. and Elizabeth Dallas. His father was a physician.

After going to public school, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Andrew C. Dallas went to work for a Mr. McInnes in the wholesale dry goods business. Later he was associated with the McGivern Company, wholesale dealers in metals.

He then went into business for himself, manufacturing barrel staves, at Chatham, Ontario.

Mr. Dallas came to the United States and to Chicago about 1890. Here he became the representative of a number of important Eastern manufacturers of metal products.

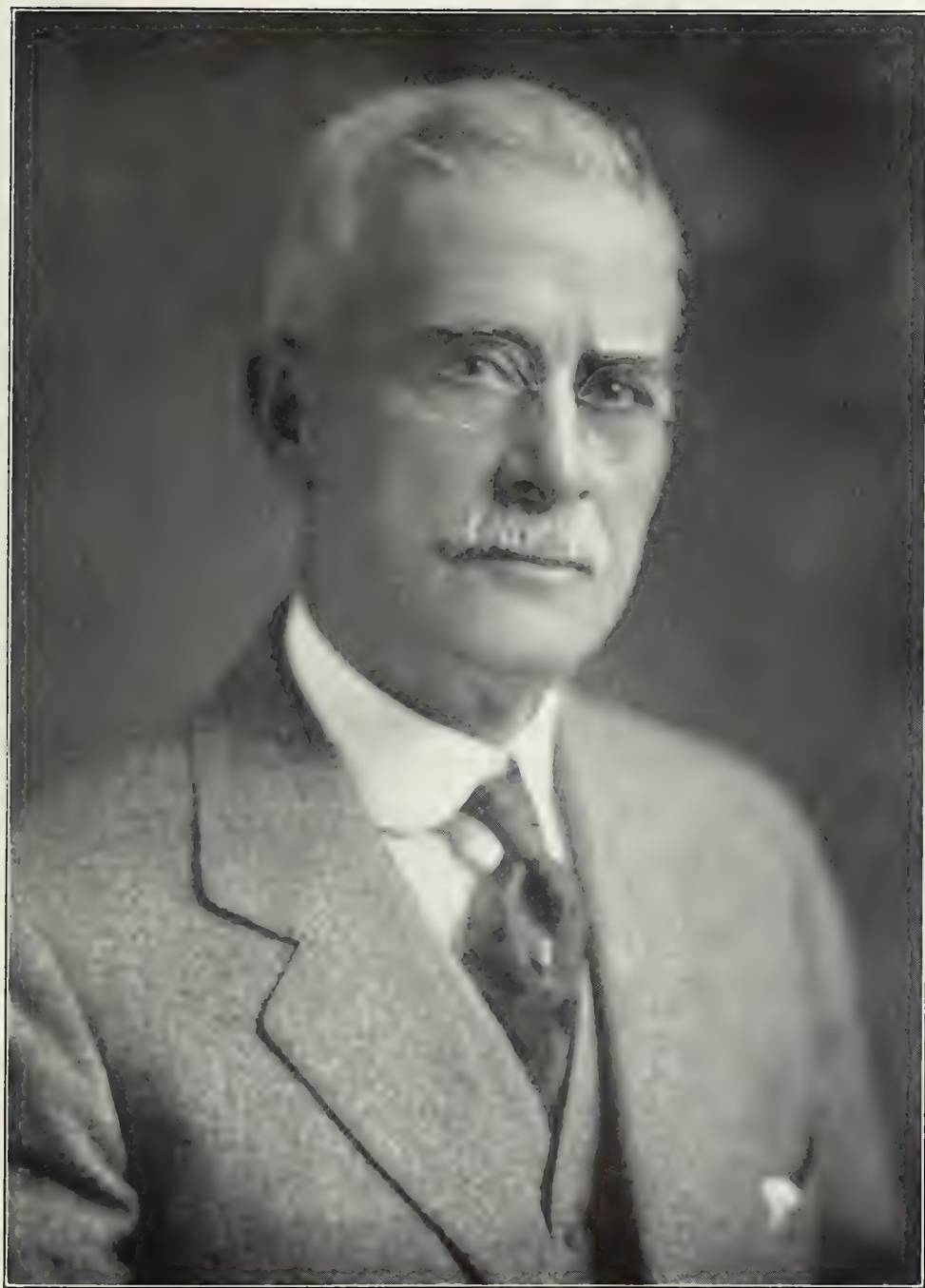
Mr. Dallas was the founder and head of the A. C. Dallas & Son Company, which later became Dallas Brass & Copper Company. This business became one of the outstanding concerns of its kind. It subsequently formed a part of the present Revere Copper & Brass

Company, of which business Mr. Dallas' son, Mr. Charles Donald Dallas, is now president.

The marriage of Andrew C. Dallas to Miss Lucy Flack took place in Hamilton, Ontario, November 16, 1880. His wife is a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Walford) Flack. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas had two sons and one daughter: Charles Donald Dallas, Ada Valentine Dallas, and Walford Lindsey Dallas, who died in 1911. There are three grandchildren: Hughes Dallas, Harriet Louise Dallas, and Mary Walford Dallas.

Mr. Dallas was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The family's residence was maintained on the South Side, in Chicago, for many years.

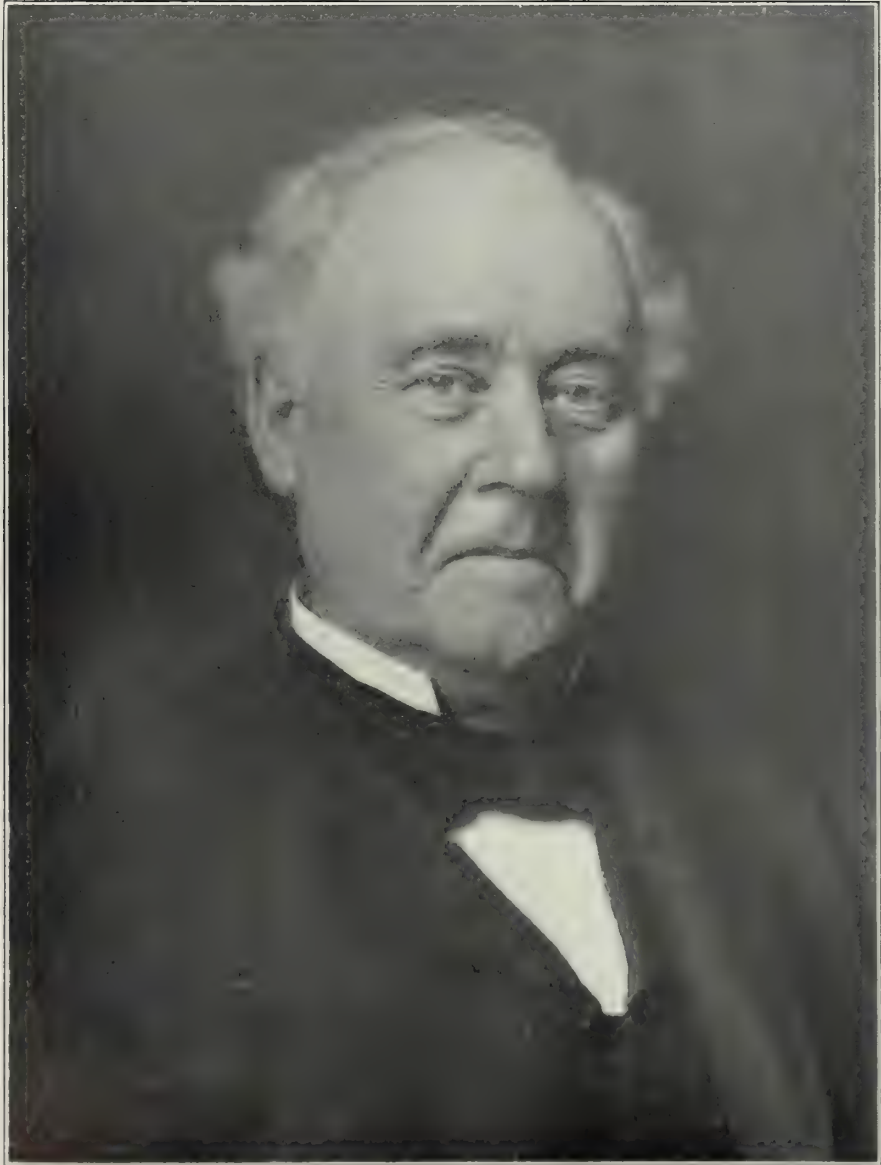
Andrew Chisholm Dallas died, December 10, 1932, in his eighty-third year. He was a fine, strong, admirable Christian man, and was considered by many to be the dean of the brass and copper industry in this part of the country.



A.C. Dallas

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Joseph E. Young

JOSEPH ESTABROOK YOUNG

IN VIEW of the importance of transportation in relation to the distribution of coal, to the development of agricultural and manufacturing products and the growth of cities, the life and work of Joseph Estabrook Young, who built three and financed two of the great trunk lines terminating in Chicago, deserve extended mention. He was born at Athol, Massachusetts, August 14, 1830, a son of Abner and Lucy Cushing (Estabrook) Young. His father, a merchant and farmer, was colonel of the local militia, and a representative of his district in the General Assembly of Massachusetts in 1838. On the maternal side his American ancestor was Joseph Estabrook, who came to this country in 1660, was graduated at Harvard in 1664, and became pastor of the first church at Concord, Massachusetts. Mr. Young's maternal grandmother was a descendant of the Colonial Cushing family.

In 1840 the Young family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where the father died within the following year, and Joseph, at the age of ten years, began working in one of the paper mills from twelve o'clock midnight to twelve o'clock noon. When he was twelve years old he decided to become a civil engineer and joined a company of surveyors as an apprentice without pay for the first year, but his services were exceptionally valuable, and at the end of that period he received \$100.

After accumulating sufficient money for a college course, Joseph E. Young entered Norwich University, where he was graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1850. At the age of eighty, in 1910, he received from that institution the honorary degree of C.E. "in recognition of the fine work he had done in that line since graduation."

In the spring of 1851 he became connected with the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad as a rodman in the corps of engineers. In the early part of 1852, he was transit man on the survey of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. In the summer of 1852, he located the Canton and Southern

Railroad in Ohio, and in September, 1852, at the age of twenty-two, was appointed chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. On account of the money stringency at the time the road was built, Mr. Young worked against great odds in the accomplishment of two features which involved a large initial outlay of money, but contributed very materially to its eventual success. The directors proposed to use the terminal tracks of another railroad for entrance into Chicago, but the future greatness of the Middle West and the strategic position of the growing young city at the foot of the lake was so evident to him that he insisted that the road be built with its own tracks and terminals into what is now the Union Station of Chicago. In this he overrode the judgment of men much older and more experienced than himself.

In the other feature he was a pioneer. He recognized the importance of the low gradient in competition with other roads, and made the maximum grade of this road 26 4-10 feet per mile, or one-half of one per cent, about half the maximum of other roads. This was found to so cheapen the cost of handling freight that twenty-five years later all the railroads in the West were forced to lower their gradients to successfully compete for business. Part of this road was located through the Calumet marshes. Sixty years later Mr. Young wrote the following description of the difficulties of construction:

"At that time there were but three human habitations between Hobart and the 10-Mile House south of Chicago on what is now State Street, and it was the most forbidding country I had seen or have since seen. The ridges were covered with a small growth of pine and an undergrowth of arbor vitæ forming an almost impenetrable thicket. The sloughs were ideal places for the home of a gladiatorial type of mosquito. Mosquito netting had not been discovered at that time, and at night we went to the lake shore, sleeping on

the sand as close to the water as possible, our hands covered by our coats for protection." In winter other difficulties arose, but even after ice had formed the work was pushed. With scant food, and ice so thick on the river that the men were obliged to chop their way through with axes, they forged ahead in water that was waist deep.

The force of his personality, together with his conviction as to the future greatness of the enterprise, enabled him to maintain the enthusiasm and support of his associates through six years of heroic struggle. Due to the panic of 1857, the completion of this road was delayed. On Christmas Day, 1858, the first train pulled into its Chicago terminal. As this was Mr. Young's first engineering project of importance, he had not yet established his reputation, therefore his connection with the Fort Wayne Road was that of engineer only.

In 1861, during the financial stress of the Civil War, he organized and built the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, constructed for the purpose of opening a line to Cincinnati, and it was completed in 1865. Of this road he was vice-president and general manager. This organization was a gradual evolution created in 1863 by a special act of the legislature of Indiana for the purpose of enabling the consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad, which Mr. Young had purchased, with a road to extend to Logansport, Indiana. The building of this road was rapidly pushed on to Richmond, Indiana, thus extending diagonally across the state, with one terminal in Chicago. Further, in 1865, this road was consolidated with the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, by this means acquiring Cincinnati as another important terminal. Of this consolidated road Mr. Young was president. In 1866 he again promoted an extension of the system by consolidating the railroad property already acquired with the Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad, the combined roads forming a railroad line between Columbus and Chicago, and also between Columbus and Indianapolis. In addition to this, it was the final step in connecting the farming districts of Illinois,

Indiana and Ohio with the East through Pittsburgh. He was president of this consolidated road and owned a majority of the capital stock. So, during six years of Civil War stress, he had succeeded in directly connecting more than half of the largest cities between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River, making three of them tributary to Chicago, and had organized and built what is today one-third, and by far the most important third, of the main trunk lines of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1868 this road, then 604 miles in length, was made a part of the Pennsylvania system, known now as the Panhandle, or the Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus and St. Louis Railroad. At this juncture Mr. Young sold it.

In 1869 Mr. Young organized the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, the object being to build a railroad which should open up the coal fields in the Danville district, to Chicago and the Northwest, and to give the shortest rail route between the Northwest and Louisville, Nashville, and that part of the South. The road was completed in December, 1871. It was built with a maximum grade of two-fifths of one per cent in direction of heavy traffic, north bound, and a half of one per cent, south bound.

Official records of the road, the recent official report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the act of the legislature of the State of Illinois of February 16, 1865, incorporating and creating it, show that Mr. Young financed this company. The records also show that the stocks and bonds were sold in New York, in Boston, and in England where Mr. Young's ability was recognized and his credit was of the highest order. Mr. Young continued to be vice-president and manager of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, until 1874.

This road, together with many other railroads of the country, went into bankruptcy during the panic of 1872-1874. The official records show that this action was not induced by any weakness of the financial structure of the company, but by the general cessation of

all lines of business throughout the country during that period—a cessation so complete that practically all earnings ceased. As the road was in its infancy, it can be readily seen that there had as yet been no opportunity to amass a surplus. It would have been an easy matter for Mr. Young to have saved his own fortune, which was by no means inconsiderable, but such a step would have been a fundamental violation of his nature, and he sacrificed all that he had to what he regarded as his duty. The depression of 1873 was largely produced by the building of unnecessary railroads. It is to be noted that every road built by Mr. Young either developed into a successful independent railroad, or became an indispensable part of a great trunk line.

In 1871–1873 he financed and constructed the Michigan Air Line Railroad, 130 miles in length, now part of the Michigan Central system. During 1878 he organized and built the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railroad, now a part of the Santa Fe system, and later the Caney Valley Railroad, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. The Caney Valley Railroad he did not finance. His work gave him a reputation that extended beyond the United States. In 1878 he was asked by the Mexican government to finance and build the Mexican Central Railroad. After careful and extended investigation, he finally declined on the basis that the country could not at that time, nor for years to come, support the road. Later the road was constructed, and its financial history shows that his judgment was correct.

The significance of his contribution to the United States, the Middle West and Chicago, its center, would be difficult to estimate. The bigness of it rests upon the fact that his roads traversed the three most important states of the Middle West and were terminals into what has become the second city of the country. As has been said, from the beginning of his career as an organizer of railroad transportation he foresaw Chicago's possibilities, and upon it he concentrated his mental and physical energy and his dominating will. The following facts show the wisdom of his choice:

The total gross railroad transportation income of the United States for 1917, the last year of Mr. Young's life, was \$4,014,142,748. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (which together form the western main trunk lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System) and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad earned \$172,000,000, equal to 4.2 per cent of this amount, or 13.8 per cent of the railroad transportation income of Chicago. Not only so, but for nearly sixty years prior to this, these roads were the distributors of the same or a larger proportion of the passenger traffic and the commodities necessary to warm, house, feed, clothe and develop this great city, and to carry from it the products of its manufactories and the products of the West and the Northwest. Claims such as these may be regarded as unwarrantable in view of the vast expansion of these roads since 1874, but their location, especially the location of the terminals, their harmonious connections, and their connections with other roads, their gradients, the natural and acquired resources contributory to them, were all parts of the expansion which he foresaw, toward which he directed them, for which he created them. Given such factors, expansion was inevitable; moreover, expansion such as this is cumulative, and is likely to cease only when Chicago becomes an extinct city. The value of the materials distributed by these roads is incalculable. In 1917 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad alone transported from its coal mines 10,500,000 tons of coal, and it may be said incidentally that the year immediately following the great fire of Chicago, Mr. Young (who had a strong altruistic trend) personally furnished all the coal for the relief work of the city from mines contributory to this railroad.

"Chicago never had a better citizen. In the early days of prohibition when it was still a despised and unpopular movement, with no hope of election, he accepted the nomination for Congress of a West Side district because in no other way could he get before the community his ideas on the economic mistakes and the moral degradation of the liquor traffic.

"The chief plank in his platform was that inasmuch as consumption of grain in the United States was overtaking production of grain, the higher uses of grain for food should economically displace the use of grain for the production of liquor. His study of transportation problems had included the study of crop production, and, a decade before the economists of the country began their discussion of the problem he had solved it by purely business methods." It is interesting to note that during the last week of his life the "drys" carried Congress.

Mr. Young was known by his friends as a "gentleman of the old school," gracious and unostentatious. He was a man of stern and uncompromising honesty, of strong conviction with freedom from bigotry, of solicitous affection for his friends, of consuming and wise devotion to his family. He "stood by" his duty at personal loss, whether in business or politics. He was appreciatively familiar with the best in literature and in historical development, and to the end of his life he was widely acquainted with the affairs of men and of nations.

After the age of seventy-five his physical

health was seriously enfeebled, but the energy of character that had dominated and overcome material difficulties and ignored personal comfort brought the same force to bear upon the greater difficulty of adjusting his powerful and active mind to physical disability. He faced the new problem with his old intrepidity, producing a constructive and noble serenity which, in its way, was as virile as the earlier years. To his fellow men, of whatever walk in life, he was ever of ready service. In his family life he was loved and esteemed for the singular homogeneity of his character, for his cheerful acceptance of duty, for his sincere patriotism, for his unwavering trust in God, for his strength and essential sweetness, and for his devoted tenderness.

Mr. Young was married twice; first in 1863 to Mary T. Tyler, daughter of Abram Tyler of Ira, New York; she died in 1875, and he was married in 1878 to Catherine H. Smith of Grand Haven, Michigan. Of his four children, two survive him: Abner T. Young of Denver, Colorado, and Dr. Josephine E. Young of Chicago. Mr. Young lived in Chicago sixty-five years, and died there December 19, 1917.



L. E. Deussen

JOHN G. DRENNAN

THE LATE John G. Drennan was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, December 3, 1854, a son of John L. and Henrietta (Wimberley) Drennan. He is a descendant of William Drennan, of South Carolina, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

John G. Drennan was privileged to attend public school during his boyhood for only a very short time. He was, however, an earnest reader and observer all of his life; and he eventually developed one of the finest legal minds in Illinois. He began his study of law in the office of John B. Jones, distinguished lawyer, at Taylorville, Illinois. He later passed the required examinations, with highest honors, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1880.

He was a member of the firm of Jones & Drennan, 1879 to 1881; practiced alone from 1881 to 1887; then was a member of the firm of Drennan & Hogan, 1887 to 1892; then of Palmer, Shutt & Drennan at Springfield, Illinois. He moved to Chicago in 1896 as local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad. He was district attorney for that road from 1899 to 1924. He was general attorney for the Illinois Central from January 1, 1924, until he retired from that office in 1926 to devote himself to private practice.

Earlier in his career he had served as attorney for the Wabash Railroad at Taylorville; then as master in chancery in Christian County, Illinois, 1879 to 1881; as state's attorney there, 1880 to 1888; as corporation

counsel in Springfield; and as special attorney for the Chicago Sanitary District in the suit of the State of Missouri *vs.* the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District.

By appointment of the Supreme Court of Illinois he served as a member of the advisory board of the law department of the University of Illinois.

He was in the Illinois National Guard from 1876 to 1894 and was colonel and judge advocate of the Second Brigade (resigned). He was lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Drennan was married, May 26, 1881, to Miss Margaret Slater of Taylorville, Illinois. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter: Leonard H. Drennan, lieutenant-colonel in the air service of the United States Army; Walter R. Drennan, who also held a commission and served in the United States Air Service; and Helen L. Drennan, who is the wife of Major W. R. Gruber, United States Army.

Mr. Drennan was a member of the Illinois State, and Chicago Bar associations. He was also a Mason and Knight Templar and belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution.

John G. Drennan died, soon after he had passed his seventy-eighth birthday, December 30, 1932. He was a fine man in every aspect of his life, a splendid citizen of Illinois, and his long career as a lawyer was a notable one.

CHARLES GILBERT DAVIS

THE LATE Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, of Chicago and Wilmette, Illinois, and of Wannita Hot Radium Springs, Gunnison County, Colorado, was born in Clay County, Missouri, on October 14, 1849. His parents were the late Dr. George W. and Mary W. (Brooks) Davis. The family is an old one in America and one prominent in the early days of the Quaker Church in this country.

Dr. Davis' father and grandfather were both physicians, as are also his two sons.

Charles Gilbert Davis graduated from the Western Christian University at Ottumwa, Kansas, when he was seventeen years old. He then studied in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute and graduated in 1870. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1873, also receiving high honors from that institution.

For a year he served as assistant physician at the Quarantine Hospital at St. Mary, Missouri, and also received the degree of M.D. *ad eundem* from Missouri Medical College in 1874. He later practiced one year at Mulberry, Missouri.

It was in 1876 that Dr. Davis came to Chicago. He continued the practice of his profession at Chicago throughout all the rest of his life.

In 1892-93 he studied in France, largely under the late Monsieur le Docteur Jules Emile Pean, famous French surgeon; after which he returned to his practice in Chicago.

In addition to his large private practice, Dr. Davis was one of the chief surgeons at Cook County Hospital and a member of the advisory board. He also conducted a clinic at Lakeside Hospital for some years. He was a very able surgeon and diagnostician.

He owned and maintained the Wannita Hot Springs Sanitarium in Gunnison County, Colorado, where a large number of people have received priceless benefits to their health under his supervision. Analysis of the waters of these springs show them to possess remarkable radio-active properties. He was a pioneer in the use of radium in this country, and in intravenous injections of radium water. He corresponded with Madam Curie, about his radium springs in Colorado.

Dr. Davis was one of the first to advocate the full use of the law of suggestion in the practice of medicine.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State, Chicago, and Tri-State Medical societies, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Press Club, and of the Illinois Athletic Club.

He was a writer of note and a valued contributor to medical journals. He was also author of "The Philosophy of Life," "Why Not Now?", "The Conflict of Conscience," "The Child and the Republic" and several other works. He also lectured extensively throughout the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Chicago Law School.

On January 19, 1876, Dr. Davis was married to Miss Isabella Braden, of Lawrence, Kansas. Two sons were born of this union, both of whom survive and follow their father's profession. They are Dr. Carl B. Davis, surgeon on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, and Dr. George G. Davis, engaged in general practice in Chicago.

On August 25, 1904, Dr. Charles G. Davis was married to Miss Caroline May Doggett. Their children are Charles G. Davis, deceased, and Caroline Gilbert Davis. Dr. and Mrs. Davis adopted a daughter of Mrs. Davis' brother, Osceola Jackson Doggett, the daughter's name being Ann Jerrell Davis.

Dr. Davis, Sr., belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He was also a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner.

Dr. Davis had just passed his seventy-ninth birthday when his life among us was brought to its close. His sympathy and skill accomplished a vast good throughout this long period of service. His charity was beyond all question. His optimism and devotion were founded on real, Christian love for humanity.

Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis died on October 31, 1928. He was active in the practice of his profession at Chicago for more than half a century.



Original Published Program

Engraved by Campbell

Chas. Gilbert Davis

1850
1851
1852

THE POWER
OF THE



John Turnbull

JOHN TURNBULL

THE LATE John Turnbull, of Evanston, was born in Newcastle, England, January 5, 1830, a son of Thomas and Isabel (Bell) Turnbull. The family is an old and substantial one in England.

John Turnbull's early boyhood was lived in England. When he was fifteen years old, however, he went to Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

It was back in 1869 that he came to Chicago, at that time beginning a period of residence here that was to cover more than six decades.

For a while he was in business with the old firm of Tappan, McKillipp & Co. Then he joined Bradstreet's and for a great many years was manager for the northwestern district for them. He came to be known, respected, trusted and liked by the whole of that large group of people in the part of the

country with whom his business brought him in such close touch.

Eventually, Mr. Turnbull retired from Bradstreet's to devote the latter part of his life to his own interests.

John Turnbull was married to Elizabeth Hutchinson. Their married life together covered more than seventy years and was terminated by the death of Mrs. Turnbull on January 25, 1927. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull have three daughters: Elizabeth Turnbull, Mrs. Henry E. Hutchings, and Mrs. Louis Hertle, who died March 9, 1909.

Mr. Turnbull was always very deeply devoted to his family.

John Turnbull died, at the remarkable age of one hundred years and seven months, on August 5, 1930. For many years he had been one of the best known men in the business life of this section of the United States.

DAVID T. ADAMS

THE LATE David T. Adams, who was one of the most able mining experts in America, was born at Rockford, Illinois, on September 6, 1859, a son of Moses T. and Jane (Castoney) Adams.

His early years were spent in the school of hard experience. When he was but a small boy his father died. The mother was unable to support her seven fatherless children and they were compelled to separate and find homes in strange households.

David T. Adams was but eight years old when he was thus cast upon his own resources. The life of accomplishment that he subsequently built, by himself, is a powerful comment on the strength and worth of his character.

In his early young manhood he went into the mining regions of the upper peninsula of Michigan and engaged in exploring for iron ore in the vicinity of Crystal Falls and Iron River. Here he gained valuable experience.

In 1882 he went to northwestern Minnesota to carry on the same work. He was a pioneer among the explorers of the Minnesota iron range. He met with little success at first. He was not discouraged, however, and kept steadily at work. As a result of his investigations he conceived the idea of the existence of a vast iron range on the south slope of the height of land south of and parallel to the Vermillion Range, and he proceeded to explore what is now known to the world as the great Mesaba Range. He is credited with the discovery of this great iron range. About 1892 he compiled and published the first map of this region, which

proved to be a very remarkable piece of work.

Mr. Adams was the first to hold the theory that the Mesaba Range was once the shore line of a sea now extinct. His theory is confirmed by certain geological facts.

In the subsequent development of the iron mines of Minnesota, he was long a figure of greatest consequence. He located and in part developed many of the larger mines, including the Adams, the Fayal and the Virginia groups. He was a town builder, too. The sites of the towns of Virginia and Eveleth, Minnesota were laid out and plotted by him.

As an authority on mining in Minnesota he was recognized as without a superior.

On November 23, 1908, Mr. Adams was married, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, to Miss Helen L. Wishart, a daughter of Frank K. and Jean (Jardine) Wishart. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have an adopted daughter, Lucilla, who is also a niece of Mr. Adams. Of recent years Mr. Adams and his family have made their home in Chicago.

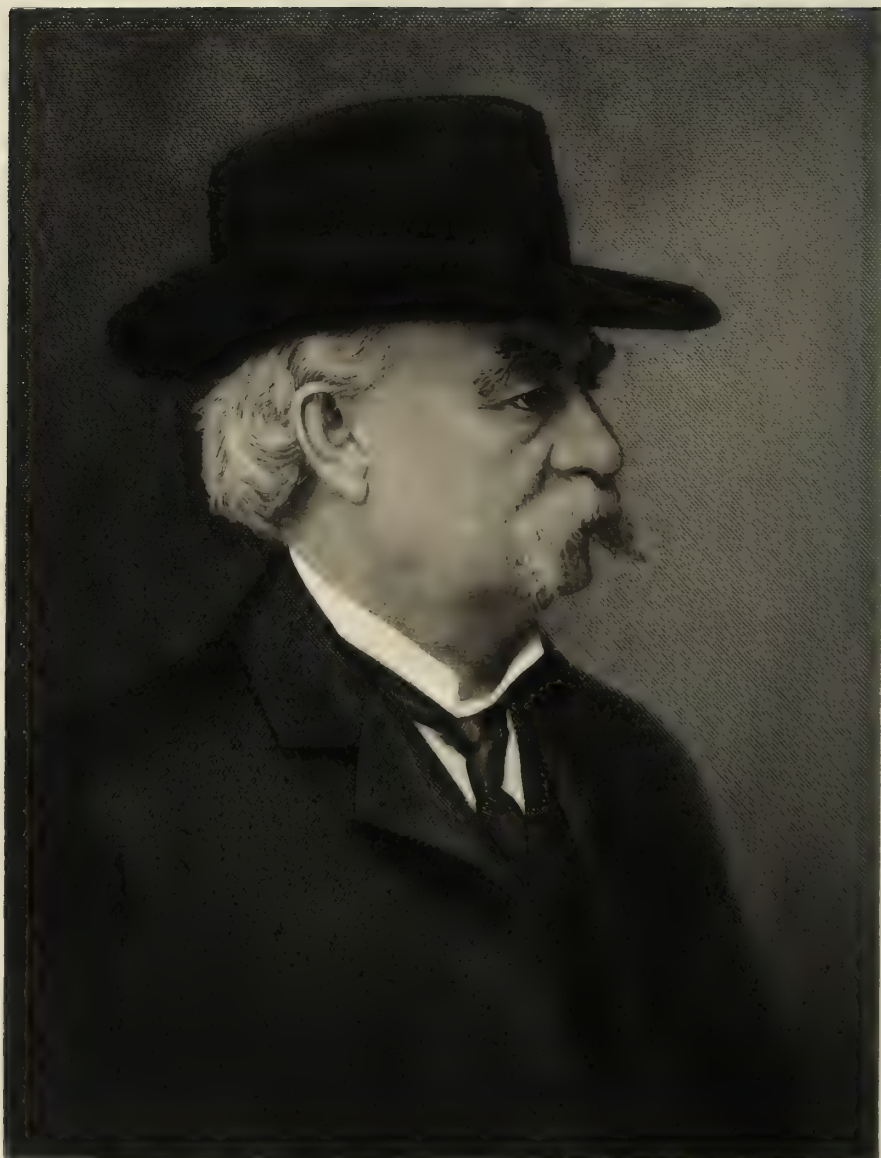
There is a remarkable two-fold value in the life of David T. Adams. In the first place he probably accomplished more than any other one man to further the production of merchantable iron ore in the central section of the United States. Then, too, the record of his life is an inspiration, for his boyhood was filled with difficulties and privations, and from that beginning he rose by his own efforts to become one of the most consequential men in the mining industry in America.

David T. Adams died July 22, 1928.



Daniel T. Adams

LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM



J. A. Bondurant.

JOSEPH NEWTON BONDURANT

JOSEPH N. BONDURANT was born in Mechanicsburg, Illinois, May 2, 1844, a son of Joseph and Martha (Thorpe) Bondurant.

As a young man he began farming, and in that work he later found wide scope for carrying out his ideals of improvement and service. To him the soil was a trust which he sought to develop and make better for future generations.

In 1881 he moved to Paxton, Illinois, where he eventually became one of the most extensive landholders of the community.

His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he had served as a most faithful and active member from early boyhood. His record is the story of a life devoted to strong, fine, honest living. He was a splendid Christian, eager to accomplish those things which would bring lasting

benefits to many others rather than to himself, and deeply sincere in his wish to bring about real betterment and growth.

In 1867 Mr. Bondurant was married to Miss Sarah M. Devore of Monticello, Illinois. Three sons were born to them: William Bondurant (deceased), Ernest Bondurant (deceased), and Frank Bondurant. The mother died in the year 1893. There are three granddaughters: Medora, Gladys, and Lillian Bondurant of Warrensburg, Missouri.

June 27, 1895, Mr. Bondurant married Miss Eleanor Handley of Paxton, Illinois.

August 14, 1919, Joseph N. Bondurant passed away, in his seventy-fifth year. His life presents one of the best examples in fine, constructive living that it has been our pleasure to record.

CALVERT STREETLY EASTMAN

CALVERT S. EASTMAN was born on a farm near Anoka, Minnesota, on October 9, 1877, a son of Job and Kate (Kimball) Eastman. The parents were early settlers in Minnesota. Both the Kimball and Eastman families are descendants of fine old New England stock.

Calvert S. Eastman is a brother of the late Robert M. Eastman of Chicago, president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company and of the Central Typesetting and Electrotyping Company.

The youngest of seven children, Calvert S. Eastman attended public school at Anoka, and also helped his father on the home farm throughout his boyhood. Then he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Alva Eastman, in a small printing establishment at Anoka. After a time, when he had become familiar with the business, he opened a print shop of his own at Fairbault, Minnesota.

Later he came to Chicago and became con-

nected with the W. F. Hall Printing Company. Because of his ability, he rose rapidly in this large organization. He became purchasing agent, and then head salesman and general manager. He achieved remarkable results.

Calvert S. Eastman was married on May 28, 1917, to Miss Christine Sokup, a daughter of Frank and Anna Sokup, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have no children.

Mr. Eastman was a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was a member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

Mr. Eastman filled a place of large consequence for some years as one of the most effective men in the immense printing industry of the Central States. He will also often be thought of as a delightful friend and companion.

Calvert Streetly Eastman died in his fiftieth year, on November 26, 1926.

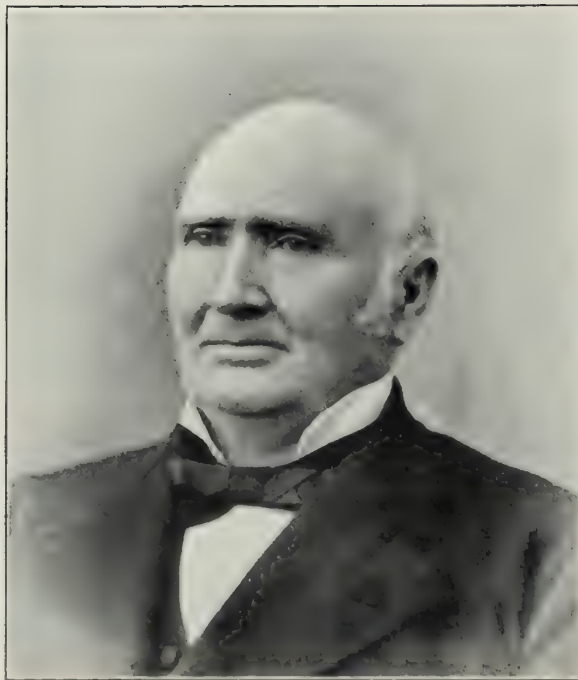


Monroe Publishing Company

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W. H. Eustace





LUCIUS BOLLES OTIS

LUCIUS BOLLES OTIS

LUCIUS BOLLES OTIS was born at Montville, Connecticut, March 12, 1820, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis, natives of Montville, Connecticut, where both were born during the year 1792. The paternal grandfather, suffering a loss in the burning of New London, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary War, was given land in the Western Reserve of Ohio, to the extent of 2,000 acres. Subsequently his descendants came to this property, which became a part of Berlin, Erie County, Ohio. The father was a farmer in his calling, and died in April, 1844, while the mother lived until January, 1850.

After attending the Huron school at Milan, Ohio, Lucius B. Otis entered the Norwalk Seminary, and, still later, Granville College at Cincinnati, where he studied law during the winter of 1840 and 1841. Returning to Lower Sandusky, Ohio, now Fremont, he began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1841. He immediately made his influence felt in local politics, and in 1842 was elected prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected to this office, until he served in all eight years. Further promotion awaited him, for in 1851 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas, serving from 1851 to 1856. Among the members of the bar who practiced at that time in his court were: Ebenezer Lane, formerly Chief Justice of Ohio; Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States, and Morrison R. Waite, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In the meanwhile, in 1850, Mr. Otis and Mr. Sardis Birchard founded the first bank at Fremont, now the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Birchard was an uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Otis came to Chicago in 1853 for the purpose of visiting the little city of 50,000; and with the keen vision and broad outlook of a man of affairs, he saw here great possibilities. So great was the impression made upon him of Chicago's future growth, that, although many further honors undoubtedly

might have been his in his old home, he left it in December, 1856, and located at Chicago. Although a learned lawyer and experienced jurist, he never followed his profession at Chicago, preferring to devote himself to business affairs, in association with his brother, James Otis. These brothers had offices opposite the Sherman House, and dealt in real estate, loans, mortgages, etc., and not only owned large realty holdings at Chicago themselves, but represented other heavy land-owners. They built and owned the old Otis Building, and, when it was destroyed during the great fire of 1871, they rebuilt it. The present Otis Building, at the southwest corner of La Salle and Madison streets, was erected in 1912. Perhaps no man was a better judge of real estate values during his active life than Mr. Otis, and his advice was constantly sought and acted upon, for he was admittedly a man of the highest probity and ability. At the time of the failure of the State Savings Institution at Chicago, which disaster threatened to deprive great numbers of the poorer class of their entire savings, Mr. Otis was made receiver of the corporation, and through his energy and good judgment in disposing of the realty holdings of the concern and other assets, the depositors were paid fully double what it was thought they would get when the failure was announced. Mr. Otis accomplished great things in his former Ohio home, but he advanced much further in Chicago, and the city benefited through him. Not only was he recognized as a competent and able business man but was accorded a very sincere respect personally.

Mr. Otis was married January 4, 1844, in Fremont, Ohio, to Lydia Ann Arnold, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, a daughter of Nathan and Phoebe (Waterman) Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Otis became the parents of the following children: George Livingston, Xavier Le Grand, Carrie Annabelle, Jennie Elizabeth, Lydia Ann, Mary Birchard, Nancy Amelia and Lucius Bolles Otis, Jr. January 11, 1903, Mr. Otis died, as he had lived, a sincere member of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN

CHARLES COUNSELMAN was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary (Wigart) Counselman. He belonged to one of the old families of Maryland, dating back for four generations in that state. During the War of 1812 both of the grandfathers of Charles Counselman served as soldiers. Mr. Counselman attended the public schools of his native city. After completing his studies along general lines, he entered the office of Judge Edward Hammond at Elliott City, Maryland, and began the study of law, but owing to the failure of his health after three years of hard study, he decided to abandon the law, and secured a position with George R. Blanchard, general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and held it for about a year.

In 1869 Mr. Counselman came to Chicago and entered the house of Eli Johnson & Company. At that time his only capital was his energy. From the beginning he did faithfully and ably whatever was asked of him, and never ceased learning something more relative to the business. He was too big a personality to remain hidden, and it was not long before he became an oil salesman for Chase, Hanford & Company. By 1871 Mr. Counselman went into business for himself, and founded his own commission house, and about that same time became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and from then on during the remainder of his useful career, he continued a brilliant factor in its great operations. He was a dealer in stocks and grain, and maintained a branch office at New York City. His offices were connected by private telegraph wires, and he was also connected by these with Cleveland, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Providence and other large eastern cities, as well as with Baltimore, Washington,

Richmond and Norfolk. Branching out, in 1879 he erected a large warehouse at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and in addition to other interests, carried on the business of warehousing provisions upon an extensive scale. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Board of Trade, and was one of its board of managers of real estate, and was one of the moving factors in securing the erection of the old Board of Trade Building at Chicago. Always possessing a faith in the continued growth of Chicago, he gave practical proof of this by heavy investments in its real estate. In 1883 the Counselman Building was commenced, and was completed in May, 1884, and he was its sole owner. Another interest of Mr. Counselman, and probably the most important, was the Rock Island Elevators, which had a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. During his career as a grain buyer he maintained about 150 stations throughout Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Counselman was a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club and the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, and of the New York Club, of New York City.

On October 7, 1875, Mr. Counselman was married to Jennie Elizabeth Otis, a daughter of Judge Lucius B. Otis, of Chicago, and they became the parents of the following children: Edith Counselman Dudley, who died September 20, 1920, and Charles Counselman, Jr., who died November 14, 1928. Mr. Counselman built and donated Edith Counselman Cottage to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and this is but one of his countless benefactions.

Mr. Counselman died March 20, 1904, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most brilliant business men and dependable citizens.



Ed. C. Cressman

OF THE
OF THE



CHARLES COUNSELMAN, JR.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN, JR.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN, JR., was born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 6, 1885. He attended private school in Kenwood and prepared for college by further study at Hills School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. However, he decided to enter business, without going to college; and he went to work in his father's office.

Later he organized his own firm, Charles Counselman & Co. and sold investment securities.

Some years ago he moved to New York State and bought a farm just outside of Port Chester. He built a fine apartment building

in Port Chester and attended to its management. He also dealt extensively in real estate.

He first married Dorothy Felton, daughter of the late Samuel H. Felton, famous figure in railroad history. They have one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth Counselman. In 1927 Mr. Counselman married Mary Elizabeth Seacord of Port Chester, New York.

He was a member of the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Chicago Athletic Association and the Round Hill Golf Club of Greenwich, Connecticut.

The death of Charles Counselman, Jr., occurred November 14, 1928.

SIMON R. O'DONNELL

FOR MANY YEARS the late Simon O'Donnell, of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was an outstanding figure in the field of organized labor, and his influence was felt not only in Illinois, but, to a considerable extent, elsewhere throughout the United States.

Because of his able leadership, and because of his help as an arbitrator in many important controversies affecting labor here, we feel that we should record the following biography, which, according to the data we have in our office, is substantially correct in detail.

Simon R. O'Donnell was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 28, 1871, a son of Simon and Catherine O'Donnell. His father, Captain Simon O'Donnell, was Chief of Police under Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

Simon R. O'Donnell acquired his education in the Catholic schools of Chicago, and, as a boy, learned the plumbing trade. He served his apprenticeship with one of the old plumbing concerns in Chicago, and became an expert mechanic. His local Union, of which he was one of the earliest members, elected him, in 1901, to the position of business agent, which office he held for a number of years.

As time passed and as he became, more

and more, a figure of much consequence, he was elected president of the building trades council. There he helped to build up one of the strongest institutions of its kind in this country.

He was called upon, many times, to act as a delegate in conventions of the United Association, as well as in conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and he took a strong, constructive part in the work accomplished.

In addition to all this, it is our understanding that Mr. O'Donnell was also one of the best-known building contractors in this territory.

During the World War, Mr. O'Donnell was able to do much to aid the Government in its activities to bring the war to a successful issue.

Simon R. O'Donnell passed away February 7, 1927, in his fifty-sixth year. He left surviving him his wife, Mrs. Julia O'Donnell, and his daughter, Jean O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell had an unusually brilliant and practical mind, and he was remarkably well-read. It is felt that he earned a place among the most able and most trusted leaders of organized labor in America.



Simon R. O'Donnell

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RALPH W. WEBSTER

RALPH WALDO WEBSTER

THE LATE Dr. Ralph Waldo Webster of Chicago was born at Monmouth, Illinois, April 16, 1873, a son of John R. and Susan Isabella (Nye) Webster. He was a descendant, on the maternal side of his family, of John Howland and William Bradford, both of whom came to America on the Mayflower.

His father was an honored and beloved physician in Monmouth for fifty years.

Ralph W. Webster represented the fourth generation of doctors in this family, and his own son, Dr. James R. Webster, is the fifth generation.

Ralph W. Webster received his degree of Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1895, and Ph.D. in 1901. His degree of M.D. was earned at Rush Medical College in 1898. Following that he took post-graduate studies abroad, in Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, Paris and London.

From 1901-04 he was an assistant in physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago; associate in chemistry at Rush Medical College, 1906-08; assistant professor of therapeutics, 1908-20; assistant professor of medical jurisprudence, 1921-23; associate professor, 1923-25; clinical professor of medicine after 1925; and professorial lec-

turer in medical jurisprudence and toxicology at the University of Chicago. He became director of the Chicago Laboratory in 1904, and was pathological chemist to Cook County Hospital, 1905-11.

He was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, in February, 1911, and held the rank of major through the World War, his commission being in force from May 29, 1917, until August 29, 1919.

He was the author of "Diagnostic Methods" (7th edition), 1923; Paper Work of the Medical Department, U.S. Army, 1918; "Legal Medicine and Toxicology," 1930, and of numerous articles on medical subjects. He was co-editor of "Legal Medicine and Toxicology," by Peterson, Haines & Webster (1923).

On December 16, 1903, Dr. Webster was married at Chicago to Miss Grace B. Nye. Dr. and Mrs. Webster have two sons, James Randolph Webster and Ralph Waldo Webster.

Dr. Webster died on July 2, 1930. He was possessed of a remarkably fine mind and character, and he was considered one of the best authorities on legal medicine in this country.

F. WILLIS RICE

F. WILLIS RICE, founder and editor of the *National Hotel Reporter*, was born in Dexter, Maine, October 9, 1848, a son of the Honorable John H. and Grace (Burleigh) Rice. His father was a member of Congress from Maine during the Civil War. He was an intimate friend of the immortal Lincoln and was sent abroad by that President on diplomatic service.

F. Willis Rice was educated in a private school in Farmington, Maine, and later attended West Point for two years.

For a while he was associated with his father in Washington, D. C., then, in 1873, he came to Chicago and started the *National Hotel Reporter* in partnership with Mr. James Scott, the owner of the old *Record-Herald*. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Scott, after which Mr. Rice conducted the publication alone.

This publication was the first of its kind in America, and Mr. Rice probably was known to more hotel executives in the United States and Canada than any other individual.

F. Willis Rice was married to Miss Anna

R. Dyer of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Rice passed away in 1912.

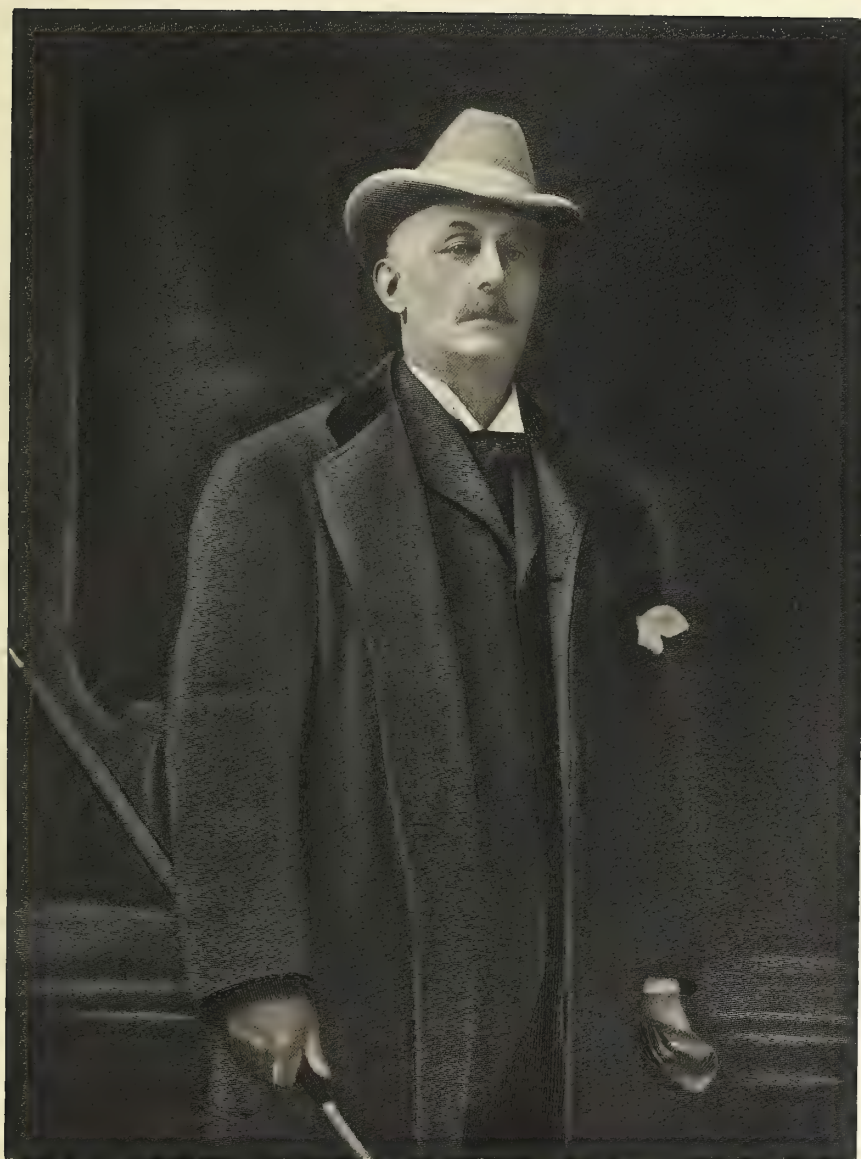
He founded the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, the first organization of hotel men, and served as a director for many years. He was also former vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Club.

He was generous and helpful to the unfortunate, and, although his liberality was often imposed upon, he always retained faith in his fellow men. Many whom he assisted in his quiet, unostentatious way, owe their success in life to his advice and encouragement.

Although he was confined to his bed the last five years of his life, with admirable courage and an indomitable will, he continued to direct his affairs from his bedside.

The death of Mr. Rice occurred December 17, 1931, in his eighty-third year. His infinite sense of humor, his kindness, his congenial character endeared him to all. He was an efficient business executive, a good citizen, and a loyal friend.

Mr. Rice is survived by two sisters: Mrs. James Nye and Mrs. Eben Lane.



F. Willis Rice



E. E. Reininger

EDWARD EVERETT REININGER

THE LATE DR. EDWARD E. REININGER of Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1854, of German-American parents. In his boyhood, in 1865, the family moved to Illinois and located in McLain County where his early young manhood was lived.

Following his studies in public school he attended the preparatory department of Northwestern University. Later, after teaching country school for a year, he returned to Evanston and entered Northwestern University. At first he expected to study for the ministry, but eventually he decided to become a physician, and enrolled at the Chicago Homeopathic College, graduating from there, with his degree of M.D., in 1888. Then he commenced his long period of private practice which covered a period of almost fifty years of service to mankind.

In addition to his general work he was on the staff of Cook County Hospital for twelve

years, and on the staff of the Chicago Homeopathic College for an equal length of time.

June 12, 1888, Dr. Reininger was married to Miss Nettie Traver. Her death occurred May 14, 1926.

Dr. Reininger was respected and beloved among those who knew him as few men are, even among doctors. It was written of him after his death: "It was his wondrous faith and Christian character as well as his medical skill which so endeared him to his devoted patients and laid the foundation for his great usefulness as a physician."

He was long a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem. For many years he had greatly enjoyed spending his summers at Epworth Heights, Ludington, Michigan.

Dr. Reininger died April 10, 1932 in his seventy-eighth year. His life exemplified the fine type of the old family doctor, who has meant so very much, in the years past, to practically every family in the country.

JAMES RUSSELL SMART

THE LATE James R. Smart was born at Rutherglen, Scotland, November 26, 1871, a son of Alexander and Mary (Anderson) Smart.

He was but four years old when he came to America with his mother, his brother and sister; and his early boyhood was lived in Central Illinois. When he was fifteen years old he began his business career as a clerk in a bank at Piper City. Soon thereafter he came to Chicago and became a messenger in the bond and mortgage house of Pearsons & Taft. He continued with this firm for twenty years, becoming cashier.

In 1906 he left that business to become associated with William S. Mason in the firm of Mason & Smart, real estate, bonds and mortgages. This business met with a gratifying and well-earned success. Following the retirement of Mr. Mason from the business, the firm was incorporated under the present name of Smart & Golee, and is one of the best known organizations in their field in the entire North Shore group of suburbs of Chicago.

Mr. Smart located in Evanston in 1894. From that time on he was one of the strongest and finest forces active in the growth and development of Evanston.

He was mayor of Evanston. He was associated with almost all of the charitable institutions of the city. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce; director of the Y. M. C. A.; a leader in many activities for the welfare of boys and girls; member of the Forest Park Board; treasurer of the Evanston Tuberculosis Board; president of the Evans-

ton Real Estate Board; president of the Illinois Realtors' Association; president of the Evanston Rotary Club; president of the School Board of District 76; and a member of the High School Board, and was a tower of strength in many organizations throughout the World War.

He was a founder and was the first president of the Evanston Trust and Savings Bank.

On September 7, 1899, he was married, at Evanston, to Miss Hattie Grace Burdsal, who died March 21, 1918, leaving one daughter, Jean Mary Smart. On June 19, 1919, Mr. Smart was married at Evanston, to Miss Bertha Buffington.

Mr. Smart was a man of finest character, and was very devoted in his church work, belonging to the Second Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He had taught in the Sunday School and was president of the Evanston Division of Christian Endeavor. He was church treasurer and was later president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the Building Committee when the present church edifice was erected. He was one of the Elders of the church, and was a director of the Presbyterian Old Peoples Home.

Mr. Smart always wished to give all credit for any good he did in the world to the early influence of his mother, who impressed on her children that it was not how much money a person had, but how much real service he gave to his church and community, that counted.

James R. Smart died in his fifty-eighth year, on July 30, 1929. His life was a very fine example of worthwhile living.



Amos R. Swarth

THE
OF THE
AND THE



Stephen A. Seymour

STEPHEN A. SEYMOUR

DR. STEPHEN A. SEYMOUR, one of the early physicians and surgeons of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Binghamton, New York, about the year 1800. He was a direct descendant of Richard Seymour, who came to America from England in 1639 and settled at Hartford, Connecticut.

As a young man he prepared himself for the practice of medicine and surgery, after which he entered his profession and started upon a career that was to be of marked usefulness. It was about the year 1853 that he came to Chicago and established his office and his residence there.

He was one of the most able specialists of his day in the city of Chicago, his work being largely devoted to obstetrics. During the

cholera epidemic his untiring service to the stricken people of Chicago was of inestimable value.

Doctor Seymour should also be recorded as one of the founders of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Chicago.

He married Miss Harriet Weeks, a daughter of the Reverend Holland Weeks. Their children were Mayhew Adams Seymour, Thomas Hartley Seymour, Catherine Seymour (Mrs. W. L. Brown), and Daniel La Motte Seymour.

The death of Dr. Stephen A. Seymour occurred December 2, 1860. The memory of him as a wise and sympathetic friend and an able and successful physician is still alive today.

E. VINCENT GALE

E. VINCENT GALE was born at Chicago, Illinois, September 4, 1861, a son of Edwin O. and Julia Esther (Hart) Gale. His parents were among the very earliest settlers of Chicago, for Edwin Gale came to that city in the year 1835, and continued to live there through all the rest of his life. When he died, January 3, 1913, it was written of him that "his residence in Chicago, covering a period of seventy-eight years, was marked by mighty changes. He lived to see the little village by the lake develop into the second greatest city in America. No man took more pride in the city's advancement than he, or contributed more substantially toward its growth. Mr. Gale was of the best type of desirable citizen that Chicago ever had or can have, and the city is under heavy obligation to him for all he accomplished in his quiet, unostentatious way."

The Gale family established their home at Oak Park in 1866. E. Vincent Gale attended public school there, and, soon after graduating from the Oak Park High School, he began his business career in the leather business. He continued to be identified with the great leather industry of Chicago throughout all the rest of his life, a period embracing

about half a century. Mr. Gale was the founder and president of the E. V. Gale Company, wholesale leather, of Chicago.

Mr. Gale was married February 25, 1886, in Chicago, to Miss Louise Seymour, a daughter of the late M. A. Seymour. Mrs. Gales' grandfather, Dr. Stephen A. Seymour, was one of the early surgeons in Chicago. More extensive mention of him will be found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. E. Vincent Gale have two daughters: Margaret (Mrs. Alexander C. Scully) and Katherine (Mrs. Robert J. Bell, Junior). Mr. Gale's greatest interest in life was centered in his home and his family.

He was a member of the Universalist Church, and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Chicago Historical Society. He belonged to the Glen View Country Club.

The death of E. Vincent Gale occurred January 28, 1928. He was active in the leather industry of Chicago for a great many years, during which time he had become a leading figure in that field and had won for himself a splendid reputation worthy of the distinguished family of which he was a representative.



E. Vincent Gale

12. 12. 1944



Peter A. Newton

PETER AUGUSTIN NEWTON, JR.

THE LATE Peter A. Newton was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 1, 1873, a son of Peter A. and Jennette E. (Castle) Newton. He was educated in public school, and later attended the Chicago Manual Training School. From there he went to Cornell University, from which institution he graduated in 1894 with his degree of Mechanical Engineer.

He began his business career in Chicago in the employ of the late Sumner Sollitt, general contractor. Then, in 1896, he went to the Joliet works of the Illinois Steel Company, and was made assistant master mechanic and steam engineer.

In 1901 he was made assistant general superintendent of the entire plant there. From 1906 to 1917 he was assistant general superintendent of the South Chicago Works of the Illinois Steel Company.

From 1917 up to the close of his life he was general superintendent of the South Chicago Works.

On September 20, 1899, Mr. Newton was married at Joliet, Illinois, to Miss Clara E. Calmer, a daughter of Michael and Theresa Calmer. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have two daughters, Mrs. Helen Newton Tiffany, and Jane Newton. The family's residence for many years has been in Chicago, and their summer house, at Lakeside, Michigan.

Mr. Newton was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Sons of the American Revolution, the University Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

He was for twelve years president of the Goodfellow Club of the South Chicago Works of the Illinois Steel Company.

Mr. Newton's life came to its close in his 57th year. He was one of the best-loved and most highly-regarded men in the entire steel industry of the United States.

Peter A. Newton died on November 4, 1929, mourned by all who knew him.

JOHN JAMES MONAHAN

JOHN JAMES MONAHAN, veteran grain dealer on the Chicago Board of Trade for over fifty years, whose fine record appeals to and stimulates the highest code in business ethics, was born in Ottawa, Canada, March 12, 1865, a son of James J. Monahan and Jennie McCoy Monahan. Here he attended the Christian Brothers' School, winning a diploma for diligent application and good conduct when only five years old. In 1871 he came to Chicago, arriving here shortly after the city had been devastated by the great fire. He attended the Sacred Heart School, and later the Kinzie School on the North Side, until he was confirmed at the Holy Name Cathedral.

In his early youth he worked for his uncle, E. J. Monahan, owner of the Wisconsin Dairy, who supplied milk to the World's Fair in 1893.

Later on, John James Monahan lived with his grandfather. His grandfather, John Monaghan, Gentleman, formerly of the town of Newbliss, County Monaghan, Ireland, had served as private secretary to Baron Coots of Coothill after the former had graduated from Dublin College. He was a half-brother to William Sheridan, killed in the battle of Vicksburg, the latter a relative of General Philip Sheridan. John Monaghan, Gentleman, set sail from Ireland for Canada, with his wife and one daughter, in 1841. Upon arriving they settled in Ottawa, Canada. John Monaghan, Gentleman, attended the House of Commons and served in the city council of Ottawa, where he made the acquaintance of Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, whose friendship he esteemed. He came to the United States in 1873.

Shortly after his grandfather's arrival John James Monahan went to live with him. He continued to make his home with his grandfather until his marriage to Miss Anna Schurling, his sweetheart from the time he was ten years of age. Mr. and Mrs. John James Monahan became the parents of three children: Beatie Louise Monahan, a son who died in infancy; and August Robert Monahan,

who died December 7, 1923, at the age of twenty years.

Mr. Monahan entered the Chicago Board of Trade when sixteen years old, in the employ of John T. Lester. When he was twenty-two he entered the Chicago Open Board, but changed soon thereafter to the Chicago Main Board. Later he was a partner in the firm of Scott & Monahan. Of recent years he was in business under the name of J. J. Monahan & Company.

Endowed with a true appreciation of the importance in business of honesty and just economy, Mr. Monahan was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his business dealings, and was of that type that would rather err to his own loss than do an injustice to any one else.

Respected for his sterling qualities, wonderful personality, indomitable courage, and consistent moral character, his contribution to the grain business and the world's work in general was a valued one. His career was a fine example, not only in business affairs, but in domestic life as well. The splendid record which he left of honorable, upright manhood is one that redounds to his credit and places his name high in the estimation of his fellow men.

There is indeed something most gratifying in the history of a man who, without other means than a firm purpose, high ideals, keen mind, and strong, dynamic determination, strives on through the years of an arduous career and closes the evening of his life with an honorable competence, high in the esteem of those who knew him and exerting a stimulating appeal to those of a younger generation seeking a record that is worth while.

His death, which occurred in Chicago, August 23, 1932, removed from Chicago one of its valued citizens. From his circle of friends one of its best beloved and admired hosts has departed. In his home, where he gave his last full measure of devotion and where his happiest moments were always spent, at his own fireside, his wife and daughter and four sisters are left to endure the loss



John J. Monahan

of this man of highest ideals and estimable character.

His exceptional qualities which especially distinguished him are best revealed in this poem written by his daughter:

I

"The noblest thing that we can leave behind us when
we go
Is a loving memory of honorable deeds and a life
unstained by time.
From boyhood youth to manhood grown there is no
flaw to find.
A life well spent and deeds well done is a heritage
truly sublime.

II

"A self-made man whose courage and will had made
him well worth while
His keen minded conception of a man's true duty
in domestic and business life,
His true unswerving allegiance to God and right
prevailing always
Were traits of character which he possessed and
practiced throughout his life.

III

"His greatest joy in life was in thinking of some one
else,
Lending to the needy, visiting the sick, spreading
sunshine everywhere
By friendly acts and deeds. How many times his
helpful hand has steered a young man's course,
Is known to only the grateful helped, Our
Heavenly Father and the donor fair.

IV

"A genial smile and charming manner reflected his
sympathetic heart,

He was the soul of honor with integrity of the
highest,
A devoted husband, a loving father, a friend to
mankind ever.
A gentleman beloved by all proves a character true
to test.

V

"If you had known my Sweetheart Dad, you would
have loved him too.
A truer pal, a closer friend, no child has ever had.
His loving memory is my guiding star leading me by
the hand,
Helping me to do the good that he did, making
the sad ways glad.

VI

"Few were his faults, many his virtues; fraud and
deceit he knew not,
None ever knew him who did not revere his strict
rectitude, his sterling worth.
Faithful to his Maker, loyal to his country, thought-
ful and kind to humanity,
These were the attributes that made him beloved
while he lived his life on earth.

VII

"And then one day in Summer late with Fall
approaching nigh,
With measured tread an angel came to summon
those whose work was done:
And though his candle of life burns out his memory
shall never wane;
For, though we lose, a Heaven gains, and so we
say 'Thy Will Be Done'."

NOTE: The foregoing tribute to John
James Monahan was written, in loving mem-
ory, by his daughter, Miss Bessie Louise
Monahan.

GEORGE WILLIAM MYERS

GEORGE WILLIAM MYERS was born on a farm in Champaign County, Illinois, April 30, 1864, a son of Robert Henry and Mary Helen (Shawhan) Myers.

After graduating from high school in Urbana, Illinois, he attended the University of Illinois, where he studied mathematics and related subjects. He received his A.B. degree in 1888, and his A.M. degree in 1891. In 1889 he became a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois. After teaching a few years he went on with his graduate work abroad, and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Munich in 1896, then returned to his post on the faculty of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Myers started as an instructor there and became, in turn, assistant professor, associate professor and professor of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics. He was also director of the observatory, and under his administration in that department the new observatory was built and the new telescope installed.

In 1900 Dr. Myers became professor of Astronomy and Mathematics at the Chicago Institute, and the following year was made professor of the Teaching of Astronomy and Mathematics at the College of Education, University of Chicago. He was a great teacher, and hundreds of his students are now occupying places of real consequence.

Dr. Myers was the pioneer of unified mathematics and wrote much of the first texts in that field—for example, "First Year Mathematics for Secondary Schools" and "Second Year Mathematics for Secondary Schools," which were published by the University of Chicago Press in 1906.

June 27, 1889, George W. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eva Sim of Urbana, Illinois, a daughter of Joseph W. and Sarah A. (Busey) Sim. Four children were born: Sarah Helen Myers, Joseph William Myers, Margaret Elizabeth Myers (Mrs. R. E. Lee), and Eleanor Myers (deceased).

Dr. Myers retired from the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1929, after twenty-eight years of service, which has few equals.

He was affiliated with many organizations and societies, among the more important being: the American, German, French, Belgian, and Mexican Astronomical societies, the Mathematics Association of America, the American Mathematical Society, the Société Mathématique de France, etc.

He was one of the founders and a charter member of the Bryn Mawr Community Church of Chicago.

Dr. Myers was also a noted author of mathematical treatises. "Myers Arithmetics," "Geometric Exercises for Algebraic Solutions," and "Teachers' Manual for First Year Mathematics" were written by him. He was editor and co-author of the "Standard Service Mathematics." For thirty-one years he was active on the editorial staff of *School Science and Mathematics*, contributing many articles of exceptional merit to that magazine.

Dr. George W. Myers passed away November 23, 1931, in his sixty-eighth year. With unusual force of character, brilliance and energy, he had achieved a remarkable record in his field. His work as an instructor and author marks a high point in the advancement of education principles.



G. W. Myers

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Art. Thorne

ALEXANDER H. THORN

ALEXANDER H. THORN was born in Maywood, Illinois, March 10, 1877, one of twin sons of George and Amelia (Larsen) Thorn, both natives of Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. H. Thorn was privileged to attend school only through the fifth grade, but his education was by no means halted by the absence of supervised training. Naturally a keen observer, and possessing a rare power of concentration, he remained an alert student throughout his life, and became exceptionally well informed.

In 1894 Mr. Thorn answered a "help-wanted" advertisement and became connected with the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company as office boy. Within a very few years he revealed a splendid faculty for organization and an ability to direct others and get results. This led to promotions, and he was later placed in charge of the purchase and distribution of stationery in the company organization. Some years later he was made assistant superintendent of the general order department, now known as the meter reading department. In 1919, after a year's leave of absence, he was made assistant to the late Robert Blair, former assistant secretary of the company.

With the organization of the industrial relations department, Mr. Thorn was

appointed assistant to the manager. Eventually he became manager, and as such he devoted himself to that work with ever-increasing effect and helpfulness.

He was greatly interested in the Children's Home and Aid Society, and was a member of the board of directors for some time. This society contemplates creating a memorial fund in his name as a permanent tribute to the splendid service which he gave to them.

A. H. Thorn was married to Louise Wooster in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn have three daughters: Sylvia Chrystal Thorn, Ruth Wooster Thorn, and Eileen Louise Thorn, wife of Mr. Willard F. Bartlett, of Boston. There is one grandson, Richard Thorn Bartlett.

Mr. Thorn was a man of strong opinions, tolerant but never surrendering his principles. In disposition he was admirably suited to his life-work, for his patience, kindness and courtesy were unfailing and his judgments were most wise.

Alexander H. Thorn passed away October 11, 1932, in his fifty-sixth year. His was a record of real accomplishment. He won the lasting friendship and confidence of all who knew him, and the fine influence of his life and character will be felt for a long time to come.

ALFRED EDWARD McCORDIC

ALFRED E. McCORDIC was born at Jura, Province of Ontario, Canada, November 8, 1862, a son of James and Hannah (Dawson) McCordic. His father was a farmer.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Canada, and then taught school for a few years. He early determined to study law, and, with this in mind, came to the United States and began his studies in the law offices of Fletcher & Wanty at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Soon after, Mr. McCordic entered the law school of Harvard University, graduating in 1889, receiving the Bachelor of Law degree with special honors.

He then returned west and began the practice of his profession at Duluth, Minnesota, in association with Wilson G. Crosby, their firm being known as McCordic & Crosby. This association proved successful, and, during a period of seven years, they built up a wide local practice and were frequently employed by James J. Hill to draft important leases for the Great Northern Ore Company.

In 1896 Mr. McCordic came to Chicago as attorney for the Commercial National Bank. He formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph A. Sleeper under the name of Sleeper & McCordic, and, in Chicago as in Duluth, he soon rose to prominence among the members of the bar. In 1900 Mr. Andrew R. Sheriff became his partner, and they practiced together until 1908. For several years following this Mr. McCordic practiced alone. Finally he formed the well-known firm of McCordic, Dent & Freeman, with which he remained connected up to the time of his death, maintaining offices in the Rookery Building, Chicago.

Mr. McCordic was a consultant rather than a trial lawyer. His judgment was remarkably sound, and his knowledge of the whole legal field most exceptional. His advice was frequently sought by many of the most prominent business leaders and by the largest corporations of the Middle West, and his services to them were repeatedly of the greatest value. Among other connections, he

was attorney for the Grand Trunk Railway throughout a period of years. He was also president of the Illinois Car and Equipment Company.

On July 3, 1889, Mr. McCordic married Miss Jane Augusta Ladd, of Windsor, Connecticut, a daughter of Elephalet and Augusta (Niles) Ladd. Her father was a merchant in New York City for a number of years, and later retired to his farm in New England. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCordic: Christine R., Fletcher Ladd, and Malcolm N. McCordic.

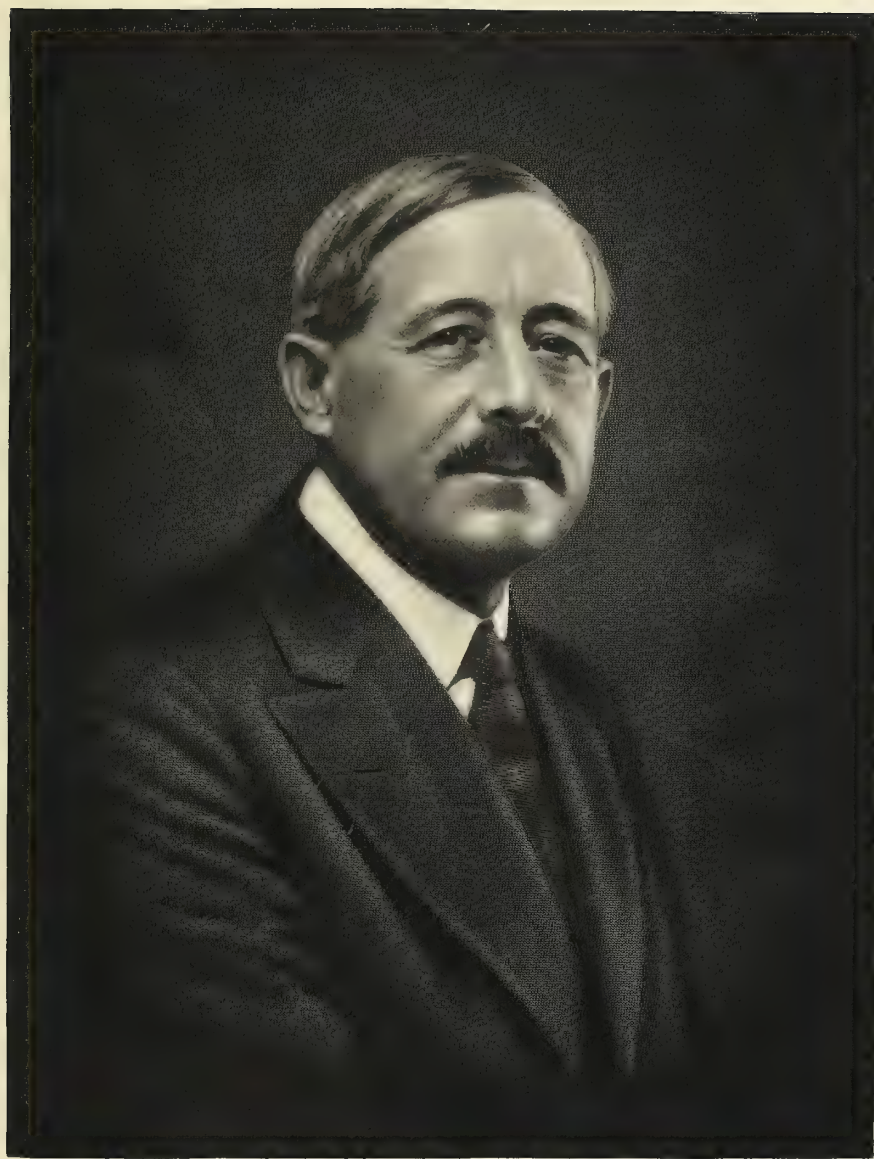
Fletcher McCordic was first lieutenant in the 88th Aero Squadron, A. E. F., during the World War. He was without question one of the very best and most daring pilots, serving over a hundred and twenty-five flying hours over the enemy lines, and was engaged in several air combats. By his ability and initiative he contributed greatly to the success of the squadron. He was killed March 1, 1919, at Treves, Germany while serving with the army of occupation.

The family home is at Winnetka, Illinois.

Mr. McCordic was active in all phases of the life of this community, and served for one term, from April, 1903, to April, 1904, as president of the village.

He was a member of the Indian Hill Country Club, and was chairman of the greens committee for more than thirteen years. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the club. He was also a member of the University Club, Harvard Club, and was president of the Winnetka Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. He also held membership in the American Bar Association, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations, the Chicago Law Institute, and the Chicago Law Club.

Mr. McCordic passed away August 30, 1929, in his sixty-seventh year. His passing marked the loss of a well-known and well-loved figure. He possessed a wonderful and enviable faculty of making and keeping friends. He will be remembered as a man of distinguished ability and recognized success.



Alfred W. Luntz

OF THE
OF THE



Fred M. Farwell

FREDERICK M. FARWELL

FREDERICK M. FARWELL was born at Chicago, Illinois, September 2, 1866, a son of Marcus A. and Lucia Day (Cross) Farwell. The family is an old one in America, on both sides.

He attended the Haven School in Chicago, and then took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, later going to the Orchard Lake Military Academy in Michigan. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the wholesale grocery firm of Farwell, Miller & Company, of which his father was the president.

In 1884 Mr. Farwell went with the Oakwoods Cemetery Association and became manager of their greenhouse department, which department he conducted successfully for ten years. At the end of that time, on June 26, 1894, he was elected president of the company, and he filled that office with distinction right up to the time of his death. He had also served as a director and as chairman of the executive committee.

Oakwoods cemetery today is one of the most beautiful spots in the great city of Chicago, and the development and beautification

of the grounds, which were originally owned and developed by his father, occupied much of Frederick M. Farwell's time. He also accomplished a great deal towards assuring the lasting preservation of cemeteries in Illinois through legislation. He was actuated by sincere respect for the dead.

Mr. Farwell was united in marriage October 5, 1903, to Miss Ann Davis, a daughter of John and Jane (Davis) Davis. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farwell: Helen Louise (Mrs. Edward Alonzo Kammerer) and Frederick M. Farwell, Jr. There is also another son, Arthur F. Farwell, by a former marriage.

Mr. Farwell's principal recreation was fishing, and during his lifetime he traveled to many parts of America enjoying his favorite sport. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club.

Frederick M. Farwell passed away February 4, 1931, in his sixty-fifth year. We have altogether too few men of his strength of character and understanding. He will be remembered by a host of friends with honor and true affection.

ALBERT JACKSON METZEL

ALBERT J. METZEL, a resident of Highland Park for eighteen years, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 23, 1863.

He secured his education in the schools of Milwaukee, coming to Chicago in 1882 to enter the retail shoe business with his father, with whom he continued successfully for two or three years, then entering into partnership with Harry Cutler, his brother-in-law, forming the well-known retail shoe organization of The Cutler Shoe Co.

This was the beginning of what has grown to be one of the largest retail shoe companies in the middle west, and is one of the most highly regarded concerns in America, engaged in the great retail shoe industry. The business success that Mr. Metznel achieved during more than a quarter of a century of his business activity that centered in Chicago, was a remarkable one, earned by hard, conscientious work and devotion and built upon the basis of absolute fairness and honesty. His commercial career was a notable one. The institution of which he was president at the time of his death typified the growth of Chicago, great credit being due Mr. Metznel in his unswerving loyalty to an ideal.

Mr. Metznel, during his long residence in Highland Park, was held in highest regard by

all who knew him. His outstanding achievements in his commercial life evidenced his wide experience and splendid business ability, and his interest in the progress and welfare of Chicago and the community in which he lived was always marked and appreciated by those who knew how earnestly he worked and hoped for the finest things in the social, commercial, and political life of both.

May 12, 1891, Mr. Metznel was united in marriage to Miss Della Thwing. Five children were born: Franklin, who died in infancy; Warren, died when 19 months old; Loyd, who died at 17 years of age; Truman Thwing, now president of The Cutler Shoe Co., and Della Albert, who died in 1919 at 10 years of age.

Mr. Metznel was a member of the Highland Park Club, and was a member of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Metznel had many warm friends who appreciated his many fine traits of character and felt the genial warmth of his winning personality, which attracted and held friends, because of his own staunch and loyal friendship tested and tried throughout the years.

Mr. Metznel passed away February 9, 1929, in his 65th year. His life was a fine record of work well done and of success rightly earned.



Albert J. Metzger

THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO



ROBERT H. FLEMING MUSEUM

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA



Robert Henry

ROBERT HULL FLEMING

THE LATE Robert H. Fleming was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, July 16, 1840, the son of Rev. Archibald Fleming, and Julia (Hull) Fleming.

His father was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1800, and came to America in 1819, locating in Vermont. He had prepared himself to attend the University of Glasgow, before coming to the United States. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1828, and then devoted two years to further study at Princeton University in preparation for the ministry. The rest of his life he devoted to preaching and to teaching, attaining noteworthy results.

Robert H. Fleming attended the Academies at Barry and Shoreham, Vermont. He also received exceptional home training. For a term he taught school as a means of earning money for his college education. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1862 and received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He belonged to the Delta Psi Fraternity. In 1922, at the sixtieth reunion of his class, he was made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

After leaving college he worked for a year in a store in Molone, N. Y. Then he went west to Red Wing, Minnesota. After one season there he came to Chicago.

It was in 1864 that he began his long residence in Chicago. That same year he became active in the grain business here. He became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1865, and from that time on, for nearly a quarter of a century, he filled an honored place in Chicago's great grain trade.

He retired from active business in 1888, as senior member of the firm of Fleming and Boyden.

Since early boyhood it had been his ambition to travel, and to see and to gain firsthand knowledge of the world. After his retirement from business nearly every year found him in some distant corner of the globe.

Among his marked characteristics were his devotion to his mother and sisters, and his generosity and loyalty to all connected with his family. Mr. Fleming never married.

He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and also belonged to the Historical Society of Vermont, and to the Society of Colonial Wars.

He was at one time a trustee of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and a director in the Royal Trust Co. of Chicago.

Since 1881 he had belonged to the Chicago Club. He likewise had been a valued member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Union League Club of New York, Literary Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Chicago Golf Club, Travellers Club of New York, and the American Club of London.

Mr. Fleming lived to pass his eighty-eighth birthday. His life was distinguished by his strict integrity in all things, his generosity, his interest in good reading, and the innate refinement and dignity that marked him always as a gentleman.

Robert Hull Fleming died December 23, 1928. In June, 1931, the Robert Hull Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont, was dedicated to his memory.

J. WARREN VAN DERSLICE

THE LATE Dr. J. Warren Van Derslice of Oak Park, Illinois, was born June 26, 1869, in Cheney, Nebraska, a son of John Shannon Van Derslice and Luella (Dunlevy) Van Derslice.

After attending the public grammar and high schools of Chicago, J. Warren Van Derslice entered Rush Medical College to begin his preparation for the practice of medicine. He was graduated in 1893 with his degree of M.D., and in that same year he began the practice of his profession in association with the late Dr. A. C. Cotton. During the ensuing years he rendered a service to his community of immeasurable benefit.

We quote from articles written shortly after his death:

"While Dr. Van Derslice was devoted to objective research, and scientific methods, he possessed also those qualities that make the family physician so serviceable in a community. He knew that man does not live by bread alone, that mankind is filled with vagaries, and that sympathetic understanding of the individual so frequently has a healing effect, as every sick person is unique."

"Dr. James Warren Van Derslice, past president of the Illinois State Medical Society (1919-1920), was a man whose death causes a sharp hiatus in the routine and progress of medical practice and medical economics. During the war Dr. Van Derslice served as captain and later as major in the Medical Corps."

"He served with distinction at Fort Sheridan, at the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth, and later at the general hospital at Fort Sheridan."

"He was a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association from 1921 to 1930, and again during the session of 1932. In 1909 he was honorary president of the Sixth International Medical Congress in Budapest, and in 1920 he was president of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions. From 1912 to 1918 he was professor of pediatrics in the Illinois Post-Graduate Medical School, and from 1893, the year of his graduation from Rush Medical College, until 1916, he was a member of the faculty of his alma mater in the department of pediatrics."

"Dr. Van Derslice was a national figure in the medical profession and an authority on Pediatrics."

"He was author of numerous papers on disorders of infancy, in which he specialized, these contributions being considered of importance in the profession. They were, of course, for specialists and not for laymen."

"He did post-graduate work in his specialty in London, Berlin and Vienna in 1904 and 1909, and read a paper and presided for a time at the international Medical Congress in the latter year. For twenty-five years he had been chairman of the Milk Commission of the Chicago Medical Society, and he was president of the Aux Plaines branch in 1915. He was on the attending staffs of the West Suburban, Elmhurst, and Oak Park hospitals and was secretary of staff of the former; charter member of the Oak Park Post of the American Legion. He was a member of the Oak Park Lions, the Oak Park Country Club, and other local organizations."

"Dr. Van Derslice's most important scientific achievement was his yeoman work in improving the milk supply for babies. He had a grasp of this problem that made him one of the great men of the country in this task, which brought him in contact with dairymen, on the one hand, and scientific investigators on the other. His wide acquaintance with medical problems arising in the various legislative bodies he worked in made his advice invaluable."

"For organized medicine he was known as one of the wheel horses, his genial personality, rugged outspokenness, and absolutely disinterested honesty of purpose, made him an outstanding leader."

Dr. Van Derslice was married April 12, 1898, to Miss Lillie Read of Chicago. They have one daughter, Ruth Van Derslice. Dr. Van Derslice was very deeply devoted to his family and to his home.

The death of Dr. Van Derslice occurred December 24, 1932. Dr. Van Derslice was only sixty-three years of age, just approaching the time of his greatest wisdom. He was one of the best-known and best-loved residents of Oak Park, Illinois.



J. W. Vanderveer M.D.

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Edmund

EUGENE JOSEPH McVOY

EUGENE JOSEPH McVOY was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 24, 1872, a son of John and Isabella (McHenry) McVoy.

He was educated at Saint Ignatius College in Chicago and at Saint Mary's College in Kansas.

After leaving school in 1892 he became connected with his father's firm, John McVoy & Co., sheet iron manufacturers. This business, which is now known all over the country as the McVoy Sheet & Tin Plate Company, was founded by the father in the year 1872. Eugene J. McVoy became sole owner of the business in 1902. When it was incorporated as the McVoy Sheet & Tin Plate Corporation of Delaware, in 1923, he was made president and treasurer; he was also president and treasurer of the McVoy Sheet & Tin Plate Corporation of New York.

Mr. McVoy was married, June 14, 1899, to Miss Celeste Aymond of St. Charles,

Missouri, a daughter of Alphonse and Joanne Aymond. Mr. and Mrs. McVoy's children are Celeste McVoy, Corinne McVoy, Jean Dorothy McVoy and Eugene J. McVoy, Jr. The family home is at 3030 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. McVoy served with the American Red Cross during the World War. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a trustee of the Associated Catholic Charities. He also belonged to the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the South Shore Country Club.

Eugene J. McVoy died February 25, 1929. For many years he was closely identified with sheet iron manufacturing in the United States, and his rare ability and forceful personality had placed him among the foremost representatives of that industry.

JAMES PHILLIP McMANUS

THE LATE James P. McManus, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was born at Woodstock, Illinois, February 12, 1867, a son of John and Sarah (Barr) McManus, who were early settlers in that part of the state.

After attending the grammar school and graduating from high school of Woodstock he went to work in the old Murphy Bank at Woodstock. Through the advice of Mr. Murphy he came to Chicago, when he was about twenty-four years old, and became associated with the First National Bank there. He rose in the organization from one position of importance to another, until about 1925 he was elected vice president of the

bank, which office he filled, with notable distinction, throughout all the rest of his life.

On July 24, 1918, Mr. McManus was married at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Miss Elsa Loomis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Loomis.

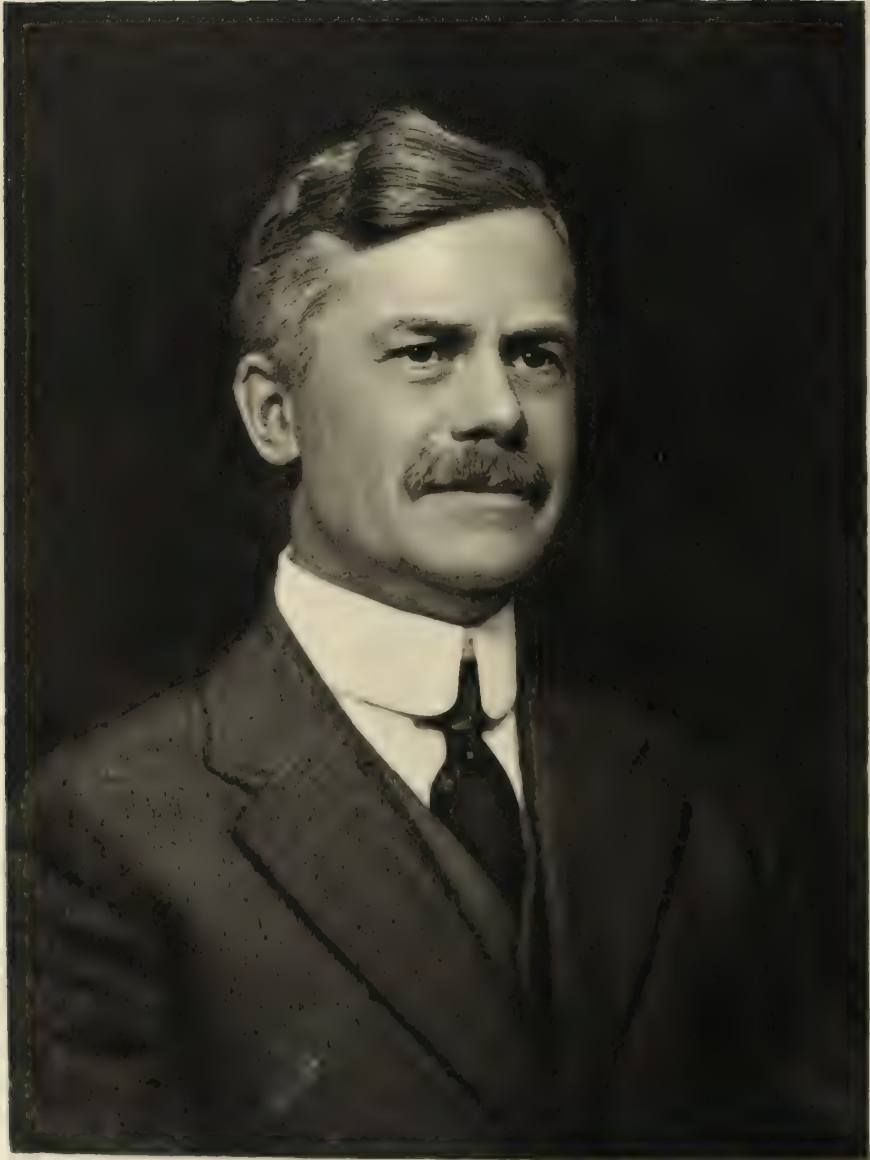
Mr. McManus came to be very highly regarded in banking circles in the Central States. For this reason, and because he was so thoroughly liked and trusted, he attracted a great deal of new business to the First National Bank. In all respects he was a man of remarkable development of mind and heart.

James P. McManus died in his sixty-third year, on December 23, 1929.



J. P. H. Manning

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Frank W. Connerley

FRANK WILLIAM POMEROY

FRANK W. POMEROY was born in Becket, Massachusetts, February 9, 1861, a son of Sylvester Clark and Elizabeth (Ashwell) Pomeroy. His parents were fine, Christian people.

The Pomeroy family is an old one in the history of England, and also an old one in America, one of its members being one of the founders of Dorchester, Mass.

Frank W. Pomeroy was educated in Becket, and, upon completing his studies in a select school, he came to Illinois in 1880 when nineteen years of age. In July of that year he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Co. and was continuously associated with that great business institution for nearly forty years.

His first employment was in the packing room, and, as time went on, he was promoted to various positions, until he was finally put in charge of the entire rug and furniture

wholesale departments of Marshall Field & Co. At the height of his career he was one of the largest buyers of rugs in this country.

On November 10, 1886, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Miss Agnes Ulin Blush of Middlefield, Mass., a daughter of William Durant and Mary Waters (Prentice) Blush.

Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Evanston Men's Club, and attended the Congregational Church of Evanston.

Mr. Pomeroy possessed a strong, conservative character and was a splendid example of a man rising from the ranks to a place of high trust and responsibility. He was one of the best authorities on choice rugs in America, and was one of the ablest and most esteemed men in the entire great organization of Marshall Field & Co.

Frank W. Pomeroy passed away on May 22, 1924.

OSCAR JAY PRICE

DR. OSCAR JAY PRICE was born in Adrian, Michigan, April 4, 1845, a son of Phineas and Hannah (Culver) Price. His parents came from New York State at a very early day and settled in the wilds of Michigan.

After finishing his studies in the district school, Oscar J. Price entered Adrian College. Then he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the University of Michigan, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1866.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was too young to be accepted for service. In 1865, however, he volunteered, and was attached to the Army of the Tennessee for the remainder of the war.

From 1866-8 he practiced medicine at Toledo, Ohio, taking a further course of study in the clinics of New York hospitals in 1867.

From 1869 until the close of his long life of service he was active in the practice of his profession in Chicago.

On April 2, 1874, he was married to Miss Anna Wilder of Englewood, Illinois. She

died January 27, 1907, leaving one son, Arthur E. Price.

On December 30, 1908, Dr. Price was married to Mrs. Lucy House Strong of Lowville, New York, who survives him.

The record of Dr. Price's life is one of the most remarkable in the annals of the history of the practice of medicine and surgery in Illinois. For sixty unbroken years he ministered to the people of Chicago, his work closing only when death claimed him.

In addition to his large private practice, on the West Side of the city, Dr. Price was, for years, surgeon to Cook County Hospital.

He was president of the board of trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and was president of the Gnosis Society.

He loved Chicago and always took a keen and helpful interest in all matters relating to Chicago's growth and prosperity, for he was truly devoted to the city in which he labored so faithfully for more than half a century.

Dr. Oscar Jay Price died in his eighty-fifth year, on July 5, 1929, blessed by the reverent affection of a host of people whom he had helped to a brighter and fuller life.



Oscar Jay Tree

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Charles Spencer Williamson

CHARLES SPENCER WILLIAMSON

DR. CHARLES SPENCER WILLIAMSON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 15, 1872, the son of William F. and Mary Louisa (Spencer) Williamson. His parents came of fine Scotch and English ancestry. His grandfather, the late Henry Spencer, will be remembered as one time mayor and a figure of much importance in the life of Cincinnati.

His great-great grandfather, Colonel Oliver Spencer, by authority of Congress, equipped a regiment at his own expense for the Continental army, known as Spencer's Regiment, which he led in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was commissioned by General Washington a member of the Order of the Cincinnati in 1784.

On his father's side, the great-great grandfather of Charles Spencer Williamson, Colonel James Taylor, was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1762-1764, that framed the first Constitution of Virginia. Colonel Taylor was an ancestor of President Zachary Taylor, and was the great great grandfather of President James Madison.

Charles Spencer Williamson attended the Woodward High School, and later the University of Cincinnati, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1893. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio (University of Cincinnati) graduating in medicine in 1896. After eighteen months internship at the Cincinnati Hospital he spent a year in study and research at the University of Leipzig, Germany, for which he received a Master of Science degree in 1898 from the University of Cincinnati. He continued his work in Europe for two years more, at Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, studying with Romberg, Curschmann, Birch-Hirschfeld, Kovacs, Neusser, Weichselbaum and others. He returned to this country in November, 1900, and located in Chicago, where he practiced internal medicine for thirty-three years until his death.

He early became associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, in 1913, when that institution became an integral

part of the University of Illinois, he was made head of the Department of Medicine, which position he continued to occupy until his death.

He served as attending physician at the Cook County Hospital for nearly twenty years, and conducted a teaching clinic there throughout most of that time.

His interest in investigation began early in his life and continued throughout his career. He was able to direct his numerous associates and assistants along lines that yielded valuable results, and his own work was characterized both by its breadth and by its accuracy.

In addition to his research work he was a generous contributor to current medical literature and to standard texts and systems.

His training for the teaching and the practice of medicine had been based upon his early studies in pathology, bacteriology and physiology, and no doubt accounted for his continued interest in such fundamental studies. His well-known work on hemoglobin determinations was essentially a work in physiology, and his contribution on pericarditis was an admirable clinico-pathologic study (see editorial *Journal A. M. A.*, 1920, Vol. 74, p. 953). In his later years he devoted much of his time to further studies on blood diseases and anæmias.

He was a valued member, among other societies, of the Association of American Physicians, the American Society of Clinical Investigation, the Institute of Medicine, the Central Society for Clinical Research, the Chicago Pathological Society, and the American Medical Association, and was past president, secretary, and a charter member of the Society of Internal Medicine. He was a member of the honorary fraternities of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Williamson also had a distinguished military record. When the World War began, as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, he was early ordered into active service. He entered in June, 1917, with the rank

of Major, and was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in September, 1918. He returned to civil life in the spring of 1919. His military service has been well summarized by Dr. Walter Bierring in an article on the Contribution of Internists in the Great War, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1919: "As an example of versatility of talent I would like to refer to a member of the section who in civil life is chief of a department of medicine in a large university medical school, and was inducted into active service a few days after contributing a paper on pericarditis at the 1917 session in New York. During a military service of twenty-one months he probably did not make a single heart or lung examination, because his activities were directed in an entirely different direction. He became the chief of the School for Sanitary Instruction at the Fort Riley Medical Officers Training Camp, and when the military medical training was later concentrated at Fort Oglethorpe, he was assigned to a similar service there. He developed an open air school there, of military hygiene, including every form of apparatus and equipment for demonstration, which permitted every student officer to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the subject in a short period of time. One of his contributions was an incinerator, capable of disposing of ten tons of garbage with a small initial supply of fuel, which has been adopted by the Medical Department of the Army. By reason of his training as a clinician, Colonel Williamson was able to direct the instruction in sanitary medicine in a way that was of particular value to the military service and of incalculable benefit to the thousands of medical officers that came under his charge and to their future usefulness in civil practice."

The American Medical Association in 1918 conferred upon him their gold medal for his research in this field.

By order of the War Department, Dr. Williamson published a work on sanitary appliances of which Colonel Morris in the Surgeon General's office said: "Personally I

consider it one of the most valuable outputs of the work of the Medical Department, and believe it will be of great value to all medical officers as well as to many others."

October 15, 1903, Dr. Williamson married Josephine Gillette Stilwell of Chicago. Their children are: Mary Josephine Williamson (Mrs. Carl Henry Zeiss), Isabel Gillette Williamson (Mrs. Lewis Andrew Day), and Elizabeth Spencer Williamson (Mrs. John Bancroft Hammond).

Dr. Williamson was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Williamson's life here came to its close in his sixty-first year. His personality was intense, vibrant, dynamic. He gave, to the limit of his strength, to his family, to his country, to his community. He had strong convictions and ideals which he tried to live up to. He was an exemplar of the value of physical exercise, and was regularly seen riding in the parks in the early morning and was fond of taking long walks. There was in him a rather unique combination of the scientific and the artistic. He was a linguist of ability with a speaking command of German, French and Italian, and, as a consequence, he was a great student of the literature of those peoples. His great hobby was photography, and after an interesting snowstorm, was often to be found wandering through the forest preserves with his camera in search of picturesque bits for subsequent enlargement. His knowledge of composition and lighting was notable.

Dr. Williamson died in his sleep February 16, 1933, as the result of coronary thrombosis. His ability and his fidelity to duty enabled him to exert an influence on the faculty, on the student body, and on the patients in the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, and its Research and Educational Hospital, that was as far-reaching as it was wholesome, generous and beneficial. The same may be said of his influence and helpfulness in his private practice.

Dr. Williamson deserves a distinguished place in the history of the teaching and practice of medicine.

1870
1871
1872



Dudley Taylor

DUDLEY TAYLOR

DUDLEY TAYLOR, of Chicago and Kenilworth, Illinois, was born in the town of Owosso, Michigan, February 7, 1873. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Louisa J. (Sly) Taylor. The Taylors came to Michigan from Massachusetts, and for many years Benjamin F. Taylor was a prominent lawyer and Judge. Dudley Taylor attended grade and high school in Owosso, after which he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the law school in 1896. That same year he came to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois Bar.

For several years he was a member of the law firm of Job & Taylor, but since 1912 had practiced alone. He specialized in industrial litigation and affairs, and was attorney for the Employers' Association of Chicago, the Associated Employers of Illinois, and other associations of employers. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the field of industrial relationships that the Illinois Bar has known.

He gained a national reputation because of his keen appreciation of the issues involved in the employment relation, being directly responsible for establishing many of those legal precedents in Illinois that have given employers and employees alike a definite knowledge of their rights in industry and the means of enforcing them when necessary.

His absolute fairness and his high sense of honor made him deeply respected and widely loved. His personal character earned for him, in a remarkable degree, the esteem and trust of both employers and employees, and of the courts before whom he appeared.

Mr. Taylor was married February 10, 1903, at Chicago, to Miss Eva Bennett, a daughter of Colonel John Wesley Bennett and Eva Frink Bennett. Colonel Bennett was a distinguished officer of the first Vermont Cavalry during the Civil War. Eva Frink Bennett was a daughter of John Frink, partner in the old stage coach line of Frink and Walker, running from Chicago and carrying the mails in the early days. Mention of Mr. Frink is made elsewhere in this history.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Franklin, deceased; Bennett, deceased; Elizabeth, and Landon Taylor. Some years ago the family moved their home from Chicago to the North Shore, identifying themselves with the social and religious life of Kenilworth.

Dudley Taylor was a member of the Powers Lake Country Club, Powers Lake, Wisconsin, where he had a summer home, the Kenilworth Club, the Chicago, the Illinois and the American Bar associations, the Chicago Athletic Association, and was a Thirty-second Degree and a Knight Templar Mason.

The death of Dudley Taylor occurred December 20, 1924.

The following is from the memorial resolution passed by the Employers' Association of Chicago at the time of Mr. Taylor's death:

"Whereas Providence in its infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Dudley Taylor,

And, whereas his loyal and conscientious service to this Association for twenty years, makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him:

Therefore, be it resolved that the wise and able service he has rendered in building this Association to the high plane of influence that it enjoys, will be held in grateful remembrance; that his understanding of the factors involved in the questions to which the Association is devoted, his wisdom and counsel, his untiring energy to beneficial purpose, and his clear and comprehensive philosophy will be sorely missed; that his activities looking to a closer accord in the industrial relationship symbolize an ideal of service which is of fundamental importance to the general well-being; that the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this Association, and will prove a serious loss to the community and to the public."

JAMES CLARK

JAMES CLARK was born in Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, Scotland, June 30, 1863, a son of Donald and Margaret (Campbell) Clark.

The first twenty-four years of his life were spent in Scotland, where he received his education, and where he worked for some time in a lawyer's office.

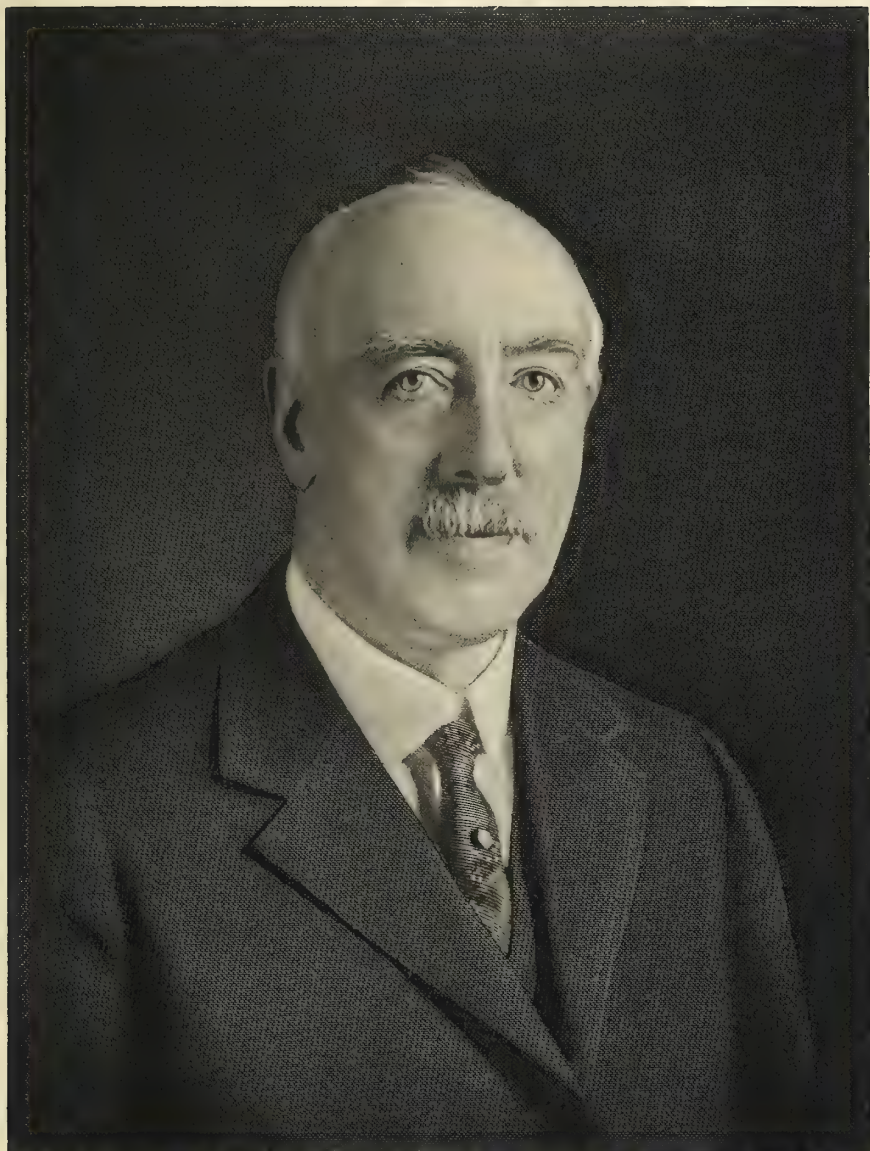
In the year 1887 he came to America. Not long thereafter he located in Chicago and soon became identified with the printing business.

He was the founder of the printing concern which has borne his name these many years past. Right up to the time of his death, he, as president of this firm, directed its policies, dictated its principles, and won a well-deserved success.

James Clark was married August 15, 1900, in Chicago, to Miss Mary Findlay, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hean) Findlay, of Itlaw, Banffshire, Scotland. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Margaret Campbell Findlay Clark, Alice W. (Mrs. H. E. Van Kannel), and Christina Mary Clark. There is one granddaughter, Mary James Van Kannel.

Mr. Clark was a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and St. Andrew's Society of Illinois.

James Clark passed away May 4, 1932, in his sixty-ninth year. To him had come the truly worthy benefits for which we strive, the love and devotion of his family, the high regard of all his friends and associates, and successful achievement in his work.



James Clark



Dr R. A. Michel,

RALPH SHERMAN MICHEL

THE LATE Dr. R. S. Michel of Chicago was born in Red Lion, Ohio, November 30, 1851, a son of Robert B. and Mary (Loveridge) Michel. His father was a graduate of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a physician of note.

In his youth R. S. Michel attended public school, and then went to the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He also attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. From there he went to the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876.

He began the practice of his profession in Springboro, Ohio, where he remained until 1897. That year Doctor Michel came to Chicago and established his home and his practice here. From that time on until the close of his long and eminently useful life, he devoted himself to general medical practice, accomplishing a great deal of good and bringing help and renewed health to many, many people throughout his long period of years.

Since 1897 Doctor Michel was associated with Doctor Charles Davison, distinguished surgeon, extended mention of whom is made in the 1929 edition of the "HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ILLINOIS WITH COMMEMORATIVE BIOGRAPHIES."

June 25, 1896, Doctor Michel was made a member of the staff of the old West Side Hospital, and was elected to the Chair of Medicine. He remained on this service until he joined with Doctor Davison and Dr. D. A. K. Steele in establishing the University

Hospital of Chicago. He was professor of medicine in the Chicago Clinical School from June 15, 1898, until he went to the University Hospital. During all this time he was a frequent contributor to the *Chicago Clinical School Journal*.

In April, 1880, Doctor Michel married Miss Kate Allen of Springboro, Ohio. Five children were born of this union: Hugh, Louise, Ruth, Helen and Florence. Mrs. Michel died in 1890. There are five grandchildren: Sherman and Marion Pedersen, Virginia and Robert Langdon, and Marilyn Michel. In October, 1906, Doctor Michel was married to Mrs. Jennie McCabe of Springboro. Mrs. Michel has one daughter, Ina, by her former marriage, and two grandchildren, Edith and Eugene Kelsey.

Doctor Michel was a member of the American, the Illinois State, and of the Chicago Medical Societies. He had been a Mason since 1873.

He was a great reader, and his mind was splendidly trained. He was blessed with a truly wonderful intellect, and his knowledge was very accurate and thorough, extending to a surprising number of varied subjects. His private library was one of the finest individual collection of books in this city.

His death, March 15, 1933, in his eighty-second year, took from Chicago a man who was a splendid type of the "family physician, counsellor and friend," who has meant so very much to family life in America. He held the confidence and highest respect of every one who knew him well, and he will long be remembered for the very real worth of his life of helpfulness and service among us.

HARVEY DEAN

HARVEY DEAN, one of the men longest in service among the insurance companies of Chicago, was born in Xenia, Ohio, November 27, 1851, a son of Daniel A. and Sarah (Stewart) Dean. His grandfather had moved from Kentucky in an early day to Ohio, in order that he might live in a non-slavery territory.

Harvey Dean came with his family to Chicago in 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that city.

Following the disastrous Chicago fire of 1871, Mr. Dean became superintendent of the bookkeepers of the Chicago Relief Society, an organization formed to relieve the sufferings and burdens caused by the fire.

At the completion of this work he secured a position, in September, 1872, with the well-known insurance firm of S. M. Moore & Co., now known as Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard, one of the largest insurance firms in the country.

Mr. Dean continued in the service of this company almost to the time of his death, making the remarkable life record of fifty-eight continuous years for one company.

At the time of his retirement in 1924 Mr. Dean was a director of the company.

In 1888 Mr. Dean moved to Hinsdale, Illinois, where he lived the balance of his life, and took an active interest in the civic affairs of the village. He was a most devoted member of the Union Church and

served for many years on the Board of Elders and shared many responsibilities in the management and leadership of the church. He also served at one time as a member of the Hinsdale Board of Education.

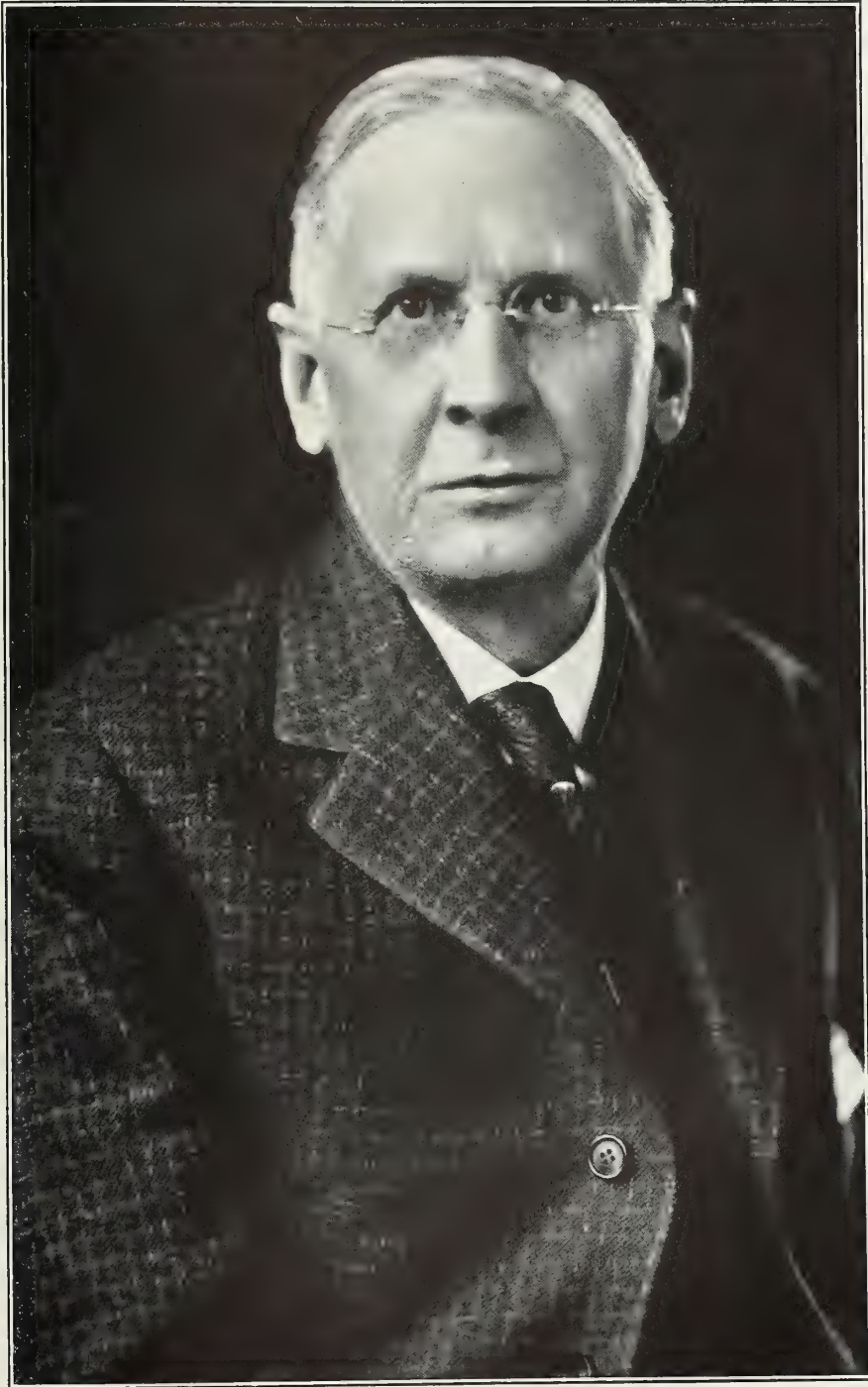
January 5, 1882, Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Julia Guernsey of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a daughter of Dr. George S. and Olive (Hazen) Guernsey. Four children were born: Mrs. Edward D. Holmes of Hinsdale, Hazen S. Dean of Atlanta, Georgia, George Harvey Dean, who passed away on February 20, 1885, and Olive M. Dean, who passed away July 26, 1917.

Mr. Dean's life was marked by a great sense of duty. He gave all his strength and wisdom to his work, living close to his ideals of what life ought to be. He made his influence deeply felt, through his work as a member and officer of the church, where his judgment was highly valued and his example of goodness was an inspiration to all who knew him.

He has left a lasting influence on many young people, and has given strength and courage to many of his fellow travelers on life's road.

In his work he was kindly spirited and gentle, having due regard for the opinions of others, yet in him there was strength and force of character.

Harvey Dean passed away October 6, 1930, in his seventy-ninth year, honored and respected by all who knew him.



Harvey Dean.

LIBRARY



W. M. D. S.

ALBERT M. SNOOK

ALBERT M. SNOOK, for twenty-three years president and general manager of the *Aurora Beacon-News*, was born in Oswego, Illinois, December 4, 1869, a son of Albert and Cornelia (Lawrence) Snook.

The father, who was an attorney, moved with his family to Aurora, Illinois, when the subject of this mention was a boy of seven. He began his education in the East Aurora schools, and, while still pursuing his studies, his first work linked him with the newspaper business. At various times he earned money as a carrier for *The News*, *The Beacon* and the old *Express*.

While he was attending the East High School, he wrote school notes for *The News* and so well did his copy please the editor that, when he graduated in 1888, he was offered a position on the paper as a reporter. *The News* was then owned by the late John F. Dewey.

After that he continued his work on *The News* as a combination reporter, circulation manager, collector, master mechanic and utility man.

Mr. Snook subsequently became editor of *The News* and he conducted it so successfully that some years later Colonel Ira C. Copley induced Mr. Snook to take charge of *The Beacon* as manager. So, in 1907, he left *The News* to take over the reins of *The Beacon*. His policy of printing all the news in an impartial manner, without fear or favor, had made *The News* the strongest paper in Aurora at the time he left it. The same policy soon brought similar results to *The Beacon*, with Mr. Snook as its editor and manager. *The Beacon* eventually absorbed *The News* and later began the publication of a Sunday edition. Then, *The Beacon-News* was the sole survivor in the field, and became a great power for good in the community.

In 1920 the paper moved into its present fireproof building and, in so doing, it led the way to a vastly improved downtown district in Aurora, other improvements following in the wake of the erection of their fine structure.

It was Mr. Snook's genius, both as an editor and as a business man, which launched *The Beacon-News* on its era of prosperity, and the paper stands today as a monument to the character of this splendid citizen.

When Mr. Snook took charge of *The Beacon-News* the circulation was 4,000. Under his management it grew to 21,000. In meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Illinois Press, and the Associated Press, his suggestions were frequently sought and always given attentive ear.

April 23, 1907, Mr. Snook was united in marriage to Miss Jane Kelley, a daughter of John and Joeannie Kelley. Four children were born: John, Albert M., Jr., Janet, and Eleanor Snook.

Mr. Snook was an active member in various publishers' organizations. He twice served as president of The Inland Press, was a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Illinois Press Association, and the Associated Press. He was also a member of the Union League Clubs of Aurora and of Chicago. He belonged to the Masons, the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Aurora Country Club.

One of Mr. Snook's deep interests was art, and, at the time of his death, he was president of the Aurora Art League.

Albert M. Snook passed away October 6, 1930, in his sixtieth year. In his passing Aurora and the newspaper industry suffered a distinct loss. Warm-hearted, generous, and kindly, he was beloved by all who knew him, and especially by those who worked for him. His judgment and far-sighted vision, his fairness, and his staunch defense of his employees won him the respect, admiration and loyalty of the entire newspaper staff. He was exceptionally open-minded and fair to the business firms who advertised in the columns of his paper, and was always most interested and helpful in assisting in the solution of their problems. His rise to success in the newspaper world is a plain indication of the excellence of mind and strength of character that distinguished him.

JOHN FRASER SMITH

THE LATE John Fraser Smith was born at Detroit, Michigan, November 6, 1864, a son of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Bell) Smith.

After completing his early education in the public schools, he was employed by the Detroit Stove Works.

In 1894 he became connected with Swift & Company, and, as the years of his association with this concern passed, Mr. Smith grew in usefulness and experience, rising from one post of consequence to another, until, in 1901, he was placed in charge of the entire Refinery Department of Swift & Company.

For nearly forty years he participated in the growth of that branch, directing its poli-

cies and its expansion from a small section of the business into one of its most important factors. Throughout these years Mr. Smith was closely associated with Mr. Louis F. Swift.

John F. Smith was married June 2, 1924, to Miss Bertha Spaeti in Chicago.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, and the Flossmoor Country Club.

He attended Central Church and was a close personal friend of Dr. Shannon.

John Fraser Smith died September 11, 1931. For nearly half a century he directed the growth of one of the greatest refinery plants in the world.



Jack F. Smith

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W. Gray Brown

W. GRAY BROWN

W. GRAY BROWN was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, May 19, 1848, a son of Judge Ephraim Brown and Nancy (Gray) Brown, who were very substantial pioneers there. The Gray family is also an old one.

He remained in the city of his birth until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Chicago. Shortly after the Chicago Fire of 1871, Mr. Brown took up the work of fire insurance adjuster, and later, seeing great opportunities through the rapid growth of Chicago, he founded the business in which he became so well known on the West Side of Chicago.

Mr. Brown occupied an office on Madison Street, near Robey, for half a century, and had been continuously active in business nearly up to the time of his death. He became an outstanding figure, possessing the integrity and sterling qualities which make for true and lasting success. Firms and individuals would come from near and far to have their legal papers prepared by him, departing with satisfaction and confidence that all matters had been handled adequately.

Mr. Brown had varied interest, was a great reader, and a patron of educational and artistic affairs. His principal hobby was traveling,

but he never took the time to travel extensively.

On November 28, 1912, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Manuel, a daughter of Ephraim S. and La Dorna (Stevens) Manuel. Mrs. Brown survives, as do two daughters by a former marriage, Mrs. Florence Stegaman and Mrs. Edith Bates, both of Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Athletic Association, British Empire Association, Field Museum, Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Blair Lodge A. F. & A. M., Wiley Eagan Chapter, R.A.M., Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, Medinah Temple, and the Masonic Veterans Association. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park.

W. Gray Brown passed away November 13, 1930, in his eighty-third year.

His ability and worth were such as to command for him the respect, confidence and good-will of every one who knew him well, and as the years passed he became more firmly entrenched in their affections. Few men are so loyal to friends and to the best conceptions of honor and right as was W. Gray Brown.

JOHN MILTON DODSON

JOHN M. DODSON was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, February 17, 1859, a son of Nathan Monroe Dodson and Elizabeth Osborn (Abbot) Dodson.

He attended the University of Wisconsin, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880, and then began the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. The following year was spent in further study at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and he continued with post-graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his degree of Master of Arts there in 1888.

In 1889 Dr. Dodson became a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College. This was the beginning of a long and markedly useful service to that institution. At that time he established his home in Chicago, and he continued to reside here throughout his lifetime.

At Rush Medical College Dr. Dodson was first a lecturer and demonstrator on anatomy and also professor of physiology, then he became professor of pediatrics. The latter position he also held in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago from 1894 to 1897. In 1898 he was made junior dean of Rush Medical College, and from 1901 to 1923 he served as dean of students there. From 1901 to 1923 he also served as professorial lecturer and dean of medical courses in the University of Chicago.

A man of genial disposition, high ideals and rare understanding and sympathy, he was a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to those many students who came under his guidance. His colleagues, too, held for him an ever-increasing admiration and regard. His mind was alert and eager for new information. He possessed a fine appreciation of good literature.

His splendid character and personality commanded the utmost respect, but he was so thoroughly human, and so instinctively kindly and considerate, that not even the youngest and most timid student felt awed in his presence. The gift of true friendliness is a rare attribute; but, with him, both the

young and the old, the successful and those not so successful, felt that they were his friends and that he was theirs.

John Milton Dodson was first married July 1, 1884, to Miss Maie Van Slyke. She passed away June 17, 1887. In 1890 Dr. Dodson married Jessie Palmer Kasson, of Milwaukee. Two children were born to them: Kasson M. Dodson (deceased) and Elizabeth Palmer Dodson (Mrs. Lester J. Michael). The mother died in April, 1914. January 17, 1923, Dr. Dodson married Mary Hyde Webb.

In 1923 Dr. Dodson was made executive secretary of the Bureau of Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association. In this capacity he was also one of the editors on the staff of *Hygeia*, a health magazine.

Dr. Dodson was a member of various medical societies and organizations. Among them were: Chicago Medical Society (trustee), Chicago Pediatric Society (president), American Association of Anatomists, Chicago Pathological Society (president), American Society for the Advancement of Science, American Conference on Hospital Service of which he was elected honorary president in 1933 to succeed his friend, the late Dr. Frank Billings; and the American Veterans of the World War. He also belonged to the University, Quadrangle, and Flossmoor clubs. The alumni of Rush Medical College have established a permanent lectureship in Dr. Dodson's memory.

During the World War he was appointed medical advisor to the governor of Illinois and held the rank of major in the Army Medical Corps.

On August 15, 1933, Dr. John M. Dodson passed away in his seventy-fifth year. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Dodson, by a daughter of a former marriage, Elizabeth Palmer Dodson (Mrs. Lester J. Michael), and by three grandchildren, Elizabeth Hawley Dodson, Marshall Palmer Michael, and John Dodson Michael. Dr. Dodson was one of the best known and best loved educators in the field of medicine, in this country.



John M. Dodson

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Cornelius D. B. Howell

CORNELIUS DU BOIS HOWELL

CORNELIUS DU BOIS HOWELL was born in Dutchess County, New York, August 7, 1858, a son of Charles J. and Mary H. (Du Bois) Howell, and grandson, on the maternal side, of Cornelius Du Bois, a founder of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Howell attended Riverview Academy and other eastern schools and, deciding upon a business career, began work at Poughkeepsie.

In 1889 he came to Chicago and for a time was active in the old firm of Hayt & Alsip, brick manufacturers. Subsequently, upon the formation of the Illinois Brick Company, Mr. Howell was made president of this concern. As the years passed he secured a large interest in the Purington Paving Brick Company. Mr. Howell was also president of the large furniture house of John A. Colby & Sons. In all of his business relations he displayed unusual executive ability and strict integrity.

Mr. Howell was united in marriage, January 8, 1889, with Margaret Hayt, daughter of Henry C. Hayt. They have one son, David Harris Howell.

Mr. Howell was connected with the University Club of Evanston, the Evanston Club, the Union League Club of Chicago and the Westmoreland Golf Club. At the time of his death he was completing his twenty-fifth year as a member of the Union League Club. For some time he was a deacon in the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and, when he established his home at Evanston, he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, of which he was an elder for many years. Closely identified with mission work in Chicago, the Howell Neighborhood House bears his name as a testimonial to his activity. Mr. Howell died February 21, 1916, and in his passing Chicago and Evanston lost a constructive and most capable man.

JULIA HOLMES SMITH

DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH, whose work in medicine, suffrage, and in the amelioration of hardships among the poor placed her in the front rank of Chicago citizens, was born in Savannah, Georgia, December 23, 1838, a daughter of Willis and Margaret Manning (Turner) Holmes.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith was one of Chicago's first women physicians. She was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1877. She had lived previously in the east and south.

Her first husband was Waldo Abbot, whom she married in 1860. He died in 1864, leaving one son, Willis J. Abbot, who is now contributing editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*. In 1872 she married the late Sabin Smith. He passed away in Chicago in 1906. One daughter was born, Helen Page (Mrs. Hyde W. Perce), who lives at 216 North Grove Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

One of the pioneers in the feminist movement, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith was for years a distinguished leader in Illinois. She was a national figure and numbered among her close friends such women as Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and Julia Ward Howe.

She was the first woman to serve as trustee of the University of Illinois, having been ap-

pointed by Governor Altgeld. She helped found the Illinois Women's Democratic League, and the Wilson-Marshall League, serving as president of both. She was active in organizing the Illinois Woman's Press Club, and was an early member of the Chicago Woman's Club. Dr. Smith was a fellow of the American Medical Association, and once served as Dean of the National Medical College. She helped found the Illinois Training School for Nurses.

Many of her most important achievements were in connection with the feminist movement. She joined the Association for the Advancement of Women, in Boston, in the seventies. Thereafter she labored for suffrage incessantly and with truly great effect.

In her free medical work among the poor, particularly in the river wards of the City of Chicago, she won a name that will go down in history along with that of Jane Addams. She devoted the greater part of her life to the betterment of living conditions, and family life generally, among those in dire need.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith died November 10, 1930. Her many years of work in medicine, suffrage, and for the betterment of conditions among the poor, give her a lasting place among the most distinguished women of America.



Julia Holmes Smith-





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AMOS WILLIAM WALKER

AMOS W. WALKER was born on a farm near Connersville, Indiana, December 23, 1850, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Dorsey) Walker. The family moved to Illinois when he was a small boy. He attended public school at Mt. Zion and at Lincoln, and later studied at the University of Michigan, and at Yale University. He received his degree of LL.B. from the law school of Northwestern University in 1894. For some time prior to that he had read law at Shelbyville, Illinois, in the offices of Judge Anthony Thornton who was a very noted man of his day.

For a time then Mr. Walker was a teacher in Cook County schools; then he was admitted to the Illinois bar, in 1895, and practiced law at Chicago until 1912. In that year, however, he went back to Windsor and Shelbyville, in Shelby County, Illinois. His father died in 1912, and Amos W. Walker was appointed executor of the estate, which included large land interests.

Of recent years Mr. Walker's home was in Chicago. He virtually retired from actual business in 1928, although he continued to look after his own extensive property holdings in Chicago as long as he lived.

December 14, 1882, Amos W. Walker was married at Mattoon, Illinois, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Curyea, a daughter of

George and Melvina (Tipton) Curyea, both of whom were representatives of old and noteworthy families. George Curyea, Mrs. Walker's father, was one of the earliest settlers in Central Illinois, where he entered land direct from the Government. A well known farmer and stock man, it is our understanding that he was also the first man to bring Texas cattle into Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker became the parents of three children: Waldo Curyea Walker, Amos Wendell Walker, and Melvina Elizabeth Walker. Both sons served the United States with distinction during the World War. The daughter served in the Red Cross organization throughout the conflict, and later earned especial recognition as a newspaper correspondent.

Amos W. Walker lived to be almost eighty years old, retaining to the last the full vigor of his exceptional mind. He had been a great reader and student, and was noted as a scholar, orator, and conversationalist. He had lived in Illinois practically all his long active life, and had been a strong figure in the development, not only of Chicago, but of the central part of the State.

The death of Amos W. Walker occurred April 29, 1925.

He was buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

SQUIRE RUSH HARRIS

SQUIRE RUSH HARRIS was born near Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1854, the son of Edward G. and Lovisa (Harvey) Harris. When he was three years old his parents moved to Oneida, Illinois, at which place he spent his boyhood and attended the public schools.

In 1872, when seventeen years of age, he came to Chicago and secured employment in a real estate and loan office located on La Salle street near Madison street. A few years later, upon the death of his employer, he purchased the business from his employer's widow. From that day, until his death, Mr. Harris conducted a real estate and loan business on La Salle street in the vicinity of Madison street. By his tireless energy and fidelity to his clients, he had an active, successful business for over half a century.

Mr. Harris was a Congregationalist, and in the year 1872 he joined the First Congregational Church of Chicago, which membership continued until his death. At the time of his death he was, with one exception, the oldest living member of that congregation.

Mr. Harris took a great interest in civic and public affairs. In 1874 he helped organize Company "F" of the First Regiment Illinois National Guard, of which he was a member for many years, and at the date of his death was a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Illinois Infantry. For many years he was a member of the Illinois Club on the

west side of Chicago. He was a life member and former Director of the Chicago City Missionary Society; a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago; a sustaining life member of the Chicago and Illinois Historical Societies; a member of the Evanston Historical Society, the Evanston Club, and the Chicago Congregational Club. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Hesperia Lodge A. F. & A. M., Washington Chapter; Chicago Commandery No. 19 K. T.; Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple. In politics he was a Republican, and in the early part of his life took an active interest in the affairs of his party, and was a delegate to several State Republican Conventions.

Mr. Harris was very fond of travel and hardly let a year go by in which he did not make an extensive trip within the United States. He had visited every state in the Union, as well as the West Indies and the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Harris was married April 14, 1881, to Sarah Susannah Bradfield of Bushnell, Illinois, and they established their home on the west side in Chicago, Illinois, where they lived until 1907 when they moved to Evanston, at which place they had their home until his death. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Verna Harris Ewen (Mrs. William R. T.) of Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Harris died February 16, 1930, after a brief illness and was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, Evanston, Illinois.



Squire Rush Harris

CONTACT
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FRANKLIN FAIRMAN

FRANKLIN FAIRMAN was born at Newtown, Connecticut, June 22, 1833, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Morehouse) Fairman, natives of Newtown, Connecticut. The Fairman family was prominent at Newtown, and are descended from pioneers of the place. Thomas Morehouse, the maternal ancestor, located at Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1640. Later he removed to Stamford, and was one of the original twenty-nine settlers of that town who purchased the site from the New Haven Colony, who had previously secured it from the Indians for one hundred bushels of corn.

Franklin Fairman attended the public schools of Newtown and an academy at the same place. For a short time thereafter he taught school, but, when only sixteen years old, went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant of New Haven, Connecticut, two years later going to New York City, where he was employed in the printing office of *The Independent*.

In 1855 he sought larger opportunities at Chicago. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, two years after that road was established. In 1857 he was placed in its general offices, and after a year of service was made assistant general freight agent, having entire charge of the accounts. From January, 1874, until November, 1900, he was chief freight clerk and auditor of the freight account receipts. From the latter date until June, 1903, he was auditor, having been continuously in charge of the freight accounts from January, 1858, until November, 1900.

His religious faith induced him in his youth to connect himself with the Congregational Church, but on coming to Chicago he became identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, and later with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood.

The Kenwood Club furnished him social diversion, and he was among its earliest members.

He was interested in the Art Institute and very fond of music.

As his success came from his own efforts, he assisted many young men to gain a foothold, and was interested in their later careers. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

November 30, 1871, Mr. Fairman married Mary J. Sherman of Newtown, Conn., daughter of Jotham and Mary Ann (Bostwick) Sherman. They became the parents of three children: Matilda Louise, Frank Sherman (died 1899), and Marian.

On account of his prominent connection with the National Union, it will be interesting to note the following record of his connection with that order. He was admitted February 28, 1884, to Lincoln Council, No. 68; became its first president, and later served as speaker for twenty-five years; was elected senator for Illinois in 1887; vice president, June 24, 1887; trustee, June 21, 1889, and June 20, 1890; vice president, June 24, 1892; member of committee on appeals and grievances, July 21, 1893; president and trustee, July 20, 1894; president and trustee, July 19, 1895; sitting ex-president, 1896 and 1897; life member of the senate and ex-president, 1897; trustee, July 23, 1904, and re-elected trustee at each succeeding session of the senate from 1906 until his death, December 26, 1914.

In 1888, under the auspices of Lincoln Council, he conceived the idea of and inaugurated the public annual commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, and, although some difficulties had to be overcome in the beginning, the movement developed into a notable success, so that now the day is quite generally observed throughout the country, and in Illinois has become a legal holiday.

When a blameless life comes to an end, it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the stand he has taken on moral questions results in

benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Franklin Fairman, against whom none can rightly

breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the forceful figures in railroad circles centering at Chicago, and a most effective worker in the National Union.

WILLIAM NATHAN EISENDRATH

WILLIAM N. EISENDRATH was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1853, a son of Nathan and Helene (Fellheimer) Eisendrath, who came originally from Westphalia and Augsburg, Germany, respectively. The family located in Chicago in the late forties.

The son was educated in a private school here, and later a commercial college. After that he spent two years in further study, in Brussels.

In 1876, when he was twenty-three years old, he went to work for Marcus E. Stearns in the lime and building material business at Chicago.

In 1878 he founded the firm of W. N. Eisendrath & Company, leather, of which he was made president, and he continued in that office until 1899, when his company was merged into the American Hide & Leather Company. Of more recent years he was president of the Monarch Leather Company.

The marriage of William Eisendrath to Miss Rose Loewenstein took place at Chi-

cago, December 21, 1882. His wife is a daughter of Leopold and Clara (Goldsmith) Loewenstein, who came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and from Boston, Massachusetts, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Eisendrath have three children: Edwin W., Marion, and William N., Jr. The family home has been at 4441 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, since 1913. Mr. Eisendrath was a devout member of Sinai Temple. He also belonged to the Standard Club and to the Lake Shore Country Club.

His death occurred December 9, 1926. He was continuously identified with the leather industry here since 1878, a period covering over fifty consecutive years. He accomplished as much or more than any other individual in furthering the development of this great field of work, and his life was of yet further value during the many years in which he was active in Chicago, through his support of Jewish charities here, and through his gifts to the University of Chicago.



WILLIAM N. EISENDRATH

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Ludwig Anderson

FRED W. ANDERSON

FRED W. ANDERSON was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, March 6, 1870, a son of Orrin and Emma (West) Anderson.

When he was three and a half years old his family left Montevideo, where his father operated a ship's supply business, and came to the United States, eventually locating in Chicago. After attending the public schools Mr. Anderson began to work for a friend on the Board of Trade, and then was with N. W. Harris & Company for a short period. Later he was associated with the George Newbury Real Estate Company and was placed in charge of the renting department. From there he went with Whiteside & Wentworth, real estate agents. In the development of the renting department of this concern, Mr. Anderson was highly instrumental

and was given entire charge of that department. He was soon made vice-president and general manager of the firm, and in that capacity contributed a great deal to the expansion of Whiteside & Wentworth.

Mr. Anderson never married. He made his home with his mother, and their life together was one of beautiful companionship. He was a lover of choice things, and had a fine collection of paintings, stamps, rugs, and pewter.

He was a member of the Union League Club and chairman of the house committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Fred W. Anderson passed away March 19, 1932. His excellent work in the firm of Whiteside & Wentworth contributed much to the extensive real estate development of the North Side.

WILLIAM NEWTON CORNELL

WILLIAM N. CORNELL was born in Salem, Ohio, December 13, 1859, a son of James M. and Matilda (Phillips) Cornell.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Salem. After graduating from high school he attended Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Shortly after this he went to Saginaw, Michigan, and entered the employ of the hardware firm of Morley Bros., where he remained about three years.

He then took a position with Sigler Bros., wholesale jewelers, of Cleveland, Ohio, and remained in their employ for six years, resigning his position to accept an offer in Chicago with the Palatine Insurance Company.

Very shortly after this the company was absorbed by the Traders Insurance Company and Mr. Cornell assumed the duties of cashier of the new organization, a similar position to that which he had held with the old concern.

About 1901 Mr. Cornell was persuaded by an old friend, George M. Fisher, to become

assistant manager of the Railway Underwriters, Mr. Fisher being general manager.

At Mr. Fisher's death in 1920, Mr. Cornell was made general manager. He served in this capacity as long as he lived.

On September 4, 1884, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage to Miss Agnes A. Merrill, of Saginaw, Michigan, a daughter of George W. and Mary Ann (Walters) Merrill. Their one child, Mrs. Ruth Cornell Melville, passed away in 1918.

Mr. Cornell was a member of the Shawnee Country Club, North Shore Country Club, Mission Hill Golf Club and Wilmette Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

His friends said of him that he was altogether fine, retiring, unassuming, of rare depth of mind and perception, with a wonderful sense of integrity and truthfulness.

William N. Cornell died February 26, 1929. He was one of the best-known and best-liked insurance men in Chicago, and a man of the very finest character.



W. H. Cornell

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WILLIAM M. DERBY

WILLIAM M. DERBY

WILLIAM M. DERBY was born in 1824, near the northern boundary line of the State of New York, and was the oldest son of a large family. He left home when a mere lad, and went to work in Canada for a retired British officer at a salary of \$7 a month. What money he accumulated for himself outside of his wages was obtained from the manufacture of ox-yokes, bows and pungs (a pung being a kind of sleigh), for which he always found a ready sale. All these he made in the long winter evenings, being aided by farm hands, who were for the most part French Canadians. Through his work upon the farm he acquired a thorough knowledge of woodcraft, and soon became an expert in the hewing of large timbers for frames and other heavy construction. He was a leader at raisings, and took a foremost part in the athletic games which invariably followed such gatherings. Such was his strength and skill as a wrestler that throughout that section of the country he was conceded the championship, having never been thrown in a contest.

His knowledge of construction soon caused him to tire of farming, and at the age of twenty years he undertook bridge building on the Saint Francis River, across which stream he erected several substantial structures. Feeling the necessity of a better mathematical education, he again entered school even at this advanced period of his life, and after completing a course in high mathematics, removed to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he carried on the business of a contractor and builder. Returning to Canada each winter, he traveled through what was called the "French country," where he bought French-Canadian horses, and took them, unaided, to Lancaster, where they were highly prized for their speed and endurance. These were long drives, through the dead of winter, and the task called for courage as well as strength.

From Lancaster he moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he started in business as a contractor, and where, in 1855 and 1856, he erected one or two large buildings, besides Flagg's Block, which at that time was the

finest structure in the city, and several large paper mills in the surrounding country. From Worcester he came west, taking up his residence in Chicago in 1857. One of his first contracts was for the construction of a courthouse at Geneva, Illinois. He soon established business relations with the Illinois Central Railroad, building the breakwater from Twelfth street south, besides warehouses and stations along the line of the railroad, the largest now standing being that at Cairo, Illinois.

Through his connection with the Illinois Central Company he became a warm personal friend of Gen. George B. McClellan, afterwards commander of the Army of the Potomac, under whose direction much of his work for the company was done.

Later he turned his attention to lending money and purchasing real estate, and there are a number of subdivisions of Chicago that bear his name. At the time he commenced purchasing land, Michigan avenue did not extend south of Thirty-ninth street; he opened it through to Sixty-third street, doing a large portion of the grading himself. Prior to the great fire, in 1871, he built, at different times, at Eighteenth street and Michigan avenue, two large residences, and in 1878, his handsome home at the northeast corner of these streets, became the first clubhouse of the Calumet Club, of which he was one of the earliest members.

In 1870, Mr. Derby became a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, and was also identified with the First Unitarian Society.

He was a plain, unpretentious man, possessing sound judgment, unswerving integrity, and great energy. As a result of his labors he acquired a large fortune, the bulk of which he distributed prior to his death.

One of his characteristics was a love of horses, and during the days when Dexter Park was in its glory he owned some of the fleetest trotters in the city. In the earlier years, when one of the state fairs was likely to fall through for want of funds, he personally assumed its management, opening a

track on John Wentworth's farm, where, with Mr. Wentworth as one of the judges, was conducted one of the most successful race meetings which had been held up to that time. He was a keen and critical judge of horses, and for a number of years prior to his death acted as judge at the state fairs held at Chicago. He was an early advocate of the south side park system, and was unofficially the first treasurer of the organization which controlled it.

After coming to Chicago Mr. Derby mar-

ried, in 1858, Miss Frances Wood, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Jonathan Wood of that city, and on her mother's side was connected with the Stiles family, members of which bore a distinguished part in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Derby died on December 6, 1892, at the age of sixty-eight years and eleven months. Mr. and Mrs. Derby had three children: Mrs. Gertrude S. Walker, Mrs. Frances D. Cleave and William M. Derby, Jr.

EDWARD D. MOENG

EDWARD D. MOENG was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 5, 1856, a son of Diedrich and Dorothea (Degenner) Moeng. His parents came originally from Germany.

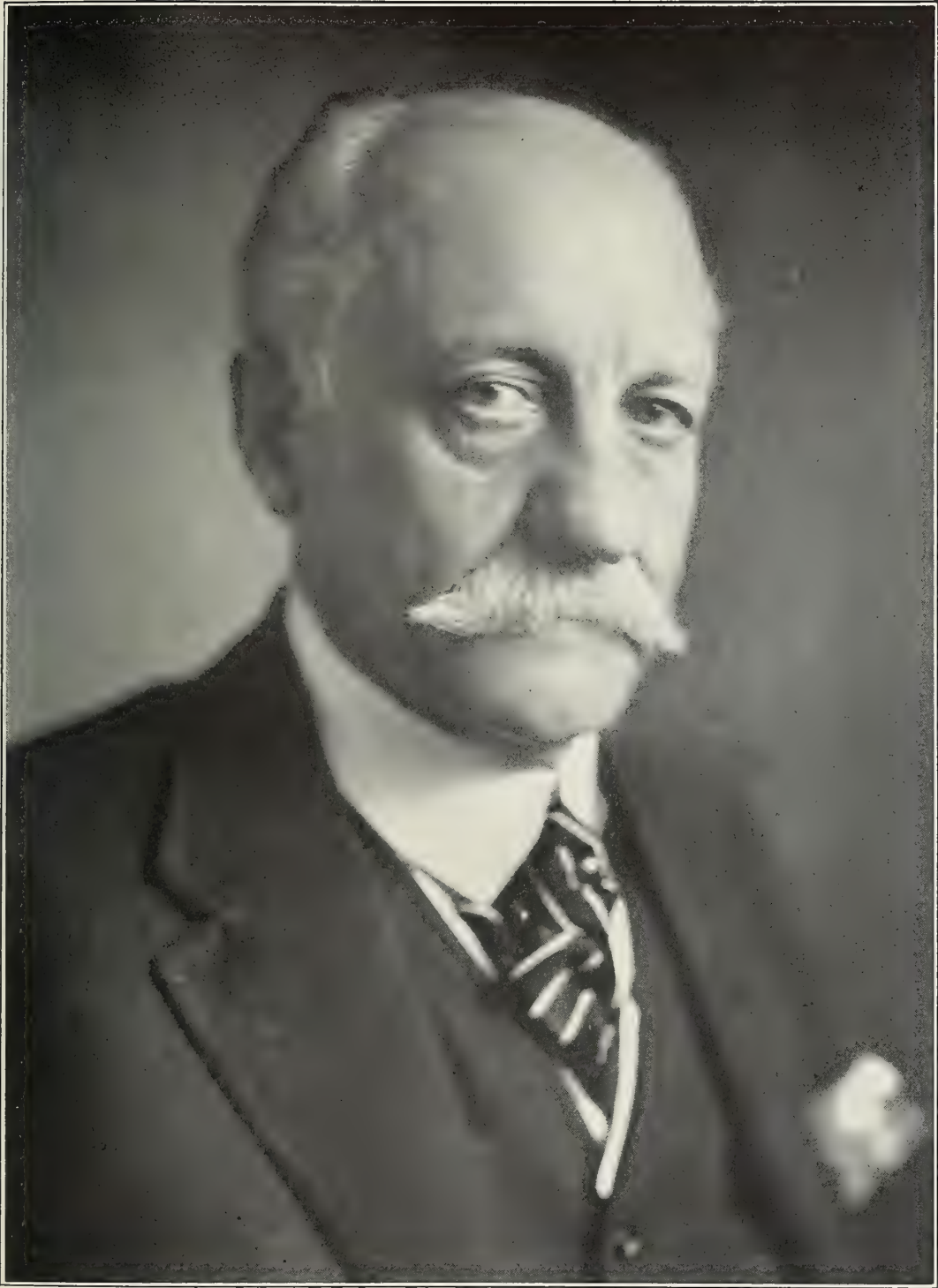
After attending the public schools of Chicago, he began his business career, in 1871, with the firm of Zeese & Rand, electrotypers, and was later identified with their successors, A. Zeese & Company. After a period of six years with Blomgren Brothers, electrotypers, he returned to A. Zeese & Company as superintendent, remaining with them for ten years. During this time the Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company was organized, Mr. Moeng being manager of this company for two years. In 1901 he was made president of the company, and he served as president and manager of this large business until 1915. Then for five years he continued as president, having turned the office of manager over to someone else. In the meantime the name of the firm had been changed to the Franklin Company. From

1920 to the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of this company.

Mr. Moeng was married December 9, 1886, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Helen Jahn, a daughter of Henry and Alvina (Lucning) Jahn. Mr. and Mrs. Moeng have no children. The family home has been maintained on the North Shore, in Chicago, for twenty-four years.

Mr. Moeng was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and an associate member of the Field Museum. He was a Mason and also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association.

June 23, 1928, records the death of Edward D. Moeng. His life was controlled by the very highest ideals and aspirations. The good which he accomplished during his lifetime was perpetuated after him in the bequests which he made to numerous institutions, among them being many orphanages, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Field Museum.



F. W. PECK



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Chas. A. Nagel

CHARLES F. NAGL

CHARLES F. NAGL was born in Zwittau, Austria, December 15, 1857, a son of Frank and Marie (Boehm) Nagl.

At the age of fourteen he left Austria and came to the United States to find employment. After a few weeks work in a blanket factory, where he repaired machinery which had long been out of use, he was advised that greater opportunities awaited him in the West. However, after many months of fruitless search in that part of the country, he decided to return to the East, and came as far as Chicago. For a few weeks he worked in a cigar factory, then he started working as a "water-boy" for the horse car line on Madison street.

In 1875 he was ordered to report for duty at the car shops. Here he worked beside Roger Sullivan, who later became a wealthy politician. A year later Mr. Nagl made application for a position as conductor, and was appointed "extra" on cars running on Madison street to Roby street, and after about a year and a half was appointed "tripper," making five trips a day to Roby street. He soon worked himself to the top of the "extra" list, and by 1880 had attained his record for efficiency so well that he was given a day car. In 1881 he was made dispatcher and was stationed at State and Randolph streets.

July 1, 1885, Mr. Nagl was appointed Assistant General Superintendent by the Board of Directors of the street car company, and three years later was elected General Superintendent of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. At this time he was only thirty-one years old and had been connected with the street car company for fourteen years. The remarkable advancement that this immigrant Austrian boy had made from

his first job as water-carrier to the fine executive post he now held is a splendid record of achievement.

For eight years Mr. Nagl served as general superintendent of the west side line, and then he resigned because of his increasing interest in politics, both local and national. In the spring of 1896 he was appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Street Lamps of Chicago, with offices at Lincoln and Rice streets, and the following year was made Deputy Collector and Surveyor of United States Internal Revenue.

In May, 1901, he was appointed superintendent of the Chicago Federal Building, after competitive civil service examinations by the government. The name of his office was later changed to Assistant Custodian, which position he held until his death, a period of thirty-two years, which is the longest term of service for any assistant custodian in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagl have two children, Marie Nagl Crossland and Frank Nagl. The son died June 6, 1901.

Mr. Nagl was devoted to his family; his fine unselfish nature and sincere desire to be of service to his fellow man greatly endeared him to all. He was a charter member of Glen Ellyn Lodge, A. F. & A. M., York Chapter, and had been an active Mason for fifty years.

The death of Charles F. Nagl occurred March 24, 1932, in his seventy-fourth year. As a federal official he received a unique distinction accorded no other—that of receiving three two-year extensions of time from the federal civil service board after he had reached the retirement age of seventy.

LUCIUS H. ZEUCH

DR. LUCIUS H. ZEUCH, especially noted as the author of the "History of Medical Practice in Illinois," was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 26, 1874, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Meyer) Zeuch.

He attended the elementary and high schools of Chicago and then entered Harvey Medical College, from which he was graduated with his degree of M.D. in 1902. Shortly afterward he began the practice of his profession in Chicago. The following year he went to Indiana where he practiced for five years. He then returned to Chicago and served an internship, from 1908 to 1909, in Grace Hospital. He continued his studies later at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, graduating in 1911.

Doctor Zeuch was married, January 7, 1903, to Miss Marguerite H. Ibsen of Chicago, a daughter of Francis and Jeannette (Bentzon) Ibsen. Two daughters were born: Lucille J. (Mrs. Allyn Alexander) and Harriet E. (Mrs. Herbert Schreiner).

Since 1920 Doctor Zeuch had been on the surgical staff of the Norwegian-American Hospital, prior to which he served on the surgical staff at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He was noted for his ability as a diagnostician and his exceptional knowledge of therapeutics: his practice was one of the largest on the Northwest Side. He was the inventor of a surgical tenaculum and a dilator.

As an avocation, Doctor Zeuch was very deeply interested in historical research. Sev-

eral years ago, after a vast amount of devoted labor in compilation, he published the "History of Medical Practice in Illinois." With Robert Knight he traced the original course of the ancient Illinois portage, in the seventeenth century, used by LaSalle, Joliet, Tonty, and Marquette, which it was proposed to mark with permanent monuments; and they were the joint authors of a book entitled "The Location of the Chicago Portage Route of the Seventeenth Century," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. He was also the author of several medical brochures, including "Robert Jones Operation for Talipes Equino Varus," 1919, and "Sub-cutaneous Rupture of Trachea," 1922.

Doctor Zeuch was a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, Society of Medical History, Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois State Historical Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Physicians' Fellowship Club, and the Chicago Historical Society, being on the honor roll of the latter for historical research. He likewise served on the Site Committee of the Chicago Historical Society.

The death of Dr. Lucius H. Zeuch occurred March 20, 1932, in his fifty-eighth year. Illinois is truly indebted to him for his work as a doctor, for his worth as a man, and for his very valuable contributions to the archives of medical history.



Lucius H. Zuehl

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John Weatherston

JOHN WEATHERSON

DR. JOHN WEATHERSON was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 14, 1873, a son of Christopher and Sarah Jane (Pepper) Weatherson.

John Weatherson went to public school in Chicago and attended the Chicago Manual Training School. In 1895 he was graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Civil Engineer; but it was in the study and practice of medicine that he found his life work. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, completing his course in the year 1900. After the World War he took postgraduate work at Harvard University.

Shortly after 1900, Dr. Weatherson became associated for a time with the late Dr. William E. Quine, of Chicago, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history. Then he opened his own offices. During the first ten years Dr. Weatherson engaged principally in general practice, but he later specialized in internal diseases, and soon won wide recognition as one of the most skilled and thoroughly qualified authorities on that branch of medicine in the city. He was also in much demand as a diagnostician.

Following his graduation from the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Dr. Weatherson had become connected with the teaching staff there. For about ten years he was an instructor in medicine, then from 1911 to 1920, he served as an assistant professor. Later he was made associate professor, and he continued to fill that post until within a few years of his death. His retirement from the teaching staff of this institution terminated twenty-five consecutive years of service in the field of medical education.

He was on the attending medical staff of the Cook County Hospital from 1922 to 1926, and was secretary, and then president,

of the South Side Branch of the Chicago Medical Society, later serving two years as councilor of that society. He was also interested in the Illinois Masonic Hospital and was president and chief of the medical staff there.

Dr. John Weatherson was married October 23, 1895, to Miss Agnes G. Robertson, of Bluffton, South Carolina. Two children were born to them: Alice Dorothy (Mrs. Cashiel Pritchard) and John Weatherson, Junior.

On December 12, 1917, Dr. Weatherson married Miss Harriet Loraine Jackson. They have one son, Frederick Weatherson.

During the World War Dr. Weatherson entered the Infantry Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, having had several years of citizen's military training previous to this time. All through the war he served with distinction as captain of the 338th Infantry. For a year following the war he remained in the army, serving as a commander in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. In this connection it should also be stated that he was one of the founders and a member of the Governing Board of the United States Military Training Camp Association.

Dr. Weatherson was a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, American Academy of Medicine, Chicago Pathological Society, and the Physicians' Club, of which he was a director. He also was a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner.

A writer of note, Dr. Weatherson was a valued contributor to medical journals and periodicals.

The death of Dr. John Weatherson occurred October 22, 1932. He was one of the most remarkable men in the medical profession in Chicago.

HEATON OWSLEY

HEATON OWSLEY was born at Springfield, Illinois, November 15, 1856, a son of John E. and Henrietta (Heaton) Owsley. The family is an old and substantial one. His father's father was Governor Owsley, of Kentucky.

Heaton Owsley graduated from Center College at Danville, Kentucky, in 1877. In the early days of the development of the bicycle, he was interested in their manufacture and became half owner of the Saint Nicholas Manufacturing Company. His brother, Harry B. Owsley, was associated with him.

He continued active in this business until 1900, when he retired to devote his time to the management of his own real estate interests.

Mr. Owsley was married August 26, 1887, in New York City, to Miss Lina D. Harri-

son, a daughter of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., formerly mayor of the city of Chicago. Mr. Owsley had three daughters and one son: Edna B (Mrs. Frederick W. Hill) and John E. Owsley, children of his first wife; and Lina Harrison (Mrs. Paul Bartlett) and Preston (Mrs. Sterling Morton), children of Lina Harrison Owsley.

Mr. Owsley was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and he also belonged to the University Club.

Heaton Owsley died July 22, 1930. For many reasons he deserves to be lastingly remembered. He was a pioneer in the development of the bicycle industry in America; he was a man of the finest personal character; and the influence of his life in Chicago has been a power behind substantial progress for years.



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Heaton Owsley





Charles Ruegling

CHARLES EDWARD RINGLING

THE LATE Charles Edward Ringling was born in the town of McGregor, Iowa, on January 19, 1864. His parents were August and Salome (Juliar) Ringling.

The family moved to Wisconsin when Charles Ringling was a boy; and it was in Wisconsin that he attended public school, at Prairie du Chien and at Baraboo.

About the year 1882 Charles Ringling and several of his brothers formed a small concert company which they operated through the winter seasons, in Wisconsin. In 1884 they started a wagon show which met with deserved success and which toured the country throughout the summer seasons. This business they enlarged from year to year.

By 1890 their show had outgrown wagon transportation; so the required railroad equipment was purchased and installed and, from that time, Ringling Brothers Circus traveled from town to town and city to city by rail, and has become known to nearly every man, woman and child in the entire country.

The growth of Ringling Brothers Circus has been remarkable. In 1908 the Brothers bought the Barnum & Bailey Circus and until 1917 operated the two circuses separately. In that year they were consolidated to form what is literally the greatest show of its kind on earth. At various times the Ringling brothers also bought and absorbed the Sells Brothers Circus, the Adam Forepaugh Circus, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and other similar well-known organizations.

The original brothers in the original ownership and management of Ringling Brothers Circus were Albert, Otto, Alfred, Charles and John Ringling. It is a very noteworthy fact that throughout all the subsequent years that these brothers controlled this vast organization they worked together in closest harmony, for the mutual good, without any contract or written agreement existing between them. Theirs was a splendid and rare companionship. All matters of consequence were always discussed between them and decided upon in friendly agreement.

Much of the success that this great business organization has achieved is credited to Charles Ringling. He had a firm grasp of detail. He was endowed with the ability to see the whole of any important situation, to consider it carefully; and his judgments were remarkably correct and adequate.

On October 23, 1889, Charles Ringling was married at Baraboo, Wisconsin, to Miss Edith Conway, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Conway, who was for many years a minister of the West Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ringling have two children, Robert Edward Ringling, and Hester Margaret Ringling (Mrs. Charles Sanford).

The family's summer home is at Evanston, Illinois, and their winter home is at Sarasota, Florida.

Charles Ringling was the founder and President of the Ringling Trust & Savings Bank at Sarasota. He was the owner of large tracts of land in Florida. He was president of the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce. For the past fifteen years he accomplished a great deal for the development of Sarasota County.

Mr. Ringling was a true lover of music. He was a very fine violinist and he owned one of the most famous violins in the world. He was at all times a patron of everything good in music.

The life of Charles E. Ringling came to its close in his sixty-second year. He was world-famous as a circus owner, for Ringling Brothers Circus has been almost a national institution for years and years. He was also widely known as a financier. His friendships extended throughout all America and abroad. He was a thoroughly admirable man, of excellent character, very able, genial, unassuming and kind. He possessed the spirit of Divine Helpfulness for everyone in need. His death on December 3, 1926, was a loss to the people of the entire nation for his life added much to the sum of knowledge and of happiness in the world.

CHARLES HENRY MORGAN

CHARLES HENRY MORGAN was born in Chicago, January 14, 1860, a son of Antoine Edward and Margaret (Burgess) Morgan.

In order to help with the family expenses he began working as soon as he finished grammar school. After having several odd jobs, he took a minor position with the printing firm of W. P. Dunn & Co., where he learned the printing trade.

When only twenty years of age, Mr. Morgan organized his own printing business as the C. H. Morgan Company. He later joined with Mr. O. A. Koss and Mr. M. S. Brookes, and, at that time, the firm name was changed to Koss, Morgan, and Brookes, Incorporated. Mr. Morgan served as vice-president of this firm up to the time of his death, and took an active part in the affairs of the business and contributed greatly to its expansion and development.

His first marriage was to Miss Mary L.

Sisson, who died March 7, 1895. They had one son, Herbert James Morgan (deceased). On December 15, 1903, he married Miss Charlotte Bowles, a daughter of Edward and Jane (King) Bowles. Two children were born: Margaret Elizabeth and Mary Janett. Both girls died in infancy.

Mr. Morgan was one of the oldest members of the Columbia Yacht Club, and had been commodore, vice-commodore, and treasurer of the organization. In June, 1893, he won the club's first Michigan City race, which race has since been an annual event.

He was also a member of the Chicago Yacht Club, the Sturgeon Bay Yacht Club, and the City Club of Chicago. His religious affiliations were with the Rogers Park Baptist Church.

Charles H. Morgan passed away December 5, 1931. For half a century he had been a valuable participant in the printing industry of Chicago.



C. A. Morgan

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Edward B. Ellicott

EDWARD BEACH ELLICOTT

EDWARD BEACH ELLICOTT was born at Lockport, New York, March 28, 1866, a son of George M. and Maria (Sears) Ellicott. His is an old Colonial family and he was a great-grandson of Andrew Ellicott who was the first Surveyor-General of the United States.

He was educated in the public schools of Batavia, New York. After that he became a printer's apprentice, working as such until he was nineteen years of age, when he engaged in the electrical business. Subsequently he was made electrician for the Salina (Kansas) Gas and Electric Company. After this he became superintendent for the Concordia (Kansas) Electric Light Company. Leaving that office he came to Chicago and for nine years was on the staff of the Western Electric Company. At the close of this period he was appointed by Mayor Carter H. Harrison II, of Chicago, as superintendent of the City Telegraph, and later as city electrician, serving until 1905. In that year he was chosen as electrical engineer in charge of the water power department for the Sanitary District of the City of Chicago.

A short time prior to the beginning of the World War he retired from business that he might take a well-deserved rest. However, he volunteered for service when the country called for men and was commissioned major, January 3, 1918, and was assigned for duty with the construction division of the army. Not long afterwards he was placed in charge of the erection of General Hospital No. 3 at Colonia, New Jersey. He next was placed in charge as construction officer of building the great Edgewood Arsenal at Edgewood, Maryland. Here he did a work monumental in its excellence, not only completing the full construction of this huge plant with remarkable efficiency and speed, but also handling for the government its disbursements on this building program totaling approximately \$27,000,000.

He was subsequently commissioned colonel and assigned to the chemical warfare section of the army, and rendered further distinguished service in this capacity until the close of the war, at which time he resigned his commission and retired to private life. His services in the army were a great benefit to the government and a great credit to him. He was honored by his former associates in the army by being elected, in 1926, as president of the Construction Division Association.

Colonel Ellicott was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, May 27, 1925. By unanimous vote of this body he was elected its president. May 26, 1926, he was again made president by unanimous vote and he filled this office with distinction to his death. Among the many notable accomplishments of his administration was the erection of sixty-eight school buildings and additions, either completed or in process of completion at the time of his death; adding 88,000 seats to the capacity of Chicago schools and involving the expenditure of more than \$45,000,000. All of the many departments of the Chicago Public School system received permanent benefit from his wise counsel and guidance.

Edward Beach Ellicott was married April 26, 1898, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Minerva M. Ellsworth, a daughter of Lemuel and Nellie (Jones) Ellsworth, of Milwaukee. He and Mrs. Ellicott have two sons, Chester C. and Ernest E. Ellicott. Colonel Ellicott and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Campfire Club, and to the Chicago Athletic Association.

The death of Colonel Ellicott occurred October 26, 1926. His unsurpassed professional and executive ability, his strict honor, and his very fine ideals, combined to produce works of such value that they will stand as enduring monuments to his name.

WILLIAM HENRY FOX

THE LATE Dr. W. Henry Fox was born at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, September 3, 1859, a son of the Rev. Thomas and Margaret (Bullmer) Fox. His father was a pastor of Methodist Episcopal churches in Canada for many years.

W. Henry Fox, as a boy, attended public and normal school, and then entered Victoria University, at Cobourg, Ontario, graduating with the degree of M.D.C.M. He graduated later from the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto University. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1886 from this institution, he began the private practice of his profession. For about fourteen years he continued his work in Canada, then, in 1900, he went abroad and took a post-graduate course of study in eye, ear, nose and throat work in Paris and in London. He was editor of the *Canadian Journal of Health* for some years.

It was in 1901 that Dr. Fox located in Chicago.

He was active as a physician and as a surgeon, on the South Side of the city, throughout the rest of his life, accomplishing a great deal of good and earning a very sound success.

June 24, 1905, Dr. Fox was married at Chicago to Mrs. F. C. Meacham of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Fox was a member of the Woodlawn Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Masons, of the American Medical Association, and the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Fox devoted forty-three years of his life to human service. He was an upright, God-fearing man, and his work, because of the help that he could give, had his whole devotion. His death occurred July 26, 1929, in his seventieth year. He will be deeply missed, for he was needed so much. Not many men, even among doctors, have been so thoroughly loved as was Dr. Fox in the circle in which he ministered. He represented the highest type of family physician.



W. Henry Fox

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S. H. Holbrook

STANLEY H. HOLBROOK

STANLEY H. HOLBROOK, a resident of Park Ridge for forty-three years, was born in Chicago, December 27, 1856, a son of Dr. Leverett and Susan (Jones) Holbrook.

Mr. Holbrook was an active participant in community affairs. Soon after he came to Park Ridge he was made treasurer of the village, and later served on the Village Board and on the Park Ridge Fire Department. He also was a director of the Park Ridge State Bank for a number of years.

Mr. Holbrook organized and developed four different organizations for the boys of Park Ridge: The Park Ridge Zouaves, Holbrook Rifles, Park Ridge Cadets, and the Park Ridge Drum Corps.

Mr. Holbrook joined the old First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard as soon as he was eligible and served faithfully for five and one-half years. He then became a member of the Veteran Corps of that regiment now known as the 131st Infantry of the 33rd Division of the Illinois National Guard. Although he did not see actual service in war, he was called out on riot duty several times. In the Spanish-American War he was in command of a provisional regiment that was held ready for service, if needed. In the World War, at the age of sixty, he was made captain of Unit No. 377 of the State Council of Defense, Volunteers Training Corps, at Park Ridge.

Mr. Holbrook, though giving a great deal of his time to local and civic affairs, was also successful in business. For twenty-five years he was in charge of the stationery department for the J. W. Butler Paper Co., one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

In 1907, Mr. Harvey Meacham and Mr. Fred Stagg, who had been conducting a coal and feed company, asked Mr. Holbrook to join them in the business. He accepted their offer and became president of the concern, which was known as the Consumer's General

Supply Co. When he retired from the company in 1918 he still headed the organization.

After a respite of one year, he re-entered the business field, to fill a local office for the Chicago Title & Trust Co., in which work he was actively engaged until within four weeks of his death.

On June 7, 1887, Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage to Miss Helen Sage of Channahon, Illinois, a daughter of Elizur Webster Sage and Sabrina (Eaton) Sage. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook; Helen, Elsie, Frances, Winifred (Mrs. Charles Logic), Rufus, and George Holbrook. Two grandsons, Joseph and Stanley, and two brothers, Joseph and William, also survive.

Mr. Holbrook was a very early member of the first Congregational Church of Chicago, and later became an active member of the Community Church of Park Ridge.

Mr. Holbrook moved to Park Ridge the year of his marriage, and, in his forty-three years' residence in the suburb, lived continuously in the same block. He passed away at his home at 413 South Prospect Avenue, on December 13, 1930, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mr. Holbrook was a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Chevron Council of the Royal League, Norwood Lodge A. F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Park Ridge Lodge No. 988, A. F. & A. M., Fellowship Chapter No. 235 R. A. M., St. Elmo Commandery No. 65 K. T., and the Knights of Pythias.

All his life he was interested in music, and was well known for his singing in church choirs, community choruses and male quartettes.

His friends were many, and his passing was the cause of widespread regret, while an entire community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens.

JOHN JAMES TYE

THE LATE John J. Tye of Chicago and West Chicago, Illinois, was born at West Chicago, January 21, 1861, a son of John and Esther (Gallager) Tye. He was educated in the public schools and later studied at business college.

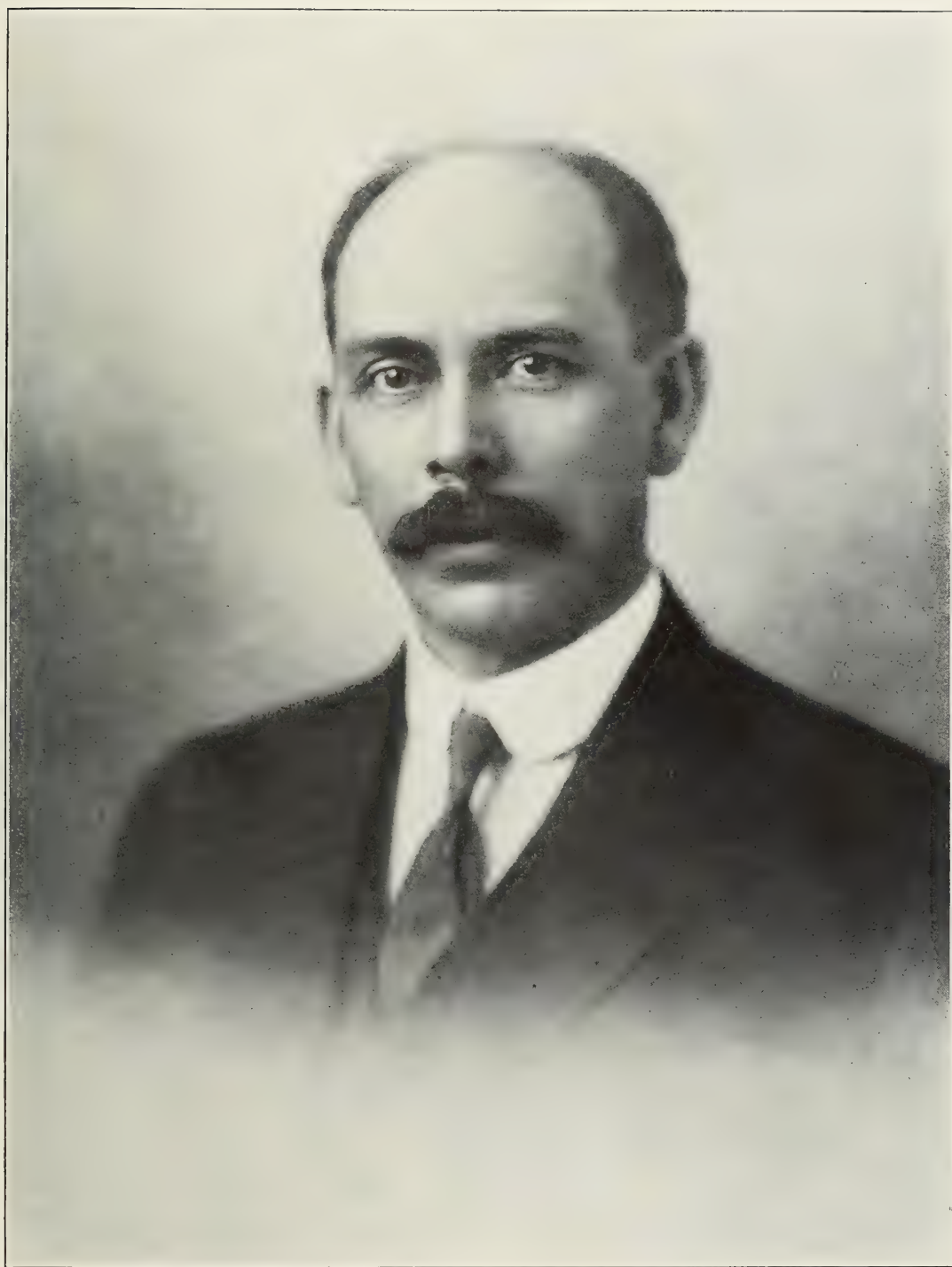
He was a member of the firm of Bolles & Rogers, dealers in hides, wool, etc., until his retirement in 1926.

In 1889 he married Miss Lillian Kiviets. She died, leaving one son, Frank E. Tye. August 15, 1894, Mr. Tye was married at Clinton, Iowa, to Miss Catherine Farrell, a

daughter of John and Mary Farrell. Mr. and Mrs. Tye have three sons: William L., Paul F., and Allen J. Tye.

Mr. Tye was very deeply devoted to his family. Throughout the many years of his residence in West Chicago, he did much to promote the development of that place. He was an organizer of the West Chicago State Bank and was a director. He was a very active and interested member of the Board of Education for about twelve years.

John J. Tye died, in his seventieth year, August 24, 1930.



John D. Fyfe

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Charles Gabriel

CHARLES GABRIEL

CHARLES GABRIEL was born in Nausau, Germany, April 29, 1849. When he was three years old he was brought to America by his parents who settled in Chicago, where young Charles graduated from grammar school.

His first job was with the Ricky Furniture Company. Here he learned to be a cabinet maker. In these early days Mr. Gabriel made an inlaid checker table from the wood taken from the first brick building (the Clyborne Building) built in Chicago, and it still remains in the family—a most treasured piece of furniture.

At one time he and his brother and Mr. Letz formed a pattern-making concern, but this engaged his attentions for only a short time. His real interest lay in construction work, and some time later he secured employment in the North Works of the Illinois Steel Company, at another time joining the South Works of the same Company. During his connection with the North Works he supervised the iron work in the old Masonic Temple in Chicago. His work in this company was of such consequence that he eventually became superintendent of the concern,

which position he held until his retirement in 1922.

Charles Gabriel was married October 20, 1894, to Miss Crescentia Eingartner. Four children are now living: Estella (Mrs. O. F. Harms) of Belvidere, Illinois, Henry J. Gabriel of Ponchatoula, Louisiana, Charles B. Gabriel, and Barbara (Mrs. W. F. Brink) of Chicago.

Mr. Gabriel was a member of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, A. F. & A. M. He was the type of man who greatly enjoyed his family circle, and as much of his time as was possible was spent in his home. A number of inventions were made by Mr. Gabriel, and he patented five machines, one being the Gabriel Angle Bender machine which has been successfully marketed.

Charles Gabriel passed away March 29, 1932, in his eighty-third year. A resident of Chicago since 1852 and one of the pioneers of the city, he witnessed in his lifetime the rapid development of a huge metropolis, and, through the medium of the steel construction industry in which he was engaged, he, himself, contributed to that growth.

BURTON F. HALES

THE LATE Burton F. Hales of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Henrietta, Ohio, June 26, 1853, a son of William and Laura (Blackman) Hales.

As a boy he attended country school and the old Oberlin Academy. Sickness prevented his going to college.

He taught school in the country for a time, and then, while still a young man, he came to Chicago and before long became identified with the grain business.

He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for forty years.

In 1888 he was made president of the Bemis & Curtis Malting Co.; in 1899, president of the North Western Malt & Grain Co.; in 1900 he organized the Badger Malt Co.; then he bought the Kasota Grain Elevator, near Minneapolis, for storage. In 1910 he organized the Minneapolis Malt & Grain Co.; in 1912 the Interstate Malt & Grain Co. was organized; and, in 1916, he helped to found the firm of Hales & Hunter, dealers in grain and feed.

He practically retired from active business some ten years ago.

He had a real love for farming. In 1914 he purchased his large country place near Libertyville, Illinois, which he subsequently developed into a very finely organized farm on which he raised exceptionally good strains of shorthorn and Holstein dairy cattle.

Mr. Hales has one son, DeWitt Van Ostrand Hales, by his first marriage. DeWitt Van Ostrand Hales has three children.

On June 28, 1893, Burton F. Hales was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Frances Siddel, a daughter of James Siddel. Mr. and Mrs. Hales have two children, Miss Laura Hales and James Howard Hales, who married Miss Edythe Knisely and has one son, James Howard Hales, Jr.

Mr. Hales belonged to the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. He was a charter member of the Oak Park Country Club.

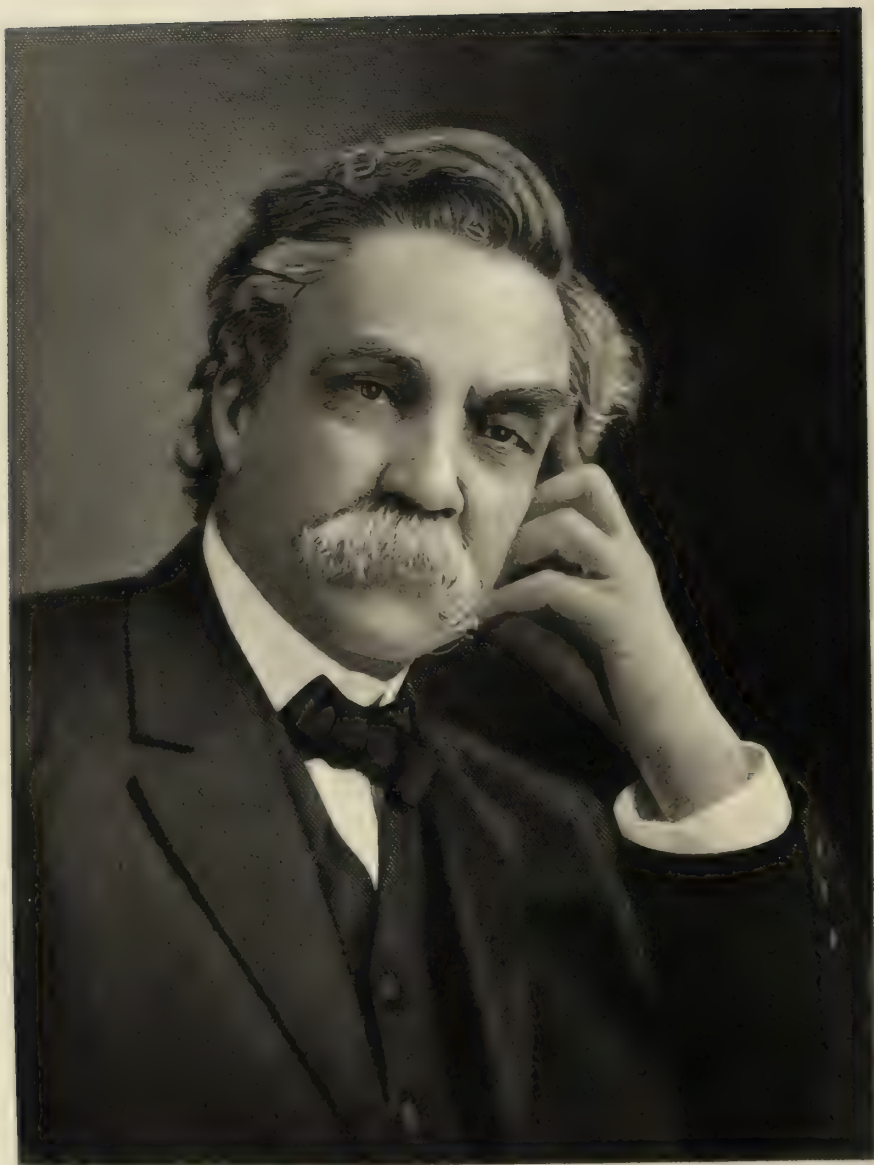
His life here, which was closed by death in his seventy-seventh year, was a distinguished success.

He was one of the best known grain men in Illinois.

Burton F. Hales died on May 16, 1930.



P. Hales



Thomas W. Clelland.

THOMAS SMITH MCCLELLAND

THE LATE Thomas S. McClelland of Chicago, one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of Illinois, was born at Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1839. His parents were Thomas and Esther (Wilson) McClelland. The McClelland family in America dates back to Robert McClelland, who was exiled to New Jersey in 1665, by King James II of England, for taking part in Covenanter uprisings. This same Robert McClelland is credited with giving the ground and contributing substantially to the building of the second Presbyterian Church in America. The Wilson family in this country begins with Robert Wilson, who came to America in the early part of 1776 and then served in the Colonial Army for five years. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton and in other battles in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1843, when Thomas S. McClelland was four years old, the family moved their home to Vanderburgh County, Indiana. Here his boyhood was largely spent; but in March, 1855, at the age of sixteen, he left home and journeyed to Marshall County, Illinois. Here he worked on a farm until the spring of 1857, when he entered a private school at Bloomington.

He taught country school at Rook Creek, Livingston County, during the winter of 1857-8; then, on April 20, 1859, he entered the preparatory department of Beloit College. He began his first year in college in 1860.

In 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he joined a company that was being organized in that locality. This company was later disbanded because it could not be properly equipped for service.

He finished his junior year in Beloit College in 1863 and then entered Williams Col-

lege, from which he graduated in July, 1864. Upon graduation, he promptly enlisted in the Army of the Tennessee. He served with his company, mostly in the State of Georgia, until he received his honorable discharge from the service in July, 1865.

After the close of the war he came to Chicago and began reading law in the office of Goudy and Chandler. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in November, 1866, and began practice on June 1, 1867. He looked back with justifiable satisfaction to the fact that he had, himself, earned all the money that was expended in his education.

On July 15, 1875, Mr. McClelland was married to Miss Ella Gale, a daughter of John Gale, Jr., who kept and owned the first store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland became the parents of three daughters: Marion, wife of the late Edward W. Miller-Mills of Chicago; Ella, wife of Florian Dean Wallace of Chicago; and Margaret Inez, who passed away in February, 1911. There are two grandsons, Richard Dean Wallace and McClelland Wallace.

Mr. McClelland was active in the practice of law, with offices at Chicago, for a period covering more than fifty-five consecutive years. He earned a place as one of the strongest and best lawyers in this section of the country. Men of his type are all too rare. For years he had been a constant and discriminating reader; his education was truly broad and his culture was of the finest sort. His work stands recorded as being of a character honoring his profession and benefiting Chicago and its people. Over and above all this, he was a Christian gentleman who lived, unhesitatingly, up to the best enlightenment that his superior mind could give him.

In his eighty-fifth year, Thomas Smith McClelland died on December 17, 1923.

OSWALD FRIEDERICH KROPF

OSWALD FRIEDERICH KROPF was born at Madison, Wisconsin, March 11, 1867, a son of August and Wilhelmina (Paunock) Kropf. As a boy he attended public school, and then began work as a clerk in the State Bank at Madison.

When he was but twenty-one years old he was made treasurer of the Stoughton Wagon Works at Stoughton, Wisconsin.

When he was twenty-two years old he was asked to run for state representative.

In 1890 he came to Chicago and became credit man for the Weber Wagon Works.

In 1893 he and Mr. Findeisen went together into the business of manufacturing plumbing supplies, as the Findeisen & Kropf Manufacturing Company. This business had a remarkable growth in the years that followed.

Mr. Kropf was also a director of the Ray-

field Carburetor Company, and of the Hartman Ingot Metal Company.

On October 22, 1891, Mr. Kropf was married, in Chicago, to Miss Martha Louise Johnson, a daughter of Louis B. and Martha Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Kropf have one daughter, Helen Kropf Cornell. Mr. Kropf was very deeply devoted to his family.

Mr. Kropf was a member of the Congregational Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Exmoor Country Club, Park Ridge Golf Club, and the Delavan Lake Country Club.

The record of Mr. Kropf's life, and of his climb to hard-earned and well-deserved success, is one of the most interesting in history of manufacturing in Chicago.

Oswald Friederich Kropf died on September 2, 1930.



Joseph

LIBRARY
OF THE
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Marshall H. McAllister

MARTIN HENRY McALLISTER

MARTIN HENRY McALLISTER was born in New Milford Township, Winnebago County, Illinois, October 25, 1869, the son of Elvin, Jr., and Catherine (McGuire) McAllister.

He attended the district school of New Milford, following which he entered Rockford Academy, where he graduated in 1890.

In 1889 his family moved to Rockford, and Mr. McAllister obtained a position as a clerk in a grocery and meat market. He had always wanted to establish his own business, and, taking a course in embalming and undertaking, he became the proprietor of such a business in 1907.

Mr. McAllister was elected coroner in 1908, and served this office faithfully until 1920. His official record was clean, and an interesting one, including the conviction of several poisoners.

Mr. McAllister was married in Kankakee, Illinois, October 6, 1921, to Nora Costello.

One child, Lucy Mae, was born. Mrs. Helen Robinson, a child by a former marriage, also survives.

Mr. McAllister was a member of E. F. W. Ellis Lodge, No. 633, A. F. & A. M.; Rockford Council, K. T.; Freeport Consistory; Winnebago Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.; Scottish Clans, No. 203; and Knights of Pythias. He attended the First Presbyterian Church of Rockford.

Mr. McAllister was a genial, sincere, energetic and courageous man, who looked the world squarely in the face under all circumstances without fear or evasion. His unswerving honesty of opinion and action won the respect of his bitterest opponents, and he long wielded a political influence in civic affairs in his community.

Mr. McAllister was loyal to the principles of right, and leaves a memory that long will be cherished. He passed away March 14, 1929.

SEBASTIAN LAGGER

SEBASTIAN LAGGER was born May 14, 1856, in a log cabin near Mokena, Illinois, the son of Sebastian and Magdalon (Dammert) Lager.

He moved to Joliet with his parents while still a boy, residing on Bluff street.

In his youth he served as a member of the Joliet Voluntary Fire Department, and was severely burned in a disastrous fire.

While Mr. Lager took an active part in city politics, he never aspired to office in state or national affairs. Starting his political career as alderman from the fourth ward, Mr. Lager was elected mayor in 1897 to fill an unexpired term. He was then re-elected for a two-year term, going out of office in 1900.

In 1900 Mr. Lager, with his son, Louis, and John W. Block, organized the Superior Chemical Company, and he became president of that concern.

He was one of the organizers of the Joliet

National Bank, and helped form the E. Porter Products Company, being its president until he sold his interests in the corporation, two years before the national prohibition act was passed.

In May, 1876, Mr. Lager married Miss Sophia Raub, of Joliet. Five children were born of the union: Louis, Mrs. Laura Hopper, Sister M. Julia, Mrs. Emma Wachendorfer, and Theodore Lager, who died in 1909. Mrs. Lager passed away in 1886. On January 31, 1888, Mr. Lager married Miss Carrie L. Foster, who survives him.

Mr. Lager was a member of the B. P. O. E., and the Western Catholic Union. He was also a member of St. John's Catholic Church.

Mr. Lager was loyal, faithful and honest. Born of humble parentage, in a district where poverty prevailed, he rose to the highest public position in his community.



Sebastian Legger

APPENDIX
OF THE
1880-81



GEORGE H. SARGENT



GEORGE M. SARGENT

GEORGE HAMLIN SARGENT

GEORGE H. SARGENT was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 5, 1865, a son of George M. and Helen (Durham) Sargent.

The family moved to Evanston, Illinois, when George H. Sargent was a boy, and there he attended the public schools.

After his graduation from high school, he was associated with his father for a time in the American Brake Shoe Company. In 1889 he became connected with the Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago. He remained with the bank for three years, during which time his geniality and efficiency won the unlimited respect and admiration of his associates.

In 1892 he became connected with the Sargent Company, a steel and iron foundry and manufacturers of valves and safety water gauges for locomotives. As his remarkable capacity to accomplish his purpose and his natural gift of leadership became recognized, more and more responsibilities were charged to him, until, in 1900, he was made vice-president of the Sargent Company, serving as such until 1908 when he was elected president.

George H. Sargent was married in Detroit, Michigan, January 12, 1904, to Miss Elizabeth Pittman, a daughter of Samuel and Mary G. (Mizner) Pittman. Both the Pittman and the Mizner families are old and respected residents of Detroit, and were very influential in the building of that city. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sargent: Helen Durham Sargent, and Elizabeth Pittman Sargent.

In Evanston, Illinois, where he had lived for many years, George H. Sargent was widely-known and loved. He was a member and a faithful attendant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and most active in the civic and social work of the community.

His club membership included the Union League Club, Chicago Club, University Club of Evanston, Glen View Country Club, and the Engineering Club of New York and of Chicago.

The death of George H. Sargent occurred on August 31, 1926. His life of successful business leadership and active participation in community interests is a record of fine citizenship.

EDWARD LOUIS HEINTZ

THE LATE Dr. Edward Louis Heintz, of Chicago, was born in Rolla, Missouri, April 27, 1874, a son of John Louis Heintz and Fannie (de Bauernfeind) Heintz.

The family later moved to the state of South Dakota. Edward L. Heintz attended high school there, and studied at the University of South Dakota for a few years before entering the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, where he began his technical training. He received his Ph.G. degree from that institution in 1898. Three years later he received his M.D. degree from the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, in Chicago. He received the honorary degree of L.L.D. from the University of South Dakota in 1922.

Following the completion of his medical studies, Doctor Heintz continued his association with the College of Medicine, as adjutant professor of medicine. Later he was made assistant professor in that department; and then he became associate professor. He continued to serve on the faculty until 1925.

One project which brought to Doctor Heintz wide recognition and commendation, and which was a source of much satisfaction and pleasure to him, was the promotion and development of University Hospital. He was one of the founders of that institution, and, as secretary and a director, he remained a most influential factor in its growth and continued success.

He was also a founder and director of the University Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Doctor Heintz was married May 4, 1911, to Miss Bertha Marie Hansen, of Chicago. Mrs. Heintz was keenly interested in University Hospital and the training school, and was a most helpful influence in connection with her husband's work there.

Doctor and Mrs. Heintz had one son, John Louis Heintz II, who died in infancy.

A most loyal and active fraternity man, Doctor Heintz was constantly consulted by both the local and national chapters of his fraternity connections. He was president of the Eta Chapter House Association, local chapter of Alpha Kappa Kappa, national medical fraternity. He was grand secretary of the national body of that society from 1902 to 1910, and later served as grand president. In this connection also, Mrs. Heintz assisted him, and worked constantly for the interests of the fraternity.

In medical alumni circles Doctor Heintz will probably be longest remembered for the work he did in bringing about the transfer of the old College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University of Illinois in 1913.

He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and belonged to the American Medical Association, the Illinois State, and Chicago medical societies, the Congress on Internal Medicine, and the Research Club. He was also a member of the Illini Club and the Midwest Athletic Club.

Doctor Heintz was a distinguished contributor to medical journals, and he also wrote numerous articles for his fraternity journals, including the compilation of the directory of Alpha Kappa Kappa in 1907, and the catalogue of the same organization in 1909.

Doctor Heintz was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a Republican in politics. In the sport of fishing, Doctor Heintz found his most pleasurable recreation.

Dr. Edward L. Heintz passed away December 7, 1932. For over thirty years he had been most active in the medical practice of this city, and his influence will be sincerely missed, for, aside from the splendid influence he exerted in his profession, he possessed great personal charm which endeared him to all who were close to him.



Arthur J. [unclear]



Edmund Louis Hundt



[Handwritten signature]

FRANK LIVINGSTON JOY

FRANK L. JOY was born in New York City, June 20, 1845, the son of Henry L. and Harriet (Brown) Joy.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and later graduated from Falley Seminary.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Joy and two other boys, with their parents' consent, enlisted in the 97th New York Infantry for service in the Civil War. He was repeatedly and severely wounded, fighting through the battles of Antietam, Port Jackson, and Winchester. He also participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Sheridan. At one time his company was all but completely wiped out. After recovering from his wounds, he re-enlisted in the Cavalry. He served to the end of the conflict and was honorably discharged.

On September 1, 1870, Mr. Joy was united in marriage to Miss Ada A. Watkins of Utica, New York, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Benton) Watkins. Three children were born of this union: Mrs. Edward L. Scheidenhelm of Wilmette, Illinois; Mrs. David V. Colbert of Chicago, and Harold C. Joy of Evanston, Illinois.

It was in 1873 that Mr. Joy came to Chicago, and for a while he was in the wholesale drug business. About 1884 he entered the service of the Home Insurance Company, remaining actively with this concern until his death, September 12, 1917. At the time of his death he held the position of assistant secretary of the Western Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Joy was much interested in civic affairs, serving two terms as president of the Village of Wilmette, and serving for fifteen years on the school board, as well as performing other civic duties.

He was a member of the Congregational Church of Wilmette and one of its most active and liberal supporters, filling almost every official capacity, being deacon of the church at the time of his death.

Mr. Joy was a hearty advocate of modern educational methods in the relation of the church to its denomination, representing it in local, state and national councils and was a sincere believer in the opportunity and privilege of Christian missions.

Mr. Joy will long be remembered for the goodness and worth of his life.

LINCOLN BASS FRAZIER

LINCOLN BASS FRAZIER was born in Aurora, Illinois, October 3, 1870, a son of Walter S. and Mary (Stevens) Frazier.

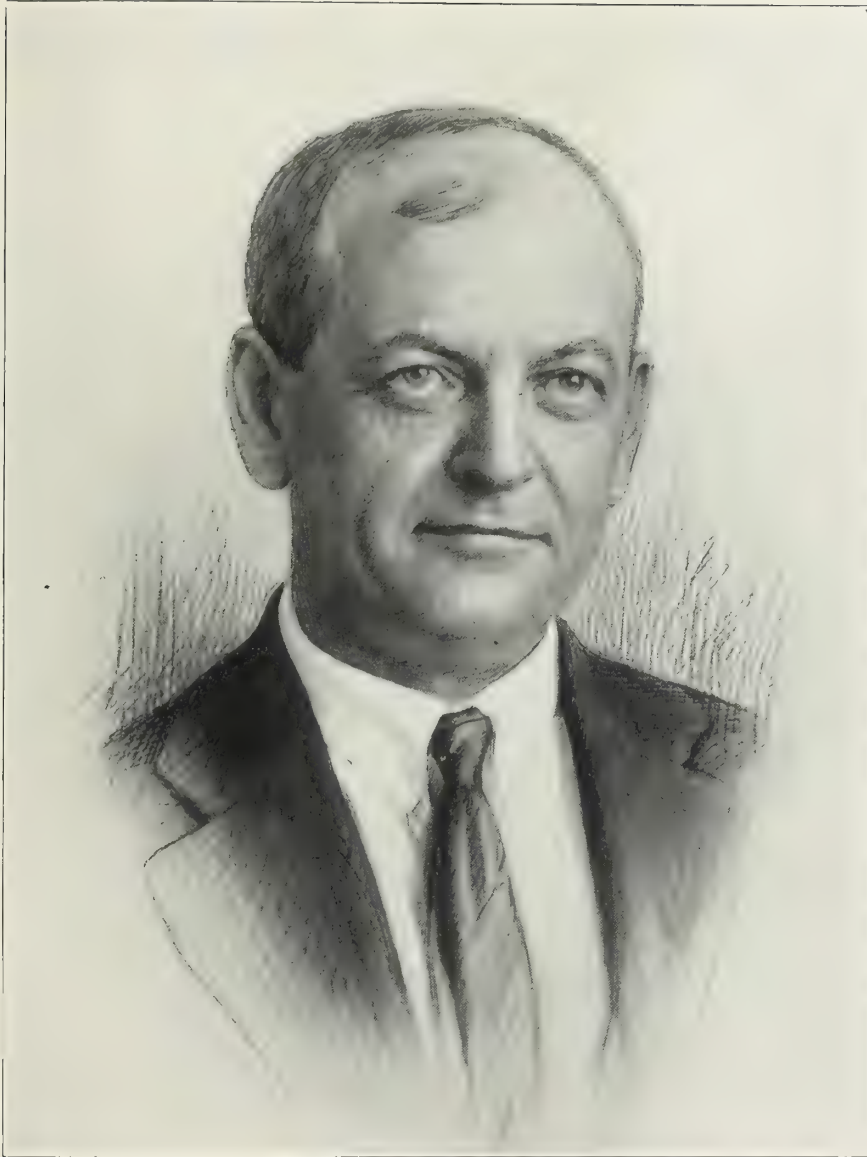
He attended the public schools of Aurora, and later went to Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. For a time he was associated in business with his father, the founder of the old Frazier Carriage Company.

Then he became interested in newspaper work and identified himself with the *Aurora Daily News*. To this type of work he was ably adapted and, as its manager, he was, for a number of years, an important factor in improving the content and increasing the circulation of this newspaper. In 1905 he became the owner and publisher, so continuing until 1910, in which year he retired from active business.

October 20, 1897, in Streator, Illinois. Lincoln B. Frazier was married to Miss Bertha Plumb, daughter of Samuel and Levancia Plumb. Three children were born to them, Donald P. Frazier, Lincoln B. Frazier, and Mary Frazier.

Mr. Frazier was a charter member of the Illinois Athletic Club, of Chicago, the Union League Club of Aurora, and he also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago.

Lincoln B. Frazier passed away August 30, 1929. His integrity and loyalty to the city of his birth are reflected in the character of the newspaper which he controlled. Through its channels he ever strove to uphold the highest principles of good citizenship and to make it an influential mouthpiece for the promotion of civic betterment. He will be sincerely missed.



LINCOLN BASS FRAZIER

LIBRARY
OF THE



James C Russell

JAMES CLAYTON RUSSELL

THE LATE Captain James C. Russell was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 28, 1873, a son of Martin J. and Celia (Walsh) Russell. His father, a former owner of *The Chicago Chronicle*, and a writer of note, was at one time Collector of Customs and had also served as a member of the South Park Board in Chicago. In his honor Russell Square was named.

Following the completion of his high school education James C. Russell went east and continued his studies at the Boston School of Technology and at Yale. Upon his return to Chicago he engaged in newspaper work, becoming associated with the Hearst papers and the *Record-Herald*.

During the World War he went through military training courses at Fort Sheridan and Camp Grant, eventually being promoted to the rank of captain. Captain Russell's major war-time assignment was to the staff of General Peyton March at the Army War College in Washington, D. C.

Upon the close of the war, and following his return to Chicago, he became interested in publicity. His services in this connection were utilized by Anton J. Cermak, at that time President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, who named Captain Russell his assistant.

The citizens of the County of Cook were made aware of Captain Russell's ability as a public servant subsequently, when, following his appointment to the office of Superintendent of Public Service for Cook County, he served efficiently, industriously and effectively.

Captain Russell was united in marriage to Miss Hulda Stork January 3, 1931.

Captain Russell attained a national and state-wide reputation as a leader among veterans of the World War; his efforts in behalf of disabled ex-service men were espe-

cially noteworthy. He was a past commander of Blackhawk Post of the American Legion, Chef de Gare Passe of the Forty and Eight Society, originator and founder of the Chicago Tribune-Forty and Eight Convalescent Center at Orland, Illinois, and also of the Forty and Eight Chalet in the Forest Preserve at Ninety-fifth street and Archer avenue, near Willow Springs. Through his efforts much of the formative work in connection with the organizing of the Combat Medal Men's Association of Chicago was undertaken, with the consequent honor being conferred upon Captain Russell of honorary membership in this organization, the only such membership granted to any individual who was not the recipient of either the Distinguished Service Cross or the Congressional Medal of Honor for valorous service in combat during the World War.

Among the written works of Captain Russell are included the book "Illinois and the World War," a volume dealing with the United States Navy, and a most complete and probably the most comprehensive pictorial history of the World War, compiled in collaboration with Captain William E. Moore.

Among the club memberships of Captain Russell were included many war veterans' organizations and the Yale Alumni Association. He was affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

Captain Russell's death occurred October 11, 1931, and his passing was mourned by veterans of the World War throughout the state of Illinois, in whose behalf he had been a tireless worker, lending the versatility of his ability as a writer to virtually every movement during the last decade of his life to better the lot of the men who were casualties during their war-time service and were in hospitals or disabled.

CHARLES WELLINGTON PARDRIDGE

CHARLES W. PARDRIDGE was born in Oneida, New York, June 15, 1841, a son of Anson and Amanda (Fields) Pardridge. His education was obtained in the public schools. He began his business career when a small boy as clerk in the dry goods store of C. Rive & Co., of Lyons, New York. He later worked in Buffalo, New York, and from 1861 to 1870 conducted an extensive dry goods business in that city with his brother, E. Pardridge, under the firm name of C. W. & E. Pardridge.

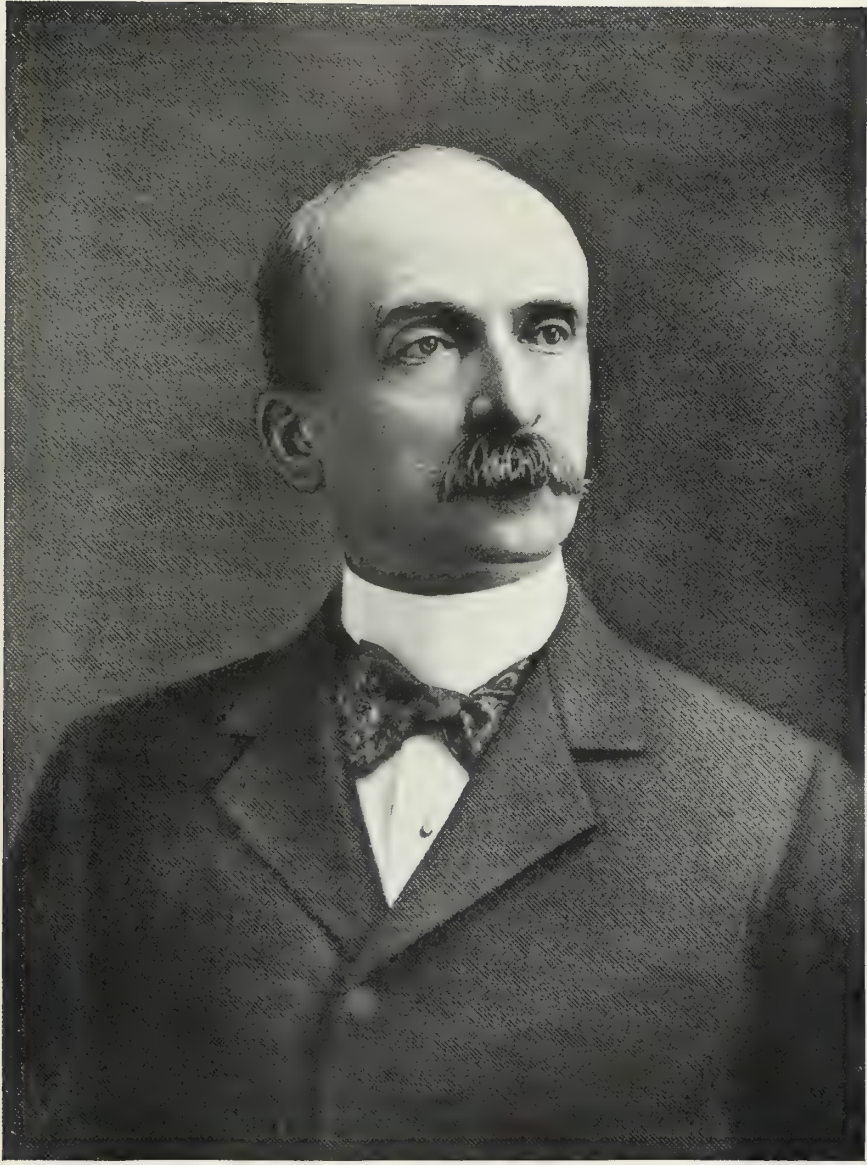
It was in 1870 that he came to Chicago, a year prior to the great Chicago fire, and started to carve out a career here for himself. Thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth of this city. He, with his brother, founded C. W. & E. Pardridge's main store and later founded the Boston Store, which they conducted for many years. Later he established the dry goods house of Hillman's, of which he was presi-

dent, treasurer and a director, and he was actively identified with the business until the time of his death.

He accumulated large real estate holdings, and for a number of years devoted much time to the development and improvement of his property.

Mr. Pardridge was twice married, first to Theresa Marsland, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and after her death to Helen M. Bowen, of St. Augustine, Florida, who is also deceased. By his first marriage there were three sons and two daughters, namely, Charles A., Edward W., Eva, Albert J. and May.

For years Mr. Pardridge was at the head of and managed large business interests, and in every way he proved his superior executive judgment. He had unusual public spirit and was proud of the city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed.



Charles W. Ford

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ART AND HISTORY



Frank H. Thomas

FRANK HENRY THOMAS

FRANK H. THOMAS was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1861, a son of James and Adelaide (Jackson) Thomas, who were natives of Thomaston and Rockland, Maine, respectively. His parents died when he was a small boy and he went to live with his uncle, A. L. Thomas, at Boston. Mr. A. L. Thomas was the original member of that name in the firm of Lord & Thomas.

He attended school in Boston and gave evidence of exceptional ability; however, his independent spirit made him wish to work and to become self-supporting. Accordingly, he got a job. His first earnings were at the rate of \$2.50 a week. Later he became a messenger in the Boston Public Library. Not long thereafter he went to work in the bindery of that library to learn the trade of book-binder.

From Boston he came to Chicago in 1880 and entered the business of Lord & Thomas as bookkeeper. Subsequently he was promoted and made cashier of this expanding firm.

In 1889 he moved to New York City and became manager of the New York branch of Lord & Thomas.

In 1890 he returned to Chicago and established his permanent home. He continued his connection with the business of Lord & Thomas, and for a long time had charge of their entire religious list. He left the firm in 1896.

In recent years he had been in business for himself, as publisher's representative, achieving a well-merited success.

Years ago Mr. Thomas became profoundly interested in the welfare of the many underprivileged boys and girls of Chicago. He became one of the founders of the Off-the-Street Club, which has since accomplished such splendid results for the protection, guidance and encouragement of boys and girls here; and he undertook to raise the money which has made this most important work possible. The money was raised largely among the advertising men of Chicago.

On July 16, 1890, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Sarah Hewett, of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas R. and Elizabeth H. Hewett. They became the parents of three children: Remington H., Kenneth H., and Elizabeth H. Thomas. Remington H. Thomas died on December 30, 1903.

Mr. Thomas was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, and to the Advertising Club. He served on the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Every one who knew Mr. Thomas intimately recognized in him a man of very fine mind and of true nobility of character. His death, on March 21, 1928, closed a life that was a remarkable inspiration and a splendid example. He will be greatly missed, and his influence will live after him.

IGNAZ DOHNAL

MR. DOHNAL was born at Tracht, Moravia, Austria, July 31, 1863, a son of Franz and Barbara (Novotny) Dohnal. When only thirteen years of age he secured employment as an apprentice to the cutlery trade and the manufacture of sharp-edged tools at Vienna, Austria, continuing in that capacity and as a workman on surgical instruments in factories at Vienna for five years, and becoming an expert in this field of activity.

Like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunity offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek employment in America, where greater advantages are afforded. Accordingly, in 1886, when twenty-three years of age, he sailed for the United States, stopping for a short time in New York City, where he worked for \$5 a week, in this way securing funds to bring him to Chicago. He soon attained this end and in due time was on his way to the Western Metropolis, arriving here in May of that year, and has since been a resident and an active factor in the business affairs of this city. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1891.

Soon after coming to Chicago Mr. Dohnal secured employment with the firm of Sharp & Smith, manufacturers and dealers in surgical instruments, and for four years he was one of their most expert workmen on sharp-edged tools. In 1890 he became identified with the firm of Rosenstock & Company, and for four years he was one of their expert workmen in the same line. In 1894 he became

a partner in the firm, and in 1895 the name was changed to Kraut & Dohnal, and in the subsequent year the business was incorporated under the title of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc., of which Mr. Dohnal has been President since 1913. This corporation, which is located at 325 South Clark Street, is engaged in the importing and manufacture of general cutlery and barber supplies, at both wholesale and retail. Mr. Dohnal has devoted his time and energy chiefly to the building up of this great enterprise for nearly forty years, and its success and high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

He is a member of the Barber Supply Dealers' Association of America; is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and is a member of the Medinah Athletic Club, the Medinah Country Club, and the Chicago Turngemeinde.

He was married in August, 1886, to Louise Stepanek, of Chicago, and of this union were born two children: Ignaz, Jr., and Louise, both of whom are deceased, the latter having married Otto R. Haas, who is secretary of the firm of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc., and one of the city's active business men. Mrs. Dohnal died May 4, 1891, and on October 10, 1891, Mr. Dohnal married Anastasia Malek, of Chicago, and they became the parents of four children: Anna, wife of Elmer Johnson, who is identified with the firm of Kraut & Dohnal, Inc.; Helen, and Edward, who are also identified with this firm; and Florence. The family home is at 753 Forest Avenue, River Forest.



Ignatz Dohrn







George Mehring

GEORGE MEHRING

GEORGE MEHRING was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 20, 1862, a son of Frederick and Maria (Andermann) Mehring.

He attended grammar school in Chicago, and, upon his graduation from the eighth grade, he entered the employ of Abbott's Art Store, as errand boy. He left there soon after to work for the Hay and Prentice Company, a pioneer firm in the installation of steam and hot water heating equipment, which type of equipment was just then coming into use. A little later, upon the organization of the L. H. Prentice Company, Mr. Mehring became its vice-president and manager. Under his management the company was markedly successful, making installations from New York to San Francisco and as far north as Hudson Bay, as well as becoming a leading concern of its kind in the Chicago territory.

Eventually Mr. Mehring formed his own business under the name of Mehring & Hanson Company. Mr. Mehring, as president, directed this firm up to the time of his death, a period of twenty-one years.

Aside from taking an active part in all developments connected with his own business, George Mehring was also concerned with various organizations devoted to the

interests of the building industry as a whole. In 1911 he, with several other business men, laid the foundation of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, and he continued to be a forceful worker for the cause of that society. In addition, he was connected with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Heating and Piping Contractors National Association, and the Chicago Master Steamfitters Association (ex-president, treasurer since 1927).

He was a veteran member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Union League Club, and also belonged to the Skokie Country Club, Shawnee Country Club, Architects Club, Builders Club, Field Museum of Natural History, and the Art Institute of Chicago.

June 17, 1885, George Mehring married Miss Cornelia Drury, of Chicago. Two daughters were born to them: Caroline Drury Mehring, and Lucy Bullard Mehring (Mrs. Walter A. Sheriffs).

George Mehring passed away June 4, 1932. During his entire business career he never discarded righteous principles for personal gain. His reputation as a man of true integrity was recognized from coast to coast. He was one of the foremost figures in his field of work in this country.

CHARLES BACKUS WHIPPLE

CHARLES B. WHIPPLE was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 24, 1859, a son of Rodney M. and Abbie A. (Backus) Whipple, both natives of Vermont. The family were living, at the time C. B. Whipple was born, on what is now Plymouth Court. As a boy he attended the Haven School and the Central High School, and then he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

In 1877, when he was eighteen years old, he entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company as stenographer. It is understood that he bought the first typewriter that was used by this great concern, and that his machine was later purchased from him by Mr. Hibbard. As the years passed his work and his devotion to the business were accorded the recognition due them, and he passed through various promotions to the position of assistant secretary. In 1908 he was elected secretary of the company, and was made a director. He continued to serve in both of these capacities until 1914 in which year he retired from the business, retaining, however, his financial interests in the company.

The marriage of Charles B. Whipple to Miss Almira E. Hayward, of Chicago, took place September 29, 1881. His wife was a daughter of John and Almira E. (Midler) Hayward, both of whom were early residents of Chicago, having come here about 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have three children: Edith Whipple Milchrist, Charles J. and Walter G. Whipple. The family home has been on Kenwood Avenue in Hyde Park for about half a century. Mr. Whipple was a member of long standing of the Union League Club, the City Club, the Sunset Club and the Flossmoor Country Club.

The death of Charles B. Whipple occurred January 13, 1927. For nearly forty years he was identified with the growth of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company. During this period Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company has become world-known and is today one of the greatest institutions in the commercial life of America.

Mr. Whipple will be remembered as a man of exceptional training and ability and of finest personal character.



G. B. Bliffle



W E Keeler



M. E. Keeler

HERVEY EUGENE KEELER

HERVEY E. KEELER was born in Seneca Falls, New York, January 2, 1855, a son of William Henry Keeler and Nety Agnes (Bignall) Keeler. He was educated in the public grade and high schools of Seneca Falls and then attended business college in Rochester.

In 1872 he became connected with the Silsby Manufacturing Company in Seneca Falls, and then, for a short time, he was with the M. C. Bignall Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, manufacturers of heavy hardware. Eventually he became identified with the Chicago branch of the National Tube Works, pipe manufacturers, and he continued with them for over thirty years.

Since 1899, Mr. Keeler served as manager of the Chicago office of the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, of Troy, New York, manufacturers of water works valves and hydrants.

About 1888 Mr. Keeler built and became president of the Rogers Park water works. He operated the water works in that community as a private enterprise, until the village of Rogers Park became a part of the city of Chicago, at which time the water works was purchased by the city. He had a great deal to do with the development of Rogers Park.

Mr. Keeler was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Empire State Society of Chicago, and an honorary member of the American Water Works Association of the United States, which he served as secretary from 1888 to 1927.

He also belonged to the Union League Club, Edgewater Golf Club, and the Shawnee Club.

Mr. Keeler was one of the widely known Masons in this country, having served through practically all of the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of which he was a member. He was also a member of Chicago Consistory and active in its work. In 1915 he was made a thirty-third degree Mason and in 1915 and 1916 he served as head of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He was Most Puissant Sovereign of St. John's Conclave, No. 1, Red Cross of Constantine, in 1922, and was also a member of Medinah Shrine Temple until his death.

On January 2, 1878, Hervey E. Keeler was married, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Mary Frances Burnham. One daughter was born to them, Georgie (Mrs. Wallace L. Miller of Wilmette, Illinois). There are two grandchildren: Jean Frances Miller and George Warren Miller. Mrs. Keeler passed away April 2, 1931.

It is interesting to record that since 1918 Mr. Keeler and his family have made annual trips to Hawaii. Mr. Keeler was elected king of the Honolulu Comeback Club there, an organization made up of regular visitors.

Hervey Eugene Keeler passed away February 10, 1933, in his seventy-ninth year, in Honolulu, and was laid to rest beside his wife in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, after full Masonic rites.

SARELL WOOD BEAL

SARELL WOOD BEAL was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 13, 1870, a son of William Henry Beal and Gertrude Van Benthuisen (Wood) Beal.

His father left Union College to enter the Civil War; served in the ranks of the Federal Army; completed his course of study after the war was over; and then, with his diploma in his pocket, went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he later became superintendent of the public schools. For a time, some years afterwards, he was with the Berkey and Gay Furniture Co. Eventually he returned to New York State, where he died in 1896.

Sarell Wood Beal was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids and in the East. He entered the employ of Robinson and Lacey, predecessors of the firm of James D. Lacey and Co., at Grand Rapids, Mich., in a minor clerical position in 1887, when he was seventeen.

In October, 1892, the firm of Robinson and Lacey was dissolved, and the business was continued by James D. Lacey under his own name, with offices in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Beal remained with Mr. Lacey as a clerk. He had faith in the timberland business, through all its earlier dark and lean years; and in 1898 he was made a partner in the firm of James D. Lacey and Co.

This firm, since its inception, has always been a leading timberland selling concern in the United States; and, through all its history, Wood Beal stood next to Mr. Lacey in the work of the company.

There was no angle of the timberland business which Mr. Beal did not observe, and in which he was not an expert, but he was especially and particularly an expert in estimating

timberland values, going personally into the details of cruising timber lands, and knowing always, when he was through, what the lands were worth.

In this branch of the business he was of inestimable value, not only to his own company, but to its clients.

Mr. Beal, in addition to his participation in the affairs of James D. Lacey and Co., was secretary of the Tensas Delta Land Co., Ltd., and gave much attention to the Pigeon River Land Co. He managed all the operations of James D. Lacey and Co. in North Carolina, in both hardwoods and cypress.

Mr. Beal was united in marriage, in New Orleans, to Miss Mary Ellen Nutt, a daughter of Thomas Austin Nutt and Anna Reader (Manning) Nutt. Both of her parents were among the earliest and best-known settlers of the South. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beal: James Lacey Beal, Sarell Wood Beal, and Mary Barbara Beal.

Mr. Beal was a member of the Union League Club, the Mid-day Club, Glen View, Evanston Country Club, the Boston Club, the Louisiana Club of New Orleans, and the Kent Country Club of Grand Rapids. He had also been initiated as a member, No. 374, of Hoo Hoo in New Orleans, on February 8, 1893.

Mr. Beal passed away June 1, 1924, in his fifty-fourth year. The general sorrow in the lumber industry at his sudden passing has been prolonged throughout the years. His wonderful principles and his genial nature won for him the most sincere love and affection of all who knew him well.

He was one of the most highly-regarded timber experts in the world.



Sarah Wood Beal.

RECAPITULATION
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE



L. Meloy.

JOHN YOUNG MELOY

JOHN YOUNG MELOY was born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 6, 1871, a son of Reverend William Taggart and Mary (Brownlee) Meloy, natives of Pennsylvania. The Reverend William T. Meloy was a clergyman of the United Presbyterian faith, and a pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago for twenty-five years, he and his family having come to this city in 1878.

John Y. Meloy attended the public schools of Chicago. Later he became a salesman for the American Straw Board Company and continued this association until 1892. At that time he assisted in organizing the firm of Slade, Hipp & Meloy, Inc., dealers in bookbinders' supplies. Mr. Meloy served actively and efficiently as vice-president of this firm up to the time of his death.

John Y. Meloy was married October 14,

1896, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Emma Belle Moore, a daughter of John T. and Emma (Appelgate) Moore of that city. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meloy: John Young Meloy, Jr., William Taggart Meloy, and Hugh Morrison Meloy, who died in infancy.

Mr. Meloy belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. He maintained membership in the Chicago Athletic Association, Glen View Golf Club, the Chicago Historical Society, and was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

He passed away January 2, 1922, in his fifty-first year. His years were filled with sound accomplishment. In him keenness, strength and resourcefulness were combined with an unblemished reputation and absolute adherence to the highest principles of honor.

CHARLES HENRY WELLS

CHARLES HENRY WELLS was born at Arthur, Grant County, Wisconsin, October 3, 1868, a son of Lyborn and Emma (Pulling) Wells.

His early education was obtained in the country schools. Then he attended the first State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, later receiving his LL.B. degree at Cornell University. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1891 and had since practiced his profession in Chicago.

His first work was with the legal firm of Tenney, McConnell and Coffeen, where he remained for five years. In 1899 Mr. Wells formed a partnership with George T. Kelly, the firm being known as Wells & Kelly. This association existed until 1909, at which time Mr. Wells withdrew from the firm and practiced alone up to the time of his death.

Mr. Wells was attorney for the village of Oak Park from 1906 to 1910. This was during the earlier days of that commonwealth. His counsel and advice to the president and village board were wise and constructive, and Oak Park today may be thankful that, in this formative period of its existence, a man of his legal ability and breadth of view filled the office of village attorney.

Since 1914 Mr. Wells was chief attorney for the Forest Preserve District.

On June 27, 1893, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss May Henderson, a

daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Boyn-ton) Henderson. Their married life together was one of very unusual devotion. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wells went to live in Oak Park, and they made their home there for thirty-seven unbroken years.

Mr. Wells was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Art Institute, the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Oak Park Club, and the Oak Park Country Club. He also belonged to the First Congregational Church of Oak Park.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Wells was active on the National Council of Defense and in other war work. Mrs. Wells volunteered her services and spent eight months overseas in association with the Y. M. C. A.

Charles Wells passed away November 8, 1930, in his sixty-second year. His kindness was expressed in many substantial ways throughout the years, and he was highly esteemed wherever he was known. His standing as a lawyer was achieved by adhering to the highest ethical requirements of his profession. Mr. Wells was a staunch and loyal friend. He was vastly proud of Chicago and of Oak Park, and gave unsparingly of his work and time to further their well-being. His life represents much of good accomplished.



Chas. H. Wells



Myron C Atwood

MYRON COMFORT ATWOOD

MYRON COMFORT ATWOOD was born August 24, 1863, on a farm in Oswego Township, Illinois, the son of Comfort B. and Cynthia (Bennett) Atwood.

He received his education in the country primary schools, and, when about seventeen years of age, entered the employ of the Burlington Railroad as ticket agent and operator at Downers Grove, Earlville and Ottawa. He was, a little later, promoted to the position of freight agent in Aurora.

From 1903-1905 he acted as superintendent and manager of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railway in Lewistown, Illinois. This railroad was widened to standard gauge under Mr. Atwood's supervision.

In 1906 Mr. Atwood became associated with the Western Wheeled Scraper Company at Aurora, Illinois, as assistant manager, and, upon the death of Captain C. H. Smith in 1910, was promoted to the position of general manager. His highest and last promotion came in 1925, upon the death of Judge W. I. Babb, when he became president, the office he held at the time of his passing, February 26, 1929.

June 1, 1886, Mr. Atwood married Miss Mabel L. Wiley in Earlville. Three children were born: Paul Wiley, Harold Wiley and Mrs. Ruth Atwood Judd.

In the twenty-three years Mr. Atwood had been an executive of the Western Wheeled Scraper Company, he had seen the plant grow into one of the largest industries of its kind in the world, and he had contributed in no small part to this tremendous success. Its products are to be found in practically every country on the globe.

For over a quarter of a century he filled one of the most responsible positions of this important industry, and gave his life unselfishly for the company. Honor and loyalty were the foundation of his character and he was held in warm affection by a host of the men who knew him.

Mr. Atwood was one of the best liked men in the city of Aurora.

Mr. Atwood was a member of the Union League Club, Aurora Country Club, Aurora Lodge No. 254, A. F. & A. M., Knight Templars, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple.

BENJAMIN DARLING ANGUISH

THE LATE Benjamin D. Anguish of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in the town of Chittenango, New York, November 2, 1848, a son of Andrew and Mary (Skellinger) Anguish. The family is a very old one in that section of the country and originally received land direct from the government.

Benjamin D. Anguish attended country school and Cazenovia Seminary at Cazenovia, New York. Entering upon his business career, he clerked for a time in a dry goods store in Syracuse, New York.

It was in 1868 that he came West and located at Clinton, Iowa, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. Not long thereafter he established a chain of retail grocery stores throughout that region, and thus became one of the pioneer developers of the chain store idea in America.

The panic of 1872 brought failure to him. He closed out his business and, with the integrity that was characteristic of his whole life, he met every penny of his obligations.

In 1879 he came to Chicago and went into

the commission business, locating at the corner of State and Kinzie Streets. He later moved to South Water Street. The business, which has now borne his name for nearly five decades, has prospered and grown as the years passed and has become one of the principal wholesale produce dealers in the Central States.

On February 28, 1872, Mr. Anguish was married, at Clinton, Iowa, to Miss Nellie F. Kerwin. They became the parents of two daughters, Nelle (Mrs. R. C. Bogue) and Maude Anguish. The family home has been maintained in Evanston since 1899. Mr. Anguish was very deeply devoted to his family and to his home.

The life of Benjamin D. Anguish came to its close here in his eighty-first year. He was a Chicagoan for half a century, and the personal attributes of his exceptionally fine character gave him a very high place in the esteem and affection of all who were close to him.

Benjamin D. Anguish died on March 13, 1929.



B. D. Langrish

LIBRARY
OF THE



William Albert Tucker

WILLIAM ALBERT TUCKER

W. A. TUCKER was prominently identified with the paper industry in this state for many years. Because of his long participation in business, with headquarters in Chicago, we take pleasure in printing this biography of him, which, according to the data we have in our office, we believe to be largely complete and accurate.

Our record is as follows: He was born February 1, 1871, on a farm near Logansport, Indiana, the fifth of six children of William H. and Mary Ellen (Grimes) Tucker.

His educational opportunities were somewhat limited, as he only attended country schools, working at night to help earn money to pay expenses. When he was about seventeen he went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and studied telegraphy in the evenings, later doing telegraphic work in several towns in Indiana.

When he was about twenty-one, Mr. Tucker came to Chicago and entered the employ of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, as bill-clerk. He remained with them, holding various positions, for a number of years. Throughout a part of the early period of his business career he was located in California and in Iowa, and he became very well acquainted with the western paper trade.

It was about 1909 that Mr. Tucker returned to Chicago and, with R. E. Parker and H. D. Thomas, organized the Parker,

Thomas and Tucker Paper Company in Chicago, wholesale dealers in paper. Mr. Tucker continued as one of the heads of this well-known concern until his death, March 25, 1927, and he contributed, very substantially, to the growth and success which that business achieved.

Mr. Tucker was united in marriage October 1, 1896, in Hammond, Indiana, to Miss Stella M. Belman, a daughter of William F. and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Belman of Perry, Michigan. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tucker: Mrs. Verna May Blodgett and Albert Belman Tucker. Mr. Tucker was deeply devoted to his family.

Mr. Tucker was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, Westmoreland Golf Club, and the Western Paper Trades Association. He was also a member of the First Congregational Church of Wilmette. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Mr. Tucker was a fine type of business executive, and was an outstanding authority on matters relating to the paper trade. He was a man of highest integrity, strict punctuality, and of fine judgment which he acquired in many years of active business contacts. In all matters he could be implicitly relied upon. Without special advantages at the outset of life he attained well-earned success and became a leader in the paper industry of America.

DOUGLAS MOSELEY

DOUGLAS MOSELEY was born near Princeton, Illinois, April 18, 1860, a son of Frederick and Fannie (Bryant) Moseley.

He attended the public schools of Princeton, Illinois, and later studied in the law school of Harvard University. His legal education was completed in the law office of Kendall & Lovejoy, where he was occupied for four years. In 1884 Mr. Moseley was employed by the Citizens National Bank of Princeton as cashier. He was later chosen to become vice-president, and about 1902 was made president of this bank, which office he held for over a quarter of a century. It was largely through his ability and exceptional judgment that the growth and successful development of the bank were accomplished.

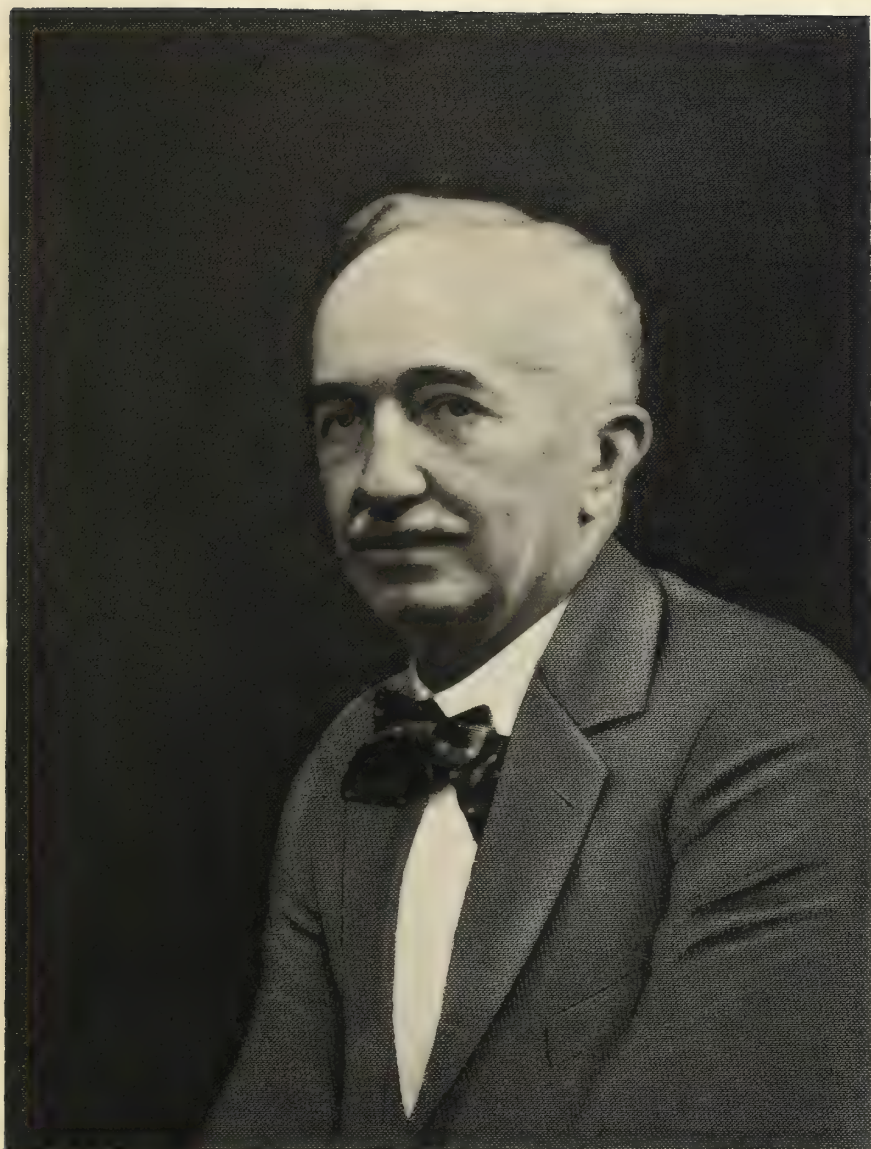
Mr. Moseley was always interested in civic affairs, and gave generously of his time and his counsel for any cause concerning the

welfare and betterment of his community. He served as president of the library board for several years, and was city councilman for eight years.

Douglas Moseley was married August 12, 1884, to Miss Louise Jones, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Jones and Mary Ann (Barrett) Jones. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Frances L. Moseley Sutton of Princeton.

Mr. Moseley was a member of the Congregational Church and served as its treasurer for many years. He derived a great deal of pleasure and recreation from hunting, and made frequent trips to the north woods. He was a member of the Princeton Gun Club, and the Greenwing Hunting Club.

Mr. Moseley's death occurred May 27, 1924. In his death Princeton lost one of its finest citizens and a very able banker.



Douglas Houlcy Jr.

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R. E. Haeger

ROBERT E. HAEGER

ROBERT E. HAEGER was born in Algonquin, Illinois, May 5, 1875, a son of R. W. Haeger. His father was born in Germany and had come to America when he was about nine years old. From the time he was eleven he had resided in Lake County, Illinois, and, since 1876, had been engaged in the raising of pure bred Holstein cattle.

Even as a youngster Robert E. Haeger was interested in the raising of fine cattle, and in the early years of his boyhood gained much valuable experience.

In his late 'teens, however, he deserted the cattle-raising business for a time, and became a professional baseball player, but it was not long before he returned to his home farm and to the work he was primarily interested in and for which he was so well fitted.

During the ensuing years he created a name that became synonymous with champion live stock throughout the United States and in Canada. The Haeger cattle were show herds, and the Haeger entries were frequent winners of National Grand Championships. Mr. Haeger was asked to serve as judge of many contests, and as such had few equals. He officiated at most of the leading shows in United States and Canada for many years.

He carried thousands of pedigrees in his mind and never had to use books or references in his judging.

He also served as a member of the True Type Committee of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and was one of three judges to draw up the True Type of Holstein.

More recently Mr. Haeger had become extensively known as an auctioneer, and had officiated at practically every national sale event for a number of years.

During the past few years, Mr. Haeger, associated with Mr. Baird and Mr. Darcy,

had been very active in the promotion of the United States National Sale series. The success of these events may be credited in a large measure to Mr. Haeger's fine judgment and sound integrity.

Robert E. Haeger was married May 28, 1901, in Algonquin to Miss Ruth Yerkes, daughter of Frank and Agnes (Sutton) Yerkes. Mr. and Mrs. Haeger have one son, Robert E. Haeger, Junior.

Mr. Haeger served as one of the supervisors of his home town for thirty years.

He attended the Congregational Church.

Acknowledged by everyone to be remarkably well versed in his field, he also was admired and deeply loved for the hearty congeniality of his nature, his fine fun-loving spirit, and for his strength of character.

He had a personal interest in the boys and girls who brought entries to the contests at which he was judging, and he would spend hours explaining to them the methods of judging and the "why" of the prize awards.

He firmly believed that the way to have friends was to be one, and he never deviated from that belief. He lived friendliness wherever he went. He was always ready for a bit of good joking, clean fun, wholesome humor. It is certain that live stock dealers, and all connected with that trade from East to West and from North to South, all who had ever had the privilege of meeting and knowing Bob Haeger, will long cherish his memory.

Robert E. Haeger passed away August 12, 1932. Rarely does one find a man possessing his strength of character, his keen intellect, and his ability. He was a friend whose sound advice and judgment, whose truth, honesty, and dependability, will be long remembered as a fine example in constructive living.

GEORGE FREDERIC WESTOVER

GEORGE F. WESTOVER was born at Manlius, New York, August 18, 1834, a son of Frederic and Phebe (Miller) Westover. The Westovers were Tories and were among the earliest of the colonists. George F. Westover—a fervent patriot—was one of the most able and learned lawyers of the Chicago Bar.

His early boyhood was spent on a farm. When he was nine years old, he came west, accompanying Professor Bailey of Manlius, making the voyage from Buffalo to Milwaukee on the steamer "New Orleans." At that time there were no railroads and that section of the country was but very thinly settled. Upon reaching Milwaukee, he sought the keeper of the lighthouse, Eli Bates, a family friend, and with his direction made his way to the residence of a married sister. Mr. Bates was then keeping the lighthouse at \$35 a month.

George F. Westover remained in Milwaukee until he entered Oberlin College in 1852. The following year his parents located in Wisconsin, and he returned there and, through his own efforts, became a student at Milwaukee University from which he graduated; and later he became an instructor of Latin and Greek there. He read law with Hon. Jason Downer and with Leander Wyman, and was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in 1859. In 1861 he settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He was soon appointed to a place in the paymaster's department in the army at Vicksburg.

In 1866 he became associated in the practice of law with D. W. Small of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and so continued until 1870, when Mr. Small was elected circuit judge.

In 1874 he became a member of the Chicago Bar, and established his residence here. He formed a partnership with George A. Shufeldt, a brother of Admiral Shufeldt of the United States Navy, the firm being Shufeldt, Westover and Ball. The association was continued until Judge Farlin Q. Ball was called to the bench, and until 1885, when Mr. Shufeldt retired from the firm. Later he

formed the firm of Westover & Carr (Walter S. Carr). In 1900 he relinquished the greater part of his practice and moved to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Mr. Westover's first marriage was to Miss Mary Drury, a daughter of Judge Drury of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Two years following her death he was married, April 14, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Quackenbush Miller of Brooklyn, New York. She had come west to visit her brother, Dr. Daniel McLaren Miller of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where she met Mr. Westover. They have one daughter, Vesta M. Westover Channon of Chicago. He has one grandson, Henry Channon III. Mrs. Westover died in 1911, at Oconomowoc, and a few years later Mr. Westover went to Los Angeles, where he lived the rest of his life.

He was one of the foremost lawyers at the Chicago Bar during his residence here; and he had charge of some cases of international importance that were tried in London. He was for a long time attorney for the John V. Farwell Company.

He was active in his practice of law right up to the end of his life. He was chief counsel for H. H. Shufeldt and his estate for forty-nine consecutive years, and until his death. He continuously gave his services, without recompense, to all who needed them. Numerous eulogies from the poor, among his clients, came with his death. In disposition, Mr. Westover was most cheerful, radiating optimism to all who met him. He was possessed of a fine mind and was also a distinguished linguist, as well as a writer of exceptional ability. From 1892 his Chicago residence was at No. 1434 Astor Street. His death occurred October 10, 1921, in his eighty-seventh year, at Los Angeles, California.

Vesta M. Westover Channon, of 1434 Astor Street, Chicago, is the president and founder of the American Library of the University of Strasbourg, France. This library was founded October 6, 1923. The collection of books, exclusively by American authors, is an American tribute to the immortal Pasteur.



GEORGE F. WESTOVER

JOURNAL
OF THE
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Lewis L. Cadburn

LEWIS LARNED COBURN

LEWIS L. COBURN was born November 2, 1834, at East Montpelier, Vermont, a son of Larned and Lovisa (Allen) Coburn. His father was a man of finest character and great activity.

Lewis L. Coburn attended Morrisville Academy and Northfield Academy, completing his preparatory course at Barre, Vermont. In 1855 he entered the University of Vermont. He pursued his studies with the idea of entering the legal profession and, in his vacation periods, studied law in the office of Roberts & Chittenden, well known attorneys of Burlington, Vermont.

He received his A.B. degree with special honors in mathematics in about 1859. Following his graduation he spent a short time in reading law with the Honorable T. P. Redfield of Montpelier, after which he entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1861.

Having passed the required examinations, Mr. Coburn was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts, but the opportunities of the growing West attracted him and in February, 1861, he located in Chicago. In November of that year he was joined by an old friend and classmate, William E. Marrs, of the Vermont bar. The business of this firm grew rapidly and extended to the United States courts in nearly all the western states.

Mr. Coburn returned to his old home in the summer of 1862 for a visit with his parents. A brigade of nine-months' men was then being enlisted in Vermont for service in the Civil War. Lewis L. Coburn was unanimously elected captain of a company that was organized in East Montpelier. Leaving his partner to manage the affairs of his law practice, he marched to the front as captain of Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle line at Gettysburg, in General Stannard's brigade, and he led his company in a gallant charge that resulted in the recapture of batteries that had been taken by the Confederate troops.

After completing his distinguished war service, he returned to Chicago, and again took up his professional career, which, by

constant development, eventually brought him the highest honors and recognition. He was one of the first lawyers west of the Alleghenies to give special attention to patent cases and he became a recognized leader in that branch of the profession. Having a remarkable comprehension of the legal problems of invention, and an instant mastery of any mechanism presented to him, this form of national, as well as of international law for the protection of patented inventions had for him the greatest fascination. He felt profoundly the importance of it as relating to the growing necessities of our modern civilization.

In 1875 Mr. Coburn admitted Honorable John M. Thatcher to partnership. Mr. Thatcher resigned his position at Washington as United States Commissioner of Patents to make the new connection. This partnership continued until Mr. Thatcher's death, twenty years later.

Lewis L. Coburn was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Annie S. Swan, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Shaler, in Brooklyn, New York. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Robert Collyer.

Mr. Coburn took the initiative in forming the Union League Club of Chicago, intending it to be not merely a social organization, but a nucleus for co-ordinating the influence and energy of patriotic citizenship. His service in founding this club and giving direction to it was recognized by his election as its first president, and, subsequently, making him an honorary life member at the time the same compliment was paid to President Taft.

His lifetime of service cannot be overestimated. He was among the founders of the Christian Union, now the Chicago Athenæum, and was also among the organizers of the Vermont Association of the State of Illinois. In 1909 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. when, with seven other members of the class of 1859, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation.

He belonged to the Calumet Club, Union League Club, and the Onwentsia Club, and

was a charter member of the Chicago Historical Society, governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Patent Law Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Coburn delighted in the companionship of his many friends who gathered about him—a cultured circle—and who found enjoyment, as he did, in art, music, opera, and the discussion of the vital questions of the times. As a citizen, he took an active and constant interest in promoting the develop-

ment of Chicago and in elevating its civic character.

Stalwart, both physically and mentally, Mr. Coburn had hardly begun to realize the feebleness of age when the summons came, October 23, 1910. He was a man of high ideals, capabilities, and loyalties, an honor to his profession, to the state of his birth, and to the city of his adoption. He never allowed personal interests to constitute the bounds of his horizon but reached out for the larger, uplifting things of life, and made of possibilities a certainty and of hopes a reality.

HURLBUT SWAN

HURLBUT SWAN, one of the earliest pioneers of Lake County, Illinois, was born in Connecticut, June 9, 1797. He came west in 1841 and bought a section of land in the north part of Fremont township, Illinois.

In many ways, as the later years passed, he bore an indispensable part in the growth of that entire region. He was honest, upright, a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible, and a strict advocate of Sunday observance.

Mr. Swan was a leader in the early cause of anti-slavery and of prohibition. He was a Whig delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention at Springfield, Illinois, in 1846.

In 1850 he was first elected to the Board of Supervision of Fremont township, and was re-elected again in 1854, 1859, 1860, and 1868. In 1861 he was made assessor.

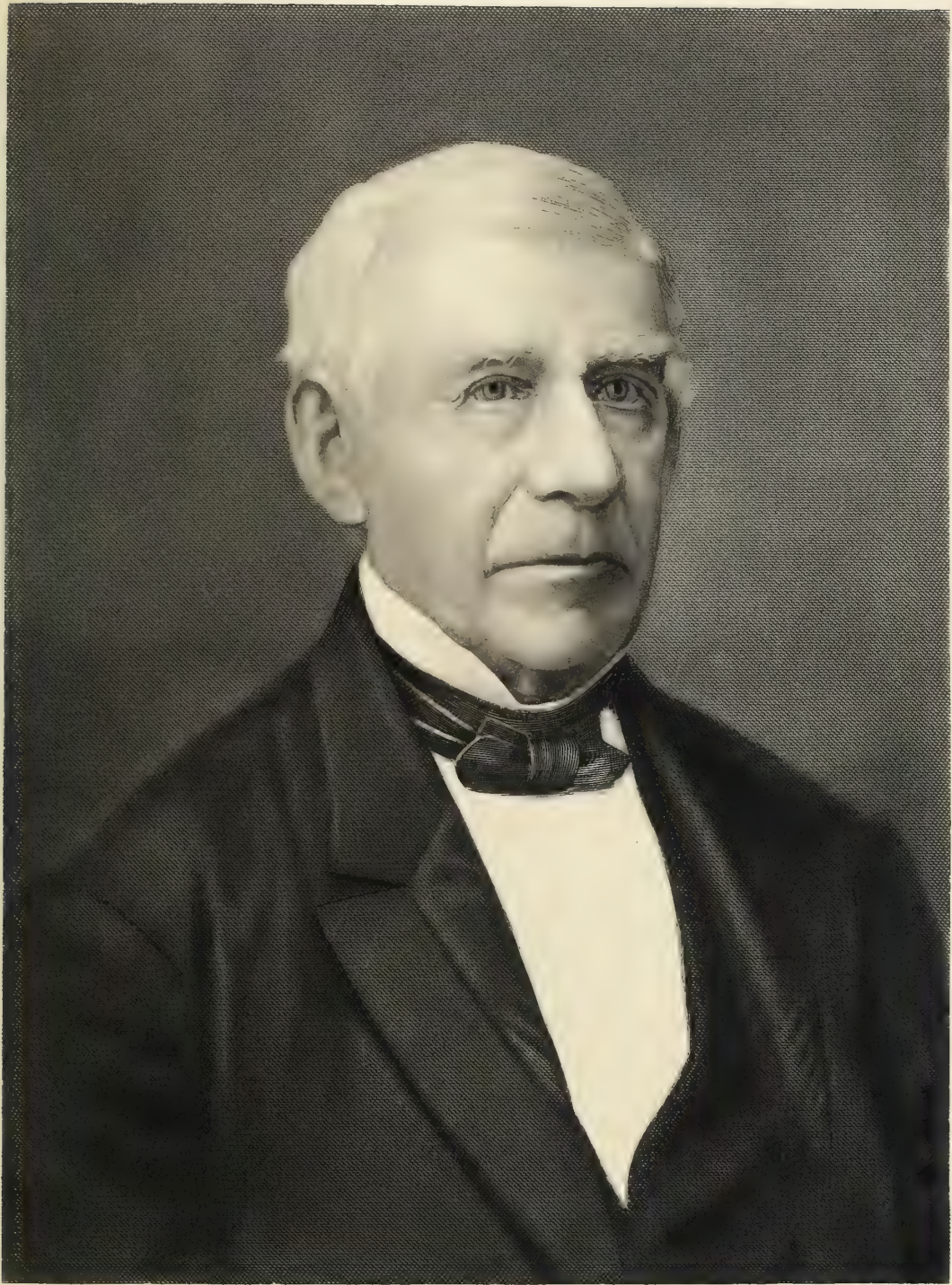
A strong and able orator, in 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature from Lake County, and in 1854 he defeated Judge Ingalls for the Lower House.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he accomplished much as a member of the War Committee of Lake County to encourage enlistments.

He was one of the original directors of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, and was also a promoter of the Chicago & Desplaines Railroad, which was never built.

The foregoing brief and incomplete record of his many activities and interests gives some understanding of the place Deacon Swan, as he was called, filled in early Lake County history.

The death of Hurlbut Swan occurred in May, 1878.



Engraved by J. G. Smith

Marshall P. Ryan

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J. W. Ramsch

JACOB WILLIAM RAUSCH

JACOB WILLIAM RAUSCH was born November 1, 1871, in Ohio, a son of Philip and Caroline (Helter) Rausch. His father came from Germany during the German revolution about 1840; and he later served in the American Civil War, on the Union side.

Mr. Rausch, like so many of our outstanding men, was self-educated, working his way through school. He was a graduate of the Illinois State Normal University, and of the law school of Chicago University.

While at the State Normal University he became widely known for his ability as a debater. Mr. Rausch subsequently taught in several schools in Illinois.

Upon completion of his law course at Chicago University, he was admitted to the bar, and took up the practice of law at Morris, Illinois, where he was actively engaged in his profession for thirty-two years. Mr. Rausch was nominated and elected to the office of City Attorney of Morris several different times. He was a lawyer of much natural ability, and had a strong mind that worked clearly, enabling him to arrive at a clear decision upon questions that were presented to him in his practice. In addition, Mr. Rausch was well-read in history, literature and law. He was an ardent student of Lincoln, and of all American history. He was a splendid conversationalist, a fine orator, and a forceful speaker, taking part in all public affairs. In 1923 he was State Representative in the Illinois Legislature from the 12th District, serving through the 53rd Gen-

eral Assembly. He was considered one of the best authorities on Constitutional Law in the State, and he wrote the Preamble to the Illinois Constitution, a work of which Mr. Rausch was justly proud. He was also author of the famous Gateway Amendment of the Illinois Constitution.

Although of German parentage, Mr. Rausch, by his heredity and his environment, became and was an intense and aggressive American. During the World War, while not eligible for service, being over the age limit, he was a member of the Morris Home Guards. He was appointed captain of military equipment of Grundy County. He was tireless in his efforts to help in every worthy cause for his home and country.

Mr. Rausch was married November 1, 1901, to Miss Colette McCambridge, a daughter of John and Maria (Cunnea) McCambridge. One daughter was born, Mary Colette Rausch.

Mr. Rausch was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Iroquois Club of Chicago, and of the Grundy County, Illinois, and American Bar Associations.

Like all strong men with strong characteristics, he always stood for what he thought was right in politics or in the court room. Mr. Rausch never turned down a client, regardless of how rich or poor he might be. Mr. Rausch's death, July 13, 1930, in his fifty-ninth year, was a loss to the legal profession and to his many friends throughout all Illinois.

JOHN B. MCGINTY

PROF. JOHN B. MCGINTY of Chicago, late principal of the Parkman School, was born at Albany, New York, July 14, 1848. His parents were Patrick and Hannah (Meighan) McGinty, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1834.

The family came to Illinois to make their home, in 1852. They bought and settled on a farm at Palos, a few miles outside of Chicago. Here the son remained until he was twenty-one years old.

He had attended the country school near his home. Later he entered the Cook County Normal School, and was graduated therefrom in 1871.

He taught school in Chicago for a short time, after which he taught for a year in South Chicago. Subsequently he was made principal of the school at Brighton Park, and was head of this school, and a teacher there for some years.

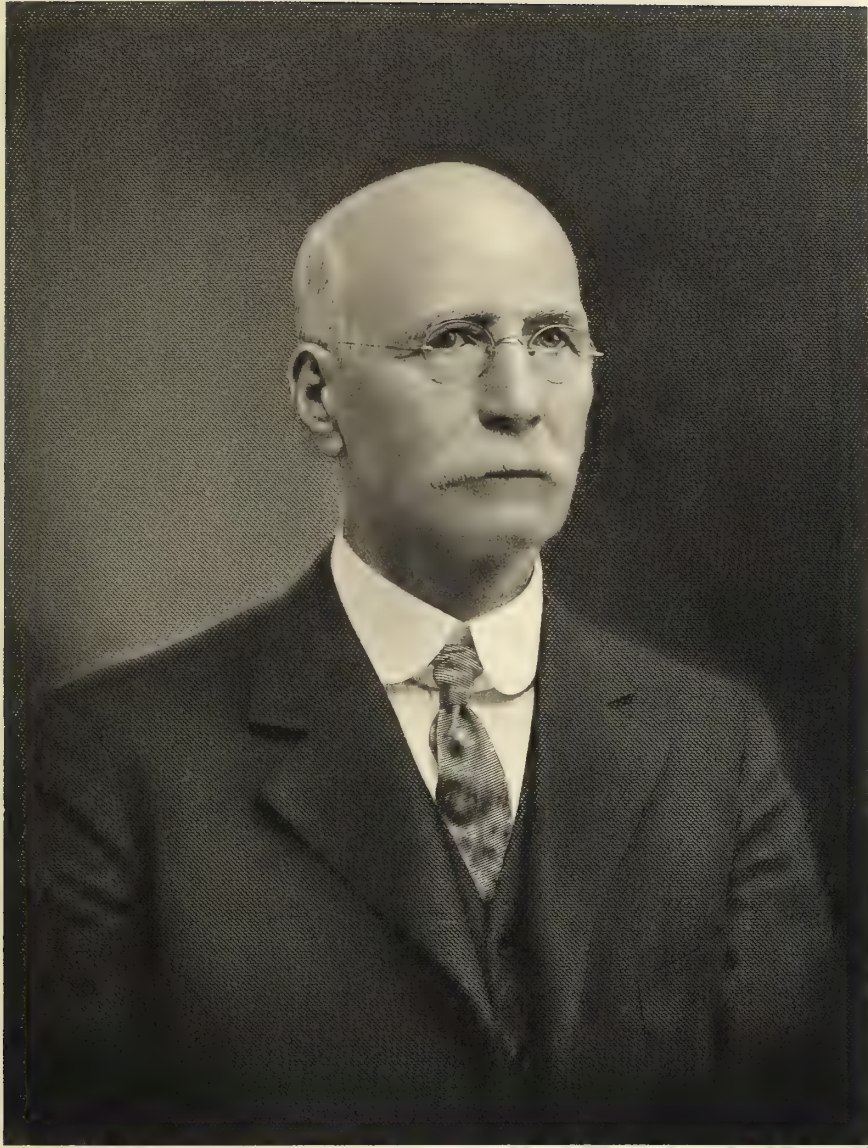
In 1884 he returned to Chicago as principal of the Springer school. Six months later he accepted the office as principal of the Parkman School, serving in this capacity, with note-worthy success, for nearly forty years. His record is remarkable.

He was married, April 5, 1877, at Le-mont, Illinois, to Miss Julia Finnegan. Their

children were: Mrs. James V. Murray of California, James Edgar McGinty of Cham-paign, Illinois, and Miss Alice L. McGinty of Chicago. Mrs. John B. McGinty died Janu-ary 19, 1902.

Professor McGinty and his family estab-lished their home in Englewood, on Normal boulevard, in the fall of 1886. In 1912 he erected the present apartment building on these premises. He was one of the earlier residents of Englewood, and he lived there, on the self-same location, for thirty-seven consecutive years. He was ex-president of the association of Englewood's old settlers, belonged to the Chicago Principals' Club, and was also a member of the Knights of Co-lumbus.

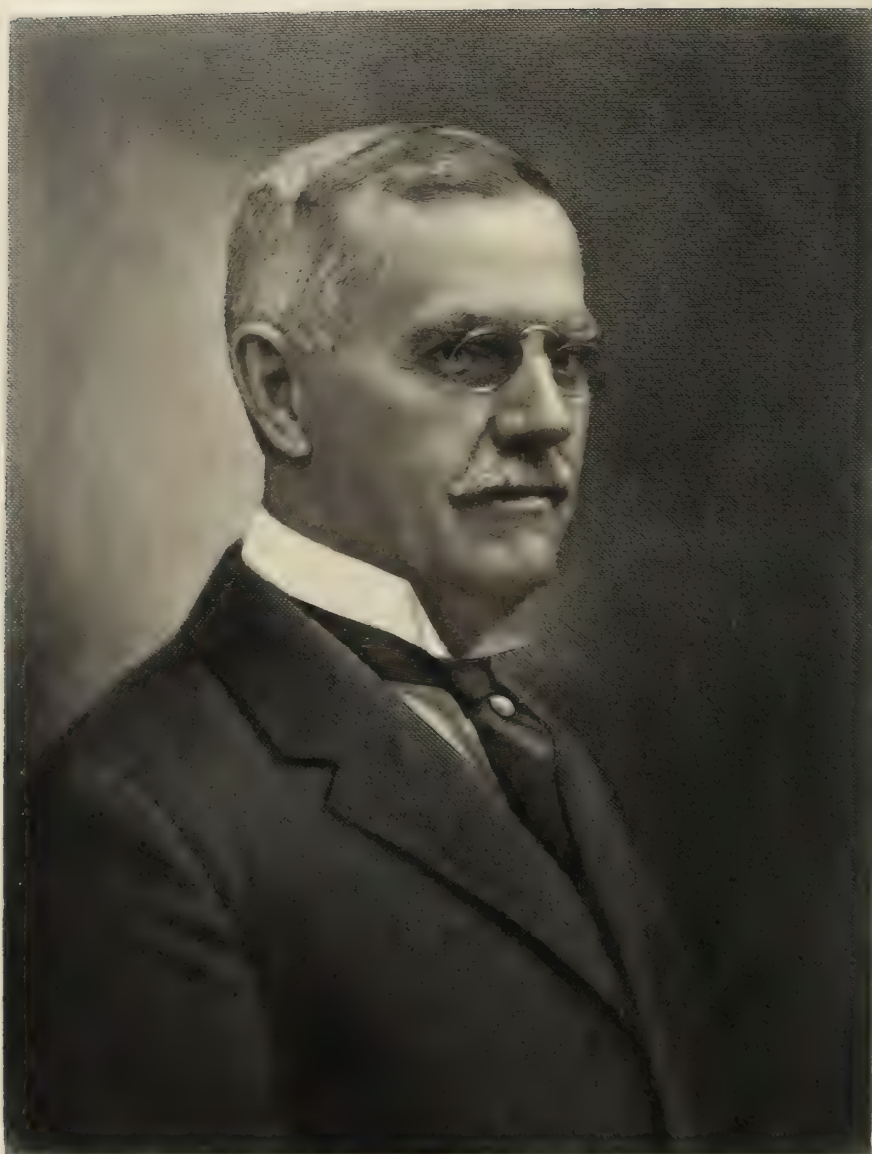
Professor John B. McGinty was claimed by death, January 11, 1924, in his seventy-sixth year. His was a life of long continued activity and of truly-great usefulness lived in Chicago and the Chicago region for 70 years. Throughout all the long period of his work as an educator here, he gave the full strength of his fine mind, well-rounded character and deep devotion, to his calling. His counsel and influence form a present part of the suc-cess and usefulness enjoyed now by many of the people who had their early training under his guidance.



J. B. McGinty

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REMARKS
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UNION OF THE
CHURCHES



Edw. D. Carter

EDWARD CARLOS CARTER

EDWARD C. CARTER was born in Waverly, Illinois, January 11, 1854, a son of George and Louisa J. (Smith) Carter.

He attended the public schools at Jacksonville, and then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, graduating with his degree of Civil Engineer in 1876.

From 1870-76 he worked in the various positions of rodman, draftsman and mechanical engineer.

In 1877 he became assistant engineer on the Kansas City extension of the Chicago & Alton Railway where he remained for one year. He then joined the United States engineers as principal assistant engineer on the Mississippi River Observations.

Mr. Carter then went with the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway as assistant engineer of construction.

In 1880 he became resident engineer of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; and four years later became the assistant to the chief engineer.

He resigned in 1885 to accept an offer from the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works to be their assistant and contracting engineer.

In 1887 Mr. Carter became principal assistant engineer for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a position he held until 1899 when he was appointed chief engineer of the entire Northwestern System, which office he filled with distinction until his retirement on June 1, 1914. He served the Northwestern Railroad for twenty-seven consecutive years. As chief engineer, Mr. Carter was in

charge of all construction work in connection with the erection of Northwestern Terminal. After his retirement from the Northwestern road in 1914 Mr. Carter served as a consulting engineer, under his own name.

On December 16, 1880, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Fannie G. Fairbank of Jacksonville, Illinois, a daughter of Daniel Wilder Fairbank and Sarah (Epler) Fairbank. Three children were born: Edward F. Carter of Vancouver, British Columbia; Paul Epler Carter of Bronxville, New York, and Gertrude Carter (Mrs. Cleon M. Bell) of Evanston.

Mr. Carter was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and past president and an honorary member of the Western Society of Engineers. His membership in this organization was, we understand, the oldest of any in the society, dating from September, 1877, more than 53 years.

Mr. Carter was also a member of the Union League Club, American Railway Guild, Glen View Golf Club, the Masonic Fraternity, and was one of the founders of the Camp Fire Club of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 16, 1930.

Edward C. Carter passed away December 23, 1930, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a leader in the engineering profession in this state for many years. He possessed a thoroughly developed and splendid character, and was always much enjoyed by those to whom his truly delightful friendship was extended.

ROBERT LAW

ROBERT LAW was born in Gisborne, Yorkshire, England, on February 15, 1822, fourth child and third son of Robert and Jennie (Henshaw) Law, both natives of England. When he was seventeen years old his father died, and when he was twenty-one he left his home in England and sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, after an uncomfortable voyage of three months' duration.

He bought a farm on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay and was engaged there for a number of years in growing peaches. In 1854, not long after his mother came from England to join him, he sold his property in Maryland and moved, with his mother, to St. Louis, Missouri. After this a sister and brother came from England and located on a farm in southern Illinois, not far from St. Louis.

Mr. Law purchased a steamboat and for the period of a year navigated the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. He also did some contract work for the government on the Mississippi levees.

He subsequently removed to Galena, Illinois, where as a railroad contractor he built a road between Galena and Rockford, Illinois. He also built a part of the Illinois Central Railroad between Dubuque and LaSalle, and between Freeport and Galena.

He later became interested in a coal mine at LaSalle, Illinois, and soon thereafter took up his residence in Chicago and founded the firm of Robert Law & Co., to distribute the coal from this mine. He embarked in the coal business on a very small scale. As the years passed the business of the firm increased to very large proportions. Mr. Law was also agent for many of the important eastern coal companies. His first office was at the junction of Madison Street and the river. Later he moved to the Tribune Building, then to

the Honore Building and finally to the Temple Court Building. His company owned three coal yards, the principal one being near the Madison Street bridge. He was also a large stockholder in the Lackawanna Coal Company. Aside from his coal interests he was extensively interested in the development of timber lands in Michigan.

His son, Robert H. Law, was associated with him in business and was made a member of the firm of Robert Law & Co. Robert H. Law died on May 13, 1913.

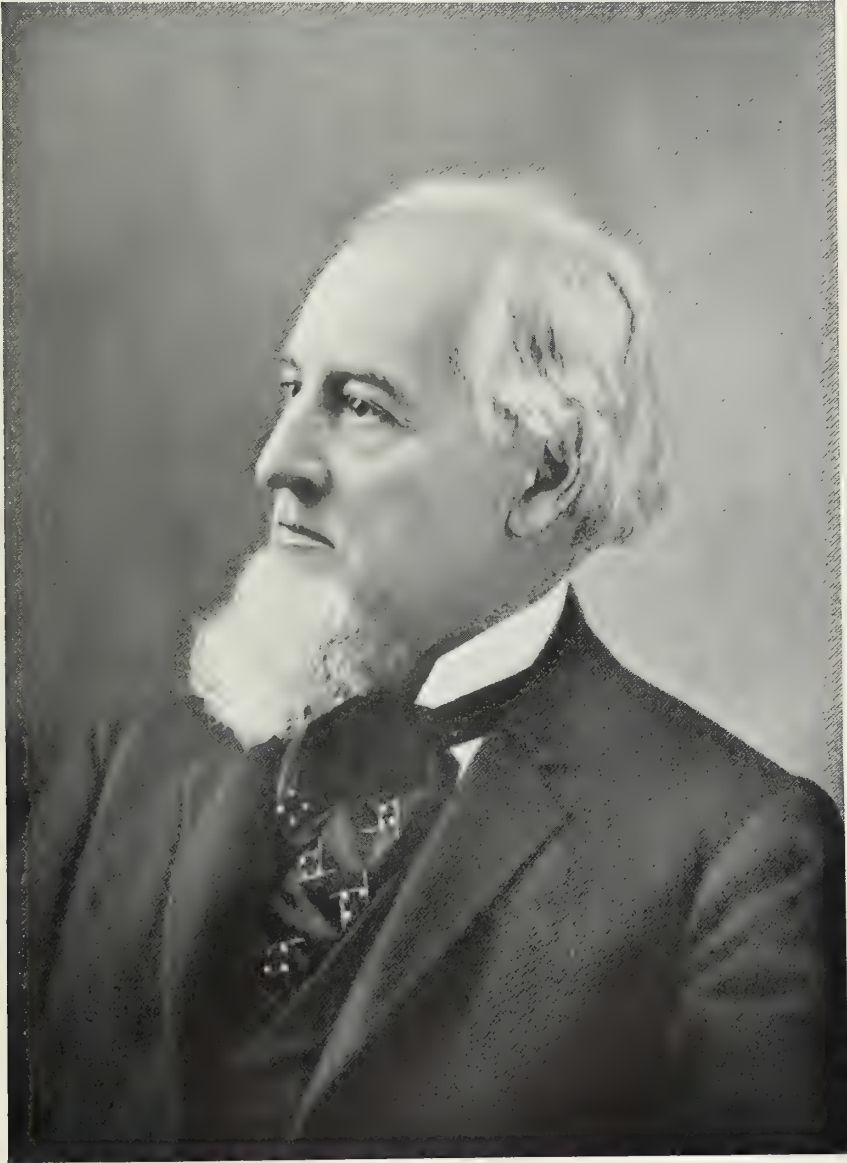
Mr. Law was married on March 5, 1852, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah C. Young. Their children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. Lyman Ware) of Chicago; Emma, who died unmarried; and the late Robert H. Law. The mother died on May 25, 1874.

Mr. Law was a consistent Christian all of his life. He attended Dr. Swing's Church, and later, when J. Monroe Gibson was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, he attended there. He made practical application of his Christian principles, and his success in business came largely from his conscientious following of the Golden Rule.

On January 5, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Law issued the call for the meeting that was held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, for the purpose of declaring loyalty to the Union cause. Later he aided very materially in raising funds, equipping troops and caring for the families of volunteers.

At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago he was a member of the Exposition Board of Directors.

Mr. Law died, at Chicago, Illinois, on February 24, 1898, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in Graceland Cemetery. The firm of Robert Law & Co., of which he was the founder and head, was discontinued following the death of this distinguished pioneer citizen of Chicago.



R. Low

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Mrs. Lyman Ware

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Lyman Ware

LYMAN WARE

DR. LYMAN WARE was born at Granville, Putman County, Illinois, November 11, 1841. His parents were Ralph and Lucinda A. (Clarke) Ware, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, having settled in this state in the early '30s.

Lyman Ware attended the University of Michigan. During 1863-64 he served in the Civil War; in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as hospital steward. The experiences of the battleground and the field hospital, terrible as they were at that time, did not turn him from his determination to perfect his knowledge of medicine and to enter practice; on the other hand, it probably strengthened his resolve. Accordingly, he matriculated at the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1866 with the degree of M. D. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1868 received his degree.

At the time Dr. Ware was a medical student it was not lawful for medical colleges in general to study anatomy by the dissecting of the human body, and yet not to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the human organization was also a professional crime. After Dr. Ware had entered into active practice he, in association with the late Dr. John Woodward (then of the marine service, U. S. A.) and the late Dr. Henry P. Merri- man, were largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law giving medical colleges facilities and privileges in this connection not before accorded them, which resulted in a highly advanced knowledge and efficiency in surgical practice.

In April, 1868, Dr. Ware established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued as a general practitioner, confining himself to internal medicine until 1874, when he went abroad, where he remained for about two years in special preparation for the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which special practice he subsequently devoted himself.

In June, 1877, in the city of Chicago, Dr. Ware was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Law, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Young) Law. Mention of Robert Law is made elsewhere in this history. Dr. and Mrs. Ware had three children: Hildegard (Mrs. William S. Warfield, III), Edith (Mrs. Charles C. Shedd), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel J. Walker, Jr.). The family home was at No. 4424 Drexel Boulevard until Dr. Ware's death.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield's children are: William Warfield, IV, Lyman Ware Warfield, James Douglas Warfield, Richard Warfield and Hildegard Warfield. Mr. and Mrs. Walker's children are: Malcolm Walker and Samuel J. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd have one daughter, Elizabeth Shedd, who is named for Mrs. Ware.

As a man of enlightened understanding and civic pride, Dr. Ware took an interest in all worthy public movements. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. He translated, by permission, Dr. Fred von Arlts' "Clinical Disease of the Eye," which has proved most valuable in the study and treatment of diseases of that organ.

The death of Dr. Ware, June 1, 1916, brought to an end years of widely effectual efforts. Through it all the largeness of his work and the largeness of his heart were commensurate.

Mrs. Lyman Ware survived her distinguished husband for nearly seventeen years. Her death occurred May 10, 1933. She was born in Galena, Illinois, February 10, 1854. Her parents and their family moved to Chicago and established their residence here before she was one year old; and she lived here throughout all the rest of her long life, a period of nearly eighty years. Everyone who was privileged to be admitted to Mrs. Ware's friendship will retain a very lovely remembrance of her, because in every relationship of her life she was as fine as can be.

MICHAEL WHELAN MURPHY

FEW MEN of his generation stand out more truly representative of the best factors in the growth of Chicago than the late Michael Whelan Murphy. For seventy years a resident of the city, and associated with its commercial, social and religious development, he was by virtue of his remarkable personality one of the true builders of the community.

Born on a farm near Hartland, McHenry County, Illinois, October 6, 1844, the son of Patrick E. and Catherine Whelan Murphy, he spent his early years in that neighborhood, coming to Chicago in 1861 to study in the University of Saint Mary's of the Lake. In 1865 he graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1868.

An insistent demand from his employers in a Chicago commercial establishment, and his own strong sense of responsibility about any work he had undertaken, combined to hold him back from his intention of practicing law. He soon became treasurer of the firm of Delaney & Murphy, and in 1889 became its president, remaining in that post until he retired from business in 1919.

On December 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Synon of Chicago, who died on February 4, 1879. Of their four children,

Veronica, Edward, Ursula, and Mollie Irene, only two, Veronica and Ursula, are living.

Always interested in the development of Chicago, Mr. Murphy was active in the promotion of its charitable, philanthropic and social work. A devoted member of the Catholic Church, he was one of the founders of the Catholic Library, and long served as trustee of various Catholic educational institutions. For many years he was an officer of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society, and was also a member of the executive committee of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

"Throughout his long residence on the South Side, in Elmhurst, and in the Cathedral parish, he maintained a standard of Catholicism that made his life an example of honesty, integrity, and true faith" was the epitaph given him by the archdiocesan journal of his creed.

Mr. Murphy was also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-Day Club, and the Elmhurst Country Club.

His associations and interests went far beyond the boundaries of any organization, however, and made him the center of a group of admiring friends to whom he had long been an example and influence. He died on January 31, 1931, in his eighty-seventh year, one of the most distinguished Catholic laymen of Illinois.



M. W. Murphy

Chapter 10
The End of the World
The End of the World



Walter C. Stone

WALTER COOLIDGE STONE

WALTER C. STONE was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 31, 1863, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Coolidge) Stone.

When Walter C. Stone was three years old the family moved to Cleveland, Ohio. Here his father was employed by a small oil company, and worked at the same desk with John D. Rockefeller.

After attending the public schools in Cleveland, he began his career in the iron and steel industry, by working in a hardware store there. Later he became connected with Frank Baackes, at that time General Manager of the Salem Wire Nail Company. When this company was absorbed by the American Steel and Wire Company, Walter C. Stone continued in the employ of the new concern.

For some years he was located in Pittsburgh, then in Anderson, Indiana. During this time he rose from one post of consequence to another, proving with his handling of each new responsibility that he was entirely capable of bigger things.

In 1902 he came to Chicago as assistant

manager of the Chicago District of the American Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Stone was an official in this company for twenty-seven years. His service was characterized by absolute integrity and loyalty to the interests entrusted to him. Later he was associated with the Interstate Iron and Steel Company, remaining with the organization when it merged with the Republic Corporation.

In 1895 Walter C. Stone married Miss Maude Carnahan of Finley, Ohio. Two daughters were born to them: Marjorie Stone Merrick of Los Angeles, and Mildred C. Stone of New York City. The mother passed away in 1916.

He was united in marriage, July 31, 1920, to Miss Jane Shelby.

He was a member of the Midlothian Country Club and the Mountjoie Commandery.

The death of Walter C. Stone occurred November 7, 1931. For many years he was a leading figure in the organization and development of the iron and steel industry in Illinois.

HARRY GALE NYE

HARRY GALE NYE of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in Richmond, Indiana, June 22, 1873, a son of Ralph Wildridge Nye and Julia (Gale) Nye. Through his grandmother, Mary Johnson Yale, of Wallingford, Connecticut, he was a descendant of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University.

Harry G. Nye was educated in the Richmond public schools. The year following his graduation from high school he left Richmond to accept a position in the St. Louis office of C. Rogers & Brothers of Meriden, Connecticut, manufacturers of silver-plated ware. In 1896 he was appointed manager of that office, and four years later was transferred to the Chicago office, where he was made general western sales manager.

In 1904 Mr. Nye founded the Nye Tool and Machine Works, manufacturing pipe tools and pipe threading machinery. Mr. Nye was president and treasurer of this concern, right up to the time of his death. Nye tools are used extensively both here in America and abroad.

Harry G. Nye was married June 10, 1903, to Miss Nellie Pogue of Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Americus L. Pogue. This family was for years one of the most prominent in that community. Mr. Pogue was a leader in the business life of Richmond, and was a founder of the Pogue, Miller Hardware Company.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nye: Julia Emeline Nye, Harry Gale Nye, Jr., and Americus Pogue Nye.

Throughout his life, Mr. Nye was intensely

interested in art, especially in painting. He provided a prize for the exhibition of the work of Richmond artists held in the public art gallery there each season, and he also was a generous contributor to the support of the Hoosier salon in Chicago. His interest was further evidenced when he established an annual award for the outstanding achievement in art among the students in the art department of Morton High School in Richmond, Indiana.

Being a descendant of an old and distinguished American family, Mr. Nye was a member of numerous hereditary and historical societies, among them being: the Mayflower Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Illinois Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Chicago Historical Society.

He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He was a 32nd degree Mason. He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association (life member), the Press Club, Delavan Lake Country Club, Swan Lake Gun Club, and the Evanston Golf Club.

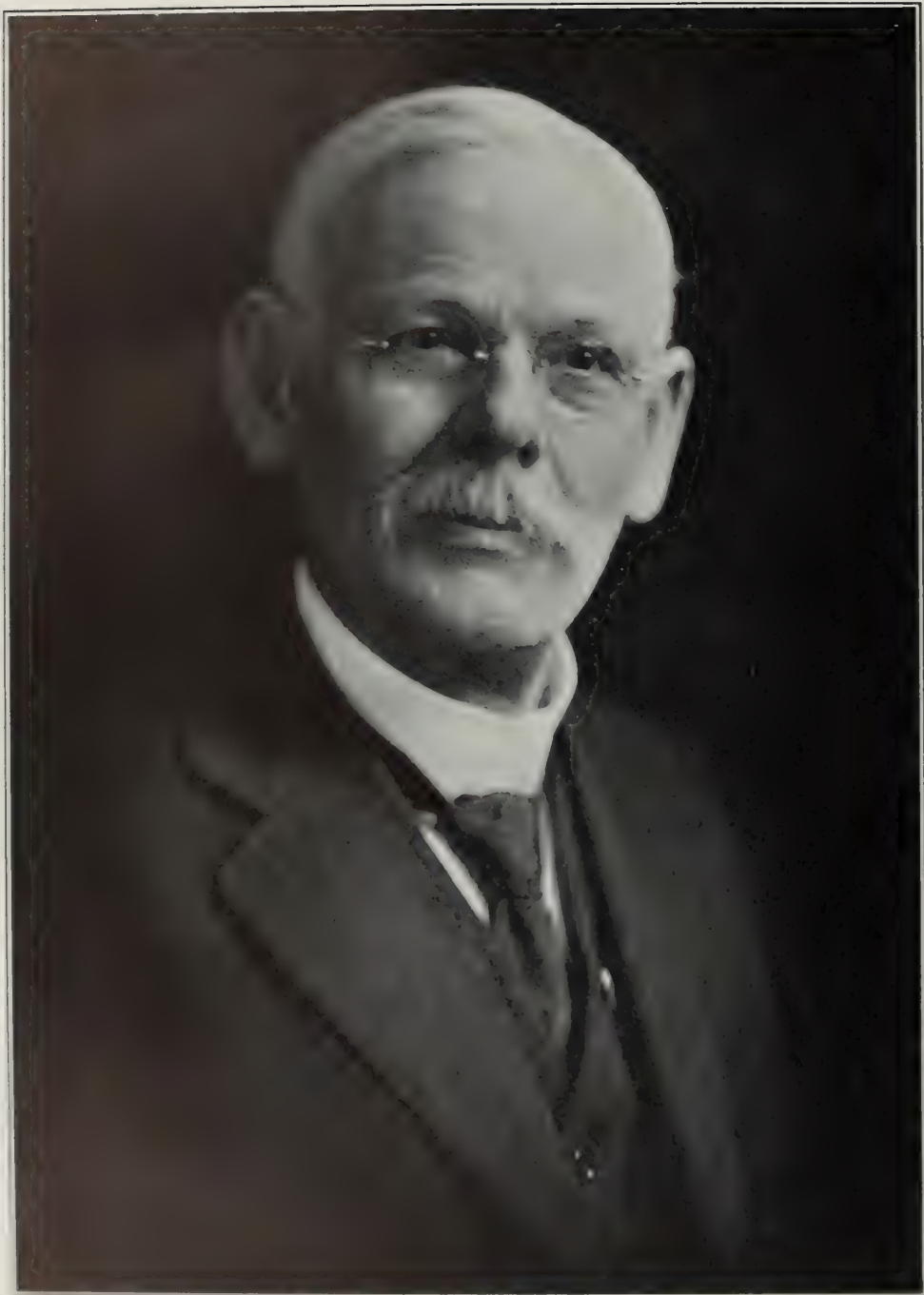
Harry Gale Nye passed away February 7, 1933. He was a man of rare enterprise and energy. Though cautious in beginning a venture, once convinced of its ultimate worth he spared no effort in his enthusiastic support. His achievement in the field of manufacturing is sufficient proof of this characteristic, for he was a notable figure in that industry for many years. In his community, as well as in his business, his presence will be greatly missed.



Harry G. NyE

THE JURY
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COURT OF COMMONS

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Chas H Ball

CHARLES BACKUS BALL

CHARLES BACKUS BALL was born August 31, 1854, in New Haven, Connecticut, a son of Charles and Sarah (Backus) Ball.

Both of his parents passed away while he was still quite young, so his early boyhood was spent in Nebraska, where he lived with an aunt.

He attended the public schools and learned the trade of carpentry. He was anxious for further education, however, and after graduating from the Warren, Ohio, High School, he entered Yale University, graduating in 1880. After that he did some railroad construction work.

Before coming to Chicago, in 1904, Mr. Ball was chief inspector for the tenement house department of New York City, and previously had pioneered in housing improvement work as field inspector for the Potomac River improvement department in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1924 he was a

member of the Hoover advisory committee on city planning.

On January 12, 1881, Mr. Ball was married to Miss Lydia G. Pratt, of Essex, Connecticut, daughter of Gustavus and Eunice (Bull) Pratt. One son was born, Dwight B. Ball.

Mr. Ball was a member of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, the City Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. At the time of his death, October 18, 1928, he was chief sanitary inspector of the Chicago Health Department. He was a nationally known housing expert and health commissioner.

A. H. Kegel said of him: "Mr. Ball contributed more to improving housing conditions in Chicago than any other man in its history. The citizens of Chicago owe to him a great debt of gratitude."

ORA LEVANT PELTON, JR.

DR. ORA LEVANT PELTON, JR., was born in Elgin, Illinois, March 11, 1887, the son of Dr. Ora L. and Anna (Frery) Pelton.

His early education was obtained in the Elgin Academy. He then attended Northwestern University Medical School and was graduated in 1909. Dr. Pelton practiced his profession a short time in Elgin with his father, and underwent extensive training in general surgery, after which he took a course of post-graduate study in Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Pelton was married in Elgin, June 1, 1911, to Julia I. Bucklin. Two children, Ora L. Pelton III and Jane Pelton, survive.

Dr. Pelton was one of the best known surgeons in northern Illinois. He was one of the founders of the Pelton clinic, and had been associated with his father and Dr. S. L. Gabby since 1919. It was in a large measure due to Dr. Pelton's business ability and untiring effort that the clinic has grown to its

present status. Dr. Pelton was deeply interested in his work and tireless in his efforts to promote the best interests of medical science.

Dr. Pelton was a member of several clubs, among which are Elgin Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.; B. P. O. E., No. 737; Union League Club of Elgin; Elgin Country Club; and University Club of Chicago. He was an active member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, Kane County Medical Society, Elgin Physicians Club, and a member of the staff of the Sherman and St. Joseph hospitals of Elgin. He was also a member of the board of directors of Elgin Academy.

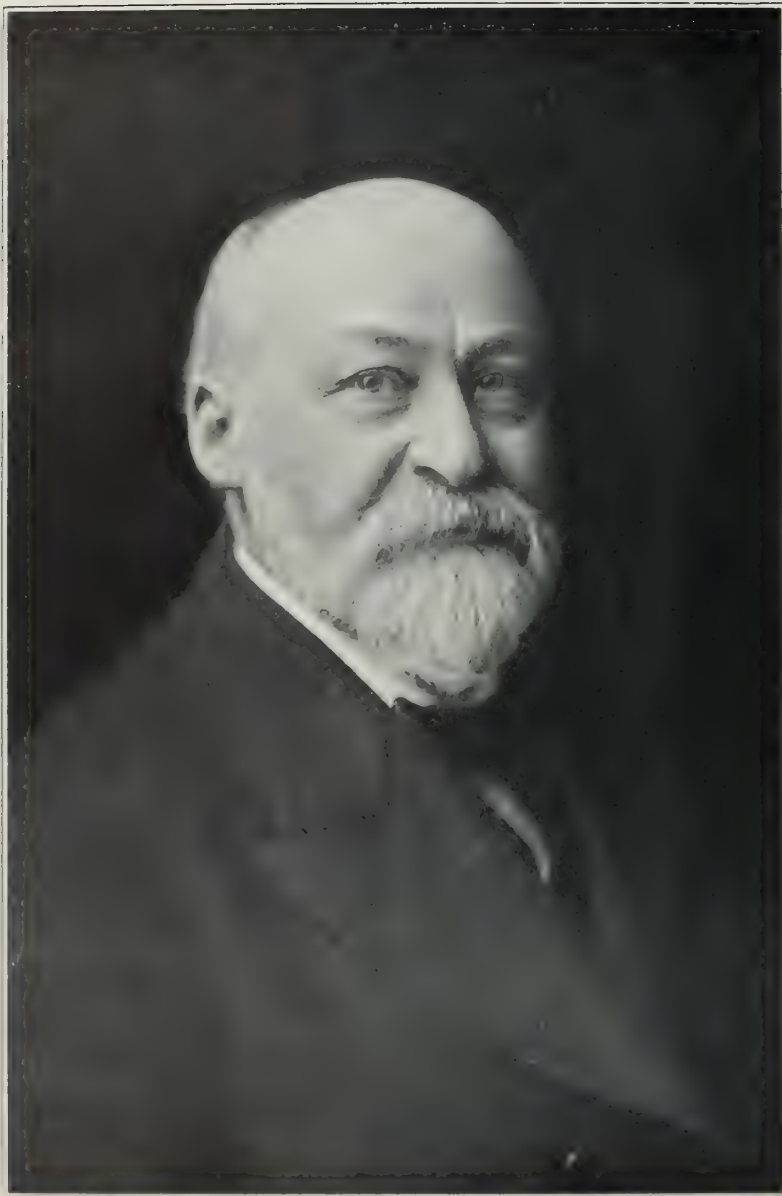
As a citizen Dr. Pelton was more than generous in giving his time and money to worthy causes. He was a conscientious worker in all that he undertook and was much loved by all of his associates and friends.

Dr. Ora L. Pelton, Jr., died October 28, 1929.



W. H. H. H.

THE WAY
OF THE
FUTURE OF MAN



A. L. Nightingale

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK NIGHTINGALE

THERE WAS, probably, no better known figure in the field of education in Illinois than the late Dr. Augustus Frederick Nightingale, for nearly half a century an honored resident of Chicago. He was born November 11, 1843, at Quincy, Massachusetts, a son of Thomas J. and Alice (Brackett) Nightingale, and came of old-established New England families. He attended successively the public schools of Quincy, the Newbury Academy of Vermont, and the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, being graduated from the latter institution with valedictorian honors as a member of the class of 1866 and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. His ripe scholarship of later years received recognition in the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1869, Doctor of Philosophy in 1891, and Doctor of Laws in 1901.

Following the completion of his college course, Dr. Nightingale accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Upper Iowa University, with which work he was connected for two years. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, Illinois, where he continued until 1871, and during the following year he acted in the capacity of professor of Latin and Greek in Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. From 1872 to 1874 he was superintendent of the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, whence he came to Chicago.

He was the first principal of Lake View High School, filling that office for sixteen years. He was then elected assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools in 1890, and for two years supervised the grammar and primary schools of the North Side, following which, from 1892 until 1901, he was superintendent of all of the Chicago high schools. In 1902 he was elected superintendent of the Cook County schools and was re-elected in 1906, serving in this capacity until December 5, 1910. He was a trustee

of the University of Illinois since 1898, and was president of the board in 1902-03. He was president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1873, and of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1887, while in 1888 he served as president of the secondary department of the National Educational Association.

He ranked with the conspicuous educators of the country by reason of achievements in systematizing and co-ordinating the work of the secondary schools.

From 1895 until 1899 Dr. Nightingale was chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association on college entrance requirements, and in 1898 was president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He was the author of "Requirements for Admission to American Colleges," and was even more widely known because of his work as an editor of one hundred volumes published under the title of "Twentieth Century Text Books." He was appointed by Governor Deneen as a member of the Educational Commission to revise and perfect the school laws of Illinois, and rendered efficient service in this connection.

The honors which were conferred upon him in connection with the system of public education were well-merited and modestly borne.

On August 24, 1866, Dr. Nightingale was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Orena Chase, of Deering, New Hampshire, and for fifty-nine years this notable couple traveled life's journey happily together, and were not long separated by death, Mrs. Nightingale passing away the year following her husband's demise, her death occurring November 20, 1926.

Doctor and Mrs. Nightingale had six children.

In his death, which occurred December 4, 1925, Illinois lost one of its most valued citizens, and the public lost a true and loyal friend.

ARTHUR BENNETT RANKIN

THE LATE Dr. Arthur B. Rankin, of Chicago, was born near Toronto, Canada, April 27, 1883, a son of Reverend James Rankin and Fanny (Taggart) Rankin. His father was a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

After his early schooling he studied at Victoria College of Toronto University and received his arts degree there. Then he took up the study of medicine and surgery at Toronto University. His work was of such excellence that he was given the Prince of Wales gold medal for scholarship. Later he finished his medical schooling, in Boston, Massachusetts. Following that he began the practice of his profession in Chicago and, as the years passed, he accomplished a great deal of good and he made a distinguished name for himself.

It is interesting to record that, some years ago, Dr. Rankin was first assistant to the late Dr. John B. Murphy.

Dr. Rankin became one of the outstanding surgeons and diagnosticians here.

Previous to the war he was a member of the staff of Wesley Hospital and Cook County Hospital, and was attending physician at many other institutions. He was dean of anatomy at Loyola University for some years.

During the World War he was captain in the Medical Corps of the Canadian forces, and served with distinction overseas.

Dr. Rankin was married April 22, 1922, in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Elizabeth Rutledge Allen. She is a collateral descendant of the Rutledge family which has filled such a notable place in the history of America. Dr. and Mrs. Rankin have one daughter, Elizabeth Barrymore Rankin.

Dr. Rankin's life of great usefulness and service came to its close July 24, 1933. He will be remembered as one of the ablest surgeons and diagnosticians here.



Arthur B Rankin

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Edward J. Tobin

EDWARD J. TOBIN

EDWARD J. TOBIN was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, January 8, 1871, a son of Patrick and Mary (Finan) Tobin. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tobin were pioneers in that part of Wisconsin and were highly regarded in their community.

Edward J. Tobin attended public school, and then, at the age of sixteen, he began to teach, in Kenosha. He attended Valparaiso University one summer, afterward continuing his teaching. About 1893 he came to Chicago where he taught in the Bremen School in Tinley Park.

He then studied at Normal School in Chicago, and after completing his work there was made a teacher in the Chicago public schools. He soon became a principal, for his work as an educator, even then, was winning recognition.

He served his first principalship in the Hayes school; and then he went to the Healy school in 1906, where he remained until the year 1910, when he was elected County Superintendent of Schools.

Edward J. Tobin held that very important office for twenty-three years. Regardless of party victories or defeats he was reelected to office.

Perhaps the most progressive contribution of Mr. Tobin's long and very useful career was his idea to link the school and the home by means of the Achievement Plan. This was a distinctly new step in educational programs, but since its beginning, nearly twenty years before his death, he spread the basic ideas of this work throughout the United States. With this plan he accomplished a most outstanding service in redirecting educational activities; redirecting them with these ideals as an ultimate goal. . . . "The dignity of labor, the beauty of common things, the challenge of responsibility, and the training for citizenship."

In other fields of education, too, Mr. Tobin made his influence markedly felt. He reorganized the country school system of Cook County, and today both the method of direction and supervision and the buildings themselves are copied, not only throughout

this state and country but throughout the world.

Another important forward step in the improvement of the Cook County Schools was his inauguration of new rules governing the hiring of teachers. Only Normal School and University graduates were considered, and a minimum salary of one hundred dollars a month was fixed. As far as was in his power to do it, he eliminated all political influence from the school system.

To show the eminent place he held in the schools of Cook County, and to give a better understanding of the scope of his work, we quote from some of the comments written of him shortly after his death:

Harriet E. Fulmer of the Rural Nursing Service of Cook County says of him: ". . . we begin to realize how much we owe him for the steady and substantial growth of our health program in the schools of Cook County . . . he left behind a record of a fine and useful life which thousands of boys and girls, who were under his care, will emulate. There can be no finer monument to his memory."

One of his associates pays a beautiful tribute to him and to his work in these words: "Few men have impressed themselves upon the period in which they live more than did Mr. Tobin. He was a student of human nature, a person of infinite tact and sound judgment. He had that rarest of all qualities—inspiration of leadership. . . . Mr. Tobin's achievement work was outstanding. In it he never lost sight of the fact that the aim of the schools is the making of good citizens. . . . We know it was possible for him to develop his new principles of education in the Cook County schools, because of his sincerity, his unbounded love for children, and his tireless capacity for work."

Dr. W. A. Evans, prominent physician of Chicago, states: ". . . . His conception of education as a training for the duties and responsibilities of life was exceptionally broad. . . . As a result of his administrative skill, his fellowship and social interest, and his enthusiasm and energy, the children who

passed through the Cook County schools during the years they were under his control will be better citizens."

Another well-deserved tribute to Mr. Tobin says: "He kept above the fog of petty affairs and lived in accordance with those principles which elevate the plane of human endeavor. . . . He had a vivid conception of the problems that confront people, as well as a sympathetic understanding of their troubles. . . . To meet Mr. Tobin was to respect him, to deal with him was to be treated honestly, to work with him was an inspiration, and to know him was to love him."

Edward J. Tobin was married July 24, 1907, to Miss Belle Padden, daughter of

James and Bridget Padden, of Chicago. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobin: Ruth Tobin Heffernan, and Edward J. Tobin, Jr. There are two grandchildren: Joan and Carol Heffernan. Mr. Tobin greatly loved his family, and his home was the source of his greatest contentment and happiness.

He belonged to the St. Cajetan Roman Catholic Church.

Edward J. Tobin passed away March 2, 1933, in his sixty-third year. Few men in the history of the development of education in the United States can equal the place he held, and none could be more deeply and sincerely admired and loved.

HAYDEN SUFFIELD BARNARD

THE LATE Dr. Hayden S. Barnard of Chicago was born in Monroe, Michigan, August 19, 1866, a son of Richard and Mary Anna (Barnett) Barnard. The parents became early residents of Chicago, and Richard Barnard will be remembered as one of the most prominent pioneer dry-goods merchants of this city. He and his wife moved away from Chicago shortly before Hayden S. Barnard was born; but they again took up residence here when their son was about one year old.

Hayden S. Barnard attended the public schools of Chicago, and later the old Chicago University. Having decided to become a physician, he entered Rush Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For some time thereafter he was an interne at Michael Reese Hospital. Following that, he went abroad and devoted two years to post-graduate study in Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg and Zurich, specializing in gynecology.

Upon his return to Chicago, Doctor Barnard entered upon a private practice. For many years he maintained offices at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets, but later his offices were at Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard, and recently he moved to the Medical Arts Building on Sixty-third

Street. His work was of incalculable value to the many people it was his pleasure to serve in the three decades just past.

Doctor Barnard was lecturer on gynecology at the Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and his counsel and help were of great benefit. He was an esteemed member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and of the German Medical Society of Chicago, of which latter organization he was vice president.

The marriage of Doctor Barnard to the Baroness Von Georgii-Georgenau took place in Stuttgart, Germany, May 2, 1894. That same year they established their home at Chicago, and continued to reside in this city, making frequent visits abroad. Doctor and Mrs. Barnard became the parents of five children: Rosalie, Dr. Hayden E., Dr. Richard E., Sophie E. and Harold S. Barnard.

Dr. Hayden S. Barnard died August 2, 1925. There are many admirable things to recall of his long intensely useful life in Chicago. His character was of the highest, his kindness and his large charities brought happiness into numerous homes, and his work in his profession established him as one of the most able gynecologists of his time.



Fayden S. Barnard

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Edward Westworth

EDWARD CHICHESTER WENTWORTH

EDWARD CHICHESTER WENTWORTH was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, November 6, 1859. His parents, Henry C. and Rebecca S. (White) Wentworth, pioneer New England settlers, came to Chicago while Edward was still a boy. He attended the public schools in Chicago and graduated from the old Skinner High School, on the west side, in 1875.

Immediately upon graduation Mr. Wentworth was employed by the Michigan Central railroad and remained with this company until the death of his father two years later. At this time he became associated with Meade & Coe, a real estate firm.

In 1884 Mr. Wentworth organized the real estate firm of Whiteside and Wentworth, which rapidly developed an extensive business. Three years after the organization of the firm Mr. Whiteside died, and Mr. Wentworth carried on the business under the old firm name.

At first the efforts of the firm were largely directed toward the development of the south side; in later years more attention was directed to the loan department of the business. In 1920, taking into partnership six of the men who had been associated with him, Mr. Wentworth incorporated the business, changing the firm name to Whiteside & Wentworth Real Estate Agency & Loan Company.

Mr. Wentworth was a lover of art, music and literature. He went to the Art Institute almost every day. His gift to the Art Institute of a number of books on Oriental Art forms the nucleus of the present collection of volumes on that subject. Creative writing was to him a diversion and an avocation. He wrote, as he himself states in his preface to "The Eleventh Hour," not merely to amuse and divert the mind, but to stimulate a sense of appreciation in and enjoyment of the fine arts, or, in his own words to "reveal the life with which we are all endowed but few are at all cognizant of." "Tuscan Stars," "Scat-

tered Leaves," and "Valley of Enna" should be included among his best poetry, and "The Education of Ernest Wilmerding" (a story of his own life), "Blue Summits," and "The Eleventh Hour" among his best prose.

He was a founder of the Mangasarian Society in Chicago, and the Ethical Society, belonged to the City Club, and was greatly interested in the Henry Booth Settlement House.

Mr. Wentworth was married to Hettie Currier of Chicago April 12, 1883. Three children were born: Corolyn (Mrs. George S. Parker), Hester (Mrs. Hester W. Crawford), and Robert who died in 1906. Hettie Currier Wentworth died in 1921.

September 15, 1923, he married Miss Sylvia Bargman of Chicago, a daughter of Ewald and Jacobine (Maritzen) Bargman. Sylvia Bargman has long been recognized as one of the finest concert pianists in Chicago.

Edward C. Wentworth passed away November 21, 1931. He presented an admirable combination of qualities; a successful business ability and an ardent esthetic spirit.

MY ARCADY

(A Sunset Reverie)

My Arcady lies in the sunset's red glow,
Behind mountains of clouds and oceans that flow;
A dream-stuff that floats in fancy's wide sky
My thought of you lingers, tho' the day longs to die.
I know that real things are tinged with dull gray—
That shadows and storm-clouds lie thick on the way,—

But in Arcady land, when my sun sinks to rest,
There comes a bright morn, with glories unguessed.
I see there the colors that never will fade,
My ears hear the music by spirit-lutes played,
The fragrance of dream-flowers floats in a mist,—
O Arcady memories—thy lips will I kiss!
As I sit in the twilight of dull sinking fire,
And stars come to hover near sun's funeral pyre,
I think of a world whose whole life must die
If thou, O Arcady, take wings that will fly.

EDWARD C. WENTWORTH.

EDWARD WEBSTER BEMIS

THE LATE Edward W. Bemis was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 7, 1860, a son of Daniel W. and Mary W. (Tinker) Bemis. He graduated from the grade and high schools at Springfield and then graduated from Amherst College in 1880, with the degree of A.B. He received his A.M. degree in 1884 and his degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1885.

He was professor of political economy at Vanderbilt University from 1889 to 1892; associate professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, 1892 to 1895; assistant statistician at the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1896; professor of economics and history at Kansas State Agricultural College, 1897 to 1899; later a director of the Department of Municipal Monopolies Bureau of Economic Research, New York. He was superintendent of water for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, 1901 to 1909; and statistician for Mayor T. L. Johnson, in the "three cent fare" movement; was deputy commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity for the city of New York from January to October, 1910.

Then, his experience and training being so broad that his advice was constantly being sought on matters relating to public utilities, he became a consulting engineer for cities, states and other public bodies on questions pertaining to the public utilities of water, light, street railways, telephones and railroads. His efforts were invariably devoted to safeguarding the interests of the public.

He was a member of the advisory board of

the valuation Bureau, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1913 to 1923.

He was the author of "Co-operation in the United States," "Municipal Ownership of Gas Works in the United States," "Municipal Monopolies" and many other widely reviewed papers and articles. He was called upon to make appraisals of many important properties.

Mr. Bemis was married October 28, 1889, at Clearwater, Minnesota, to Miss Annie Louise Sargent, a daughter of George W. and Louise Emerson (Strong) Sargent, both representatives of old New England families. Her father was a Congregational minister. An extended mention of Mrs. Bemis appears elsewhere in this history.

Mr. and Mrs. Bemis have three children: Walter Sargent Bemis, Alice Bemis H'Doubler and Lloyd Edward Bemis. Both of the sons are consulting engineers.

Mr. Bemis was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., the University Club of Chicago, and of the City Clubs of New York and of Chicago. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

There are two further points of interest which deserve comment. It is our understanding that Mr. Bemis was the expert in charge of the first utility rate case in the United States; also that he was the first University Extension lecturer in this country.

Edward W. Bemis died in his seventy-first year, September 25, 1930. He was one of the ablest authorities in the field of public utility engineering in America.



Edward W. Dennis



Mrs. Edward W. Bemis

ANNIE SARGENT BEMIS (MRS. E. W. BEMIS)

ANNIE SARGENT BEMIS (Mrs. E. W. Bemis) has long been a leader in civic and social activities. Her thorough knowledge of economics and sociology has given her a remarkable position among women leaders of the nation, while her wholesome personality and sympathy enable her to secure the co-operation of others who have our civic welfare at heart.

For nearly a dozen years her citizenship classes in the Women's City Club of Chicago drew enthusiastic audiences. Leading men and women of the city there found an open forum, where all the questions of the day were discussed, and all the different groups in the city's active life were given a hearing. In recent years she has carried on these activities in different clubs, and thus has contributed more widely perhaps than any other woman of her city to an understanding of the civic problems which remain to be solved.

During the World War, Mrs. Bemis became the Americanization Chairman for Illinois of the Council of Defense. In this capacity she conducted state conferences on naturalization, citizenship, and civic problems arising out of the war. She organized the

Daughters for Americanization, and became president of the Council of Foreign Language Women. She was placed in charge of Foreign Language Women's groups for the Seventh District, to carry on for the Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan.

Mrs. Bemis has ever been a pioneer in all movements for social growth and civic righteousness. As a Daughter of the American Revolution she realized that political activity on the part of upstanding citizens was necessary to rescue our political life from bipartisan "fixers" and plausible "grafters." Her life has been an enthusiastic crusade for better political conditions.

As the first woman elected to public office in Chicago, she sat on the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. In this capacity she secured decisive improvement in the charitable, hospital, and penal institutions of the county. She was also the leader for the reapportionment of state senators and representatives, and her resolution for that purpose was passed by the county board.

Her deep interest and expert knowledge of civic problems enable her to carry on, wherever the public interest calls.

JACOB M. EBY

JACOB M. EBY was born at Fort Elgin, Ontario, Canada, July 25, 1859, a son of Moses and Marie (Miller) Eby.

His only education was what was then obtainable in the country schools of that region. When he was twenty years old he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked five years, during which time he learned the trade of a baker. From Detroit he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained three years before coming to Aurora, Illinois, in 1884.

His first and only employer was Mr. Roberts, who, at that time, was conducting a bakery at the corner of Fox and Water streets. Here he worked until the spring of 1887. Meantime, he had married, and his wife and he together, through hard and conscientious work, were able to purchase an interest in a restaurant then owned by R. B. Johnson, located on River Street, which they conducted under the name of Johnson & Eby. This fulfilled his long cherished ambition to have a business of his own.

This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson in 1889. Mr. Eby then moved to new quarters at 38 Downer Place, and took as his partner Mr. Hinman. Here they branched into the wholesale business of bakery goods, also establishing a candy factory, which came to be known as one of the largest and most successful enterprises in Aurora.

After about a year Mr. Hinman sold his interest to Mr. Michels, and the firm was then known as Eby & Michels. During the time of this partnership a branch house was established in Joliet, Illinois. In 1905 Mr. Michels became sole owner of the Joliet branch, Mr. Eby continuing in Aurora. This same year Mr. Christian Loser was taken

into the firm and a corporation was founded under the firm name of the Eby-Loser Company. The business, under this name, was successfully carried on for twenty-five years, Mr. Eby taking a very active part all this time.

In 1924 a branch house was established at Streator, Illinois, and a similar branch at Rockford, Illinois, in 1926.

During the spring of 1930, Mr. Eby disposed of his interest in the original business in Aurora, selling to men who had been actively associated with him for many years, and a new firm came into being under the name of the Eby-Youngen Company. The two branches retained the original name of Eby-Loser Company, and are now owned and operated by the Eby family.

Jacob M. Eby was united in marriage September 22, 1886, to Miss Florence I. Clark, a daughter of Richard and Lucy (Cone) Clark, both the Cone and Clark families being early pioneers of the state. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eby: Irene Eby, Clifford Eby, Mildred Eby, LaVerne Eby, and George Eby.

Mr. Eby's earnest work, his scrupulous regard for the interests in which he shared, and the unusual value of his expert judgment, earned him a very representative position in the business life of Aurora. For a quarter of a century he filled a position of trust and confidence in the city of Aurora as a director of the Merchants National Bank.

Jacob M. Eby died at Los Angeles, California, August 24, 1930, in his seventy-first year. One of his outstanding traits of character was his fair-mindedness, regardless of personal interests. It has fallen to the lot of but few to hold the esteem of their fellow men as did Mr. Eby throughout his long and useful lifetime in Aurora.



J. M. Eby.



J. H. Chandler

HOMER WEED CHANDLER

HOMER WEED CHANDLER was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, January 1, 1865, a son of Homer S. and Caroline (Weed) Chandler.

He came to Chicago with his parents when he was about six years old, and was educated in the public schools here. At the age of forty his father, who had previously been a musician, went into the lumber business in the firm of Waldo, Schillo & Chandler. Homer Weed Chandler became associated with this firm and remained there until the time of his father's retirement in 1890. At that time he became a junior partner of Thaddeus Dean, retail lumber dealer, and served as secretary and treasurer of the Home Lumber Company, one of Mr. Dean's companies.

Eventually he organized his own firm, the Chandler Lumber Company, of which he was president. April 1, 1908, the Chandler Lumber Company merged with the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, and Mr. Chandler was made treasurer and vice-president of that organization. He also became president of the Northwestern Lumber Company in about the year 1927. He was one of the organizers of the Richton Lumber Company, at Richton, Mississippi, and also of the Rittenhouse & Embree subsidiary at Warren, Arkansas.

Homer W. Chandler was first married Januray 5, 1893, to Miss Mary Stryker of Chicago. One daughter, Gloria Chandler, was born to them. The mother died in 1927.

October 10, 1928, Mr. Chandler was married to Mrs. Jessie Crawford Barnes.

Mr. Chandler was a veteran member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and of Glen View Golf Club.

An excellent executive and an authority on credits, Mr. Chandler was a strong factor in the success of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. He was one of the organizers of the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Company, and one of its original directors. He was the first treasurer of this company, and served in that capacity, and as chairman of the Finance Committee, for eighteen years. At the time of his death he was a member of the advisory board and a director of one of the eastern branches of the Lumberman's Casualty Company, as well as vice-president and a director of the company. This company, we are told, now leads all Illinois insurance companies in annual premium income.

He was a director, vice-president and member of the executive committee of the American Motorists Insurance Company; a director of the National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company and of the Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company. These three companies are subsidiaries of the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Company.

Homer Weed Chandler passed away March 2, 1932, at his home in Winnetka, Illinois. He was among the most prominent leaders of the entire lumber industry.

J. HARRY JONES

J. HARRY JONES was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1870, a son of David and Ruth (Thomas) Jones.

Following his education in the Chicago public schools, and the Chicago Manual Training School, he entered the employ of George E. Marshall & Company, stationers and printers. This was in 1890. Mr. Jones' response to new duties and responsibilities was enthusiastic and vigorous. With the succeeding years, his evident executive ability and devotion to his work brought him steady advancement. Too, his fine, loyal character contributed in a large measure to his success, for he was of the aggressive courageous type who would never deviate from a course once convinced of its righteousness.

At the time the George E. Marshall Company became the Marshall-Jackson Company, Mr. Jones was secretary of the old company. He also became secretary of the new firm. Later he was made treasurer, then vice-president, and, finally, president, which latter office he held until his retirement from active business in 1925.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago and the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was also a member of the Chicago Christian Industrial League, of which he was secretary, and a director of the Camp Gray Forward Movement.

An enthusiastic Welshman, he was president of the Chicago Welsh Society for several years, and had a wide acquaintance with prominent Welshmen both here and abroad.

Mr. Jones' various activities brought him into close contact with many such noteworthy men as David Lloyd George and Jenkin Lloyd Jones, extensive mention of the latter being given elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Jones served a year as president of the Franklin Typothetæ of Chicago, and the whole trade was stimulated and benefited by his term of office.

Mr. Jones made his home in La Grange for over twenty-five years. No worthy civic enterprise ever failed to win his co-operation and active support. He was a member of the board of education for a number of years, and the North La Grange school was built while he was president of that board. He was a most enthusiastic worker in the First Presbyterian Church of La Grange, of which he was a member. A fine church organist, and deeply interested in all phases of musical activity, Mr. Jones was able to bring to his church some of its finest music. As a young man he had been organist at the Welsh Presbyterian Church and later at the Jenkin Lloyd Jones Church.

J. Harry Jones was married June 18, 1895, to Miss Mary J. Rees of Chicago. Six children were born: Mrs. Margaret Ruth Williams, May (deceased), Mrs. Gwladys Anna Matthews, David Rees Jones, Mary Olwen Jones, and a baby who died in infancy.

Mr. Jones passed away June 16, 1932. His was an exemplary career, lived according to the highest of Christian principles, and devoted to the best interests of his family, his community, and his business life.



John H. Jones



Edgar B. Fischer

EDGAR BERNHARD FISCHER

EDGAR B. FISCHER was born August 15, 1878 on a farm in Addison Township, Du Page County, Illinois, the eldest son of George A. and Mary (Franzen) Fischer.

After attending country school he went to Wheaton Academy. He then entered Northwestern Law School, graduating with the class of 1902, and was admitted to the Bar a year later.

Mr. Fischer went into the practice of law with his uncle, William H. Fischer, and Mr. Howard Goodrich in the firm of Goodrich and Fischer, an association that existed until Mr. Goodrich passed away several years later. The firm then became Fischer and Fischer. Mr. Fischer was actively engaged in his profession up to the time of his death.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Fischer's other interests were many. He was instrumental in organizing The People's Trust and Savings Bank of Elmhurst, of which bank he was president until 1929, when he was elected chairman of the board of directors. He was also a director in the Addison State Bank of Addison, Illinois.

For many years he was president of the Elmhurst Public Library Board, and always took a deep interest in the affairs of the library.

Mr. Fischer was a life-time member of the

Evangelical Immanuel Church at Churchville, Illinois, and was serving as deacon at the time of his death. He was also president of the Arlington Heights Federation of Evangelical Brotherhoods.

Mr. Fischer was twice married. In February, 1911, he was married to Miss Helen Clark, of Naperville, Illinois, and to them three sons were born: Howard C., Quentin T., and Roger W. Fischer. The mother passed away November 19, 1923.

On February 16, 1926, Mr. Fischer was married to Miss Genevieve McManus, daughter of James and Mary (Fallon) McManus, of Chicago. Three children were born to them: James D., Marion P. and Robert E. Fischer.

He was an active member of the Steuben and Hamilton Clubs, of Chicago, and was a member of the B. P. O. E. of Elmhurst, and the Elmhurst Golf Club. He also belonged to the Chicago and DuPage County bar associations.

Mr. Fischer was a devoted husband and father. He had many sincere friends who admired him for his fine qualities of leadership and Christian understanding. He never hesitated to go out of his way to help, and his life is a record of successful living.

Edgar B. Fischer died June 14, 1930.

ADOLF GEORGE HIERONYMUS

ADOLF GEORGE HIERONYMUS was born in Frankfort on the Main, Germany, September 29, 1863, a son of Friedrich Carl Hieronymus and Katharina (Leidner) Hieronymus.

He came to Chicago, when he was a boy of sixteen, and he soon secured work in the old Tremont Hotel. He became an expert cook and was eventually made chef at the Tremont.

Just before the opening of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, Mr. Hieronymus took charge of the old Albion Cafe, in the Pullman Building. Subsequently he bought the restaurant and changed the name to the "Tip Top Inn." He developed and conducted this world-famous restaurant, on the top floor of

the Pullman Building, in Chicago, for nearly forty years.

Mr. Hieronymus was married December 17, 1885, in Chicago, to Miss Emilie Nigg. Her father, Charles F. Nigg, will be remembered as the pioneer expert accountant in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hieronymus became the parents of one daughter, Meta (Mrs. Ralph Mueller). Mrs. Hieronymus died April 15, 1930.

Mr. Hieronymus died November 26, 1932. For nearly half a century in Chicago he and his famous "Tip Top Inn" were known and enjoyed by distinguished people from all over the world.

He is distinctly worthy of honorable mention.



Anonymous



Edward F. Bryant.

EDWARD FRANCIS BRYANT

EDWARD F. BRYANT was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 30, 1861, a son of Oliver F. and Minerva (Richardson) Bryant. His father was an educator in the East.

After completing his school training at the Chauncy Hall School in Boston, where his father was associate principal, he went to work in the First National Bank of Woburn, Massachusetts, of which he eventually became assistant cashier.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Bryant came to Chicago. Here he entered the employ of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company (later the Illinois Merchants Trust Company). His ability and earnestness earned him recognition, and when the late George M. Pullman, founder of the Pullman Company, required a secretary to take charge of the newly formed Pullman Loan & Savings Bank (now the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank), Mr. Bryant was recommended for that place. From that time on he was continuously associated with the Pullman interests and with the remarkable development of the Calumet District.

Mr. Bryant was later made cashier of this bank. He was elected president in 1902, and he filled that office throughout all the rest

of his life, with distinction and fine faithfulness.

The marriage of Mr. Bryant to Miss Florence Runnells took place at Nashua, New Hampshire, July 18, 1888. His wife is a daughter of Daniel F. and Sarah (Farley) Runnells. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have three children, Donald R. Bryant, Dorothy F. (Mrs. D. B. Tillinghast) and Marion F. (Mrs. Nelson M. Utley). The family residence was in Pullman, Illinois, for a long time, but more recently was maintained in Hyde Park.

Mr. Bryant belonged to St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was junior warden there. He served on the Chicago Plan Commission. He was a valued member of the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Bankers Club and the South Shore, Flossmoor and Midlothian Country Clubs.

Mr. Bryant came to Chicago back in 1885, as a young man twenty-four years old, with practically no external resources. From that beginning he earned for himself a place among the men whose strength and wisdom have guided the growth of the great banking business of Illinois in the decades just passed.

Edward F. Bryant died December 16, 1928, in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS FRANCIS GORMAN

DR. THOMAS F. GORMAN was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 1, 1872, a son of Patrick and Mary Gorman. He attended West Division High School, and then went to Chicago Dental College, graduating from there in 1898.

He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, located in the Marshall Field Building, and he kept his office there for twenty years. Dr. Gorman specialized largely in the prevention and cure of pyorrhea, in which field of work he accomplished a great deal of good.

During recent years his office has been located at 4804 West Madison Street, Chicago.

Dr. Gorman was married August 21, 1907, in Chicago, at the Holy Name Cathedral, to Miss Jessie Aylward, a daughter of John and Catherine Aylward. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Gorman; Geraldine M. Gor-

man; Thomas F. Gorman, Jr.; Catherine Gorman; and George William Gorman.

Dr. Gorman was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was past grand knight of the Phil Sheridan council of the Knights of Columbus.

For sixteen years Dr. Gorman had served as personal dentist to Cardinal Mundelein, and eight years ago Cardinal Mundelein presented to him the Lateran Cross in appreciation. He was also attending dentist to the students of Mundelein Seminary at St. Mary's of the Lake.

Dr. Gorman passed away April 5, 1933. His death brings a vacancy in the community in which he lived and worked that will be difficult to fill. He gave to his profession his fine talent, to his church an unselfish loyalty, and to his home a rare devotion and love.



THOMAS FRANCIS GORMAN



Orrelay Buntin

C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN

C. M. CLAY BUNTAIN was born October 15, 1876, at Momence, Illinois, a son of Thomas J. and Anna (Van Kirk) Buntain.

He attended the public schools of Momence, and later, in 1899, was graduated from Northwestern University with an A.B. degree. In 1902 he was graduated from the Northwestern Law School with his LL.B. degree. While studying law he worked for Dupee, Judah, Willard & Wolf, in Chicago.

In 1904 Mr. Buntain came to Kankakee, where he soon built up a most successful law practice.

During the Spanish-American War he served his country in the office of the adjutant-general of the War Department in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clay Buntain was married June 22, 1899, to Miss Alice Gertrude Bellinger, a daughter of Charles H. and Angeline (Parish) Bellinger. One son was born of this union, Willard James Buntain, of Evanston, Illinois.

Mr. Buntain was a member of the Rotary Club and the Elks Club of Kankakee, and was also a shiner of the Masonic Order. His college fraternity was Phi Delta Theta, and he belonged to Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi, honorary fraternities.

He put his whole life into his profession. He was a great reader and student, thorough in all his work and, as a result, his services were in constantly growing demand. He had a vital interest in the lives of young men, and, through his wise counsel and judgment, many boys were guided toward a successful career. He taught a Sunday School class of fifty high school boys in the First Presbyterian Church of Kankakee, of which he was a member.

In 1924 Mr. Buntain's prestige and integrity were recognized in his election as president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

C. M. Buntain died August 13, 1927, in

his fifty-first year. He was recognized in Kankakee and throughout the state as a most successful and brilliant attorney. He was truly respected because he maintained the highest standards of citizenship.

Mrs. C. M. Buntain's grandfather, W. W. Parish, Sr., was one of the first settlers of Momence. Born in New York in 1821, he came to Illinois in 1840, traveling by boat to Chicago and from Chicago to Momence by oxen. Here he took up eighty acres of government land. One log house constituted the town of Momence at that time, and land sold for \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. Parish attended the convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln for President. He was a personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Parish walked six miles to pay his first tax bill of fifteen cents on his team of oxen. When he started farming, Mr. Parish made all his tools, consisting of a wooden plow, drag, and a hand sickle. He used the oxen to stamp out the wheat which, after he had hauled it to Chicago, brought thirty-five cents a bushel, while his corn and oats sold for ten cents a bushel.

Mr. Parish married Miss Sallie Woodward. One daughter, Mrs. Charles Bellinger, was born to them.

Following his marriage, Mr. Parish drove his oxen to Chicago for a load of furniture, and, on his return trip, the wagon was mired in the mud. Before he could continue he had to carry his wife and furniture to higher ground and then reload. He drove twenty-five miles for his mail, which in those days took two months to come from New York. The postage was twenty-five cents a letter, which was paid by the receiver.

Mr. Parish had a reputation for his honest and fair dealings. He died March 13, 1914, in his ninety-third year. He was a true pioneer who had worked and suffered hardships that future generations might prosper.

CLINTON DE WITT COLLINS

DOCTOR CLINTON DE WITT COLLINS was born at Lomira, Wisconsin, September 5, 1866, a son of De Witt Clinton Collins and Catherine (Lerch) Collins.

After finishing his studies in public high school, Clinton D. Collins entered Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated there with his degree of M.D. in 1889. Then he studied at Rush Medical College, graduating in 1890.

From there he went to Johns Hopkins University for his post-graduate work, then he went abroad and studied for a year and a half in London and in Vienna.

Doctor Collins then returned to Chicago and began the practice of his profession. For more than forty years he ministered to an increasingly large number of patients, to whom he was an invaluable helper, counsellor, and friend.

In 1900 Doctor Collins again went abroad for further special study in Europe.

For nearly four decades Doctor Collins maintained his offices at 108 North State Street, Chicago.

Doctor Collins' work was centered in dermatology. As the years passed he earned a place as one of the foremost authorities on dermatology in America. His practice was a remarkably large one, many of his patients coming to him from places many miles distant

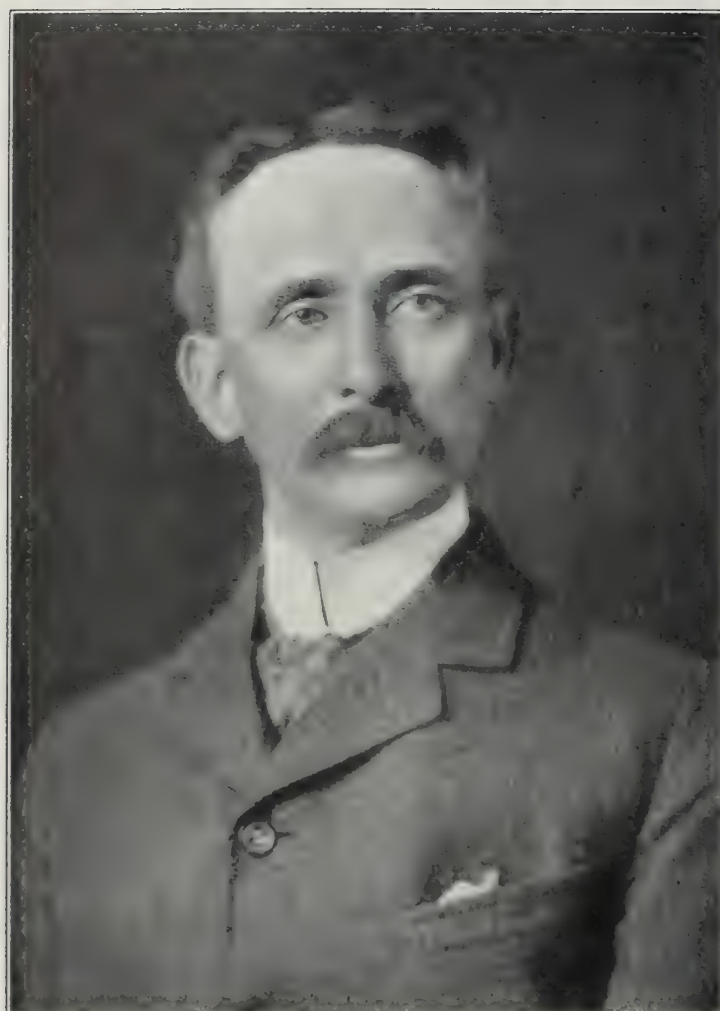
that they might have the benefit of his services.

Doctor Collins was Professor of Dermatology at Hahnemann Medical College, where he was an associate and friend of the late Doctor Chislett, and later filled the same chair at the Chicago Medical College. He was also dermatologist to the Chicago Home for the Friendless and the Chicago Daily News Sanitarium.

Doctor Collins was married August 3, 1910, to Miss Lucy Heinemann of Chicago, a daughter of Martin and Anna Catherine (Dann) Heinemann. Doctor and Mrs. Collins have one daughter, Lucy Ann Collins.

Doctor Collins attended the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago. Professionally, he was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the Homeopathic Medical Society.

Doctor Collins died October 15, 1932. His life was one of great activity and of very exceptional usefulness. He did a large amount of work for charity, and his kindness, and the fineness of his nature, endeared him to the many, many people who came to him in their times of trouble for his help. Doctor Collins had in his heart a real love for his fellow men, and he will be missed, not only in Chicago, but throughout the entire country.



Arman B. Butler

HERMON BEARDSLEY BUTLER

CHICAGO has given to the country some of its finest and most representative men. In the years past, few have been so highly regarded as the late Hermon Beardsley Butler.

Mr. Butler was born in New York City, August 4, 1856, a son of Cyrus Butler, and Marion (Webb) Butler. He had the advantage of a liberal education and after his training in private schools, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the class which graduated in 1876. He then entered business with his father, who was a metal broker in New York City, and remained with him for several years. In 1884, H. B. Butler came to Chicago and engaged in business with the firm of J. T. Ryerson & Son, the junior partner, E. L. Ryerson, having been a classmate of Mr. Butler's at Yale.

When this business was incorporated, following the death of Joseph T. Ryerson, Mr. Butler became vice president and treasurer; and in that connection he was largely instrumental in building up the greatest iron-jobbing business in the world. To this work he devoted his untiring energy until his death; and the success of the business during that period was attributed in large measure to his efforts.

Mr. Butler not only possessed great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but he was widely respected for his high code of business ethics and his consistent moral character. In all the years in which he was associated with this growing business he sustained an unsullied reputation. Mr. Butler was a director of the National Bank of the Republic and was one of the promoters of the State Pawn-ers' Society. He was very helpful in promoting the welfare of the Lying-In Hospital, and in advancing the interests of St. Peter's Church, of which he was warden at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Commercial Club, University Club, Onwentsia and the Merchants Club, being one of the founders and at one time president of the latter.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Butler was united

in marriage with Miss Harriet Jessie Peabody of Chicago, a daughter of the late Francis Bolles Peabody, and Harriet Cutter (Ten Broeck) Peabody, pioneers of Chicago. The father, an attorney by profession, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1850, and practiced law in that state until his removal to Chicago in 1857. After becoming a resident of Chicago he engaged in law practice here until 1870, when he became identified with the mortgage, loan and investment business, and continued in that field of activity until his death, in later years being senior partner in the well known firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born four children: Francis P. Butler; Marion who is the wife of Claude J. Peck of Cleveland, Ohio; Hermon B. Butler, Jr. who died in 1906, and Stuyvesant Butler. Mrs. Butler always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and was interested with him in many benevolent movements. As a memorial to her husband she erected in 1911, at a cost of nearly \$70,000, what is known as the Hermon Beardsley Butler House, at 3212 Broadway, to embody and perpetuate his ideal of Christian social service. This house is dedicated to the service of Health and Happiness, of Friendliness and Fellowship, of Helpfulness and Hope. The institution was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D., on the evening of May 4, 1911. It was opened to the public a few days later fully equipped, and has since sought to perpetuate the ideals of the man whose name it bears, and to fulfill the high mission to which it was consecrated by the donor. The Hermon Beardsley Butler House was incorporated on December 31, 1917, and has since been conducted by a board of directors, of which Mrs. Hermon B. Butler is president. Any person, with satisfactory reference, may become a member of the Butler House groups and classes regardless of religious affiliations. Physical training work is adapted to women and girls of all occupations, ages and abilities. The competitive instinct for every grade from the beginner to the champion amateur has

ample opportunity for exercise, and is under the direction of experts with the aid of up-to-date equipment.

The death of Hermon Beardsley Butler

occurred February 10, 1904. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men as Mr. Butler that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth.

WILLIAM HENRY BATEMAN

WILLIAM H. BATEMAN was born in Portsmouth, England, July 23, 1873, a son of William and Mary Ann (Everett) Bateman.

His early boyhood was spent in England. When he was about 15, he came to the United States. Not long thereafter he came to Illinois, locating in Chicago.

Mr. Bateman started on his business career in 1893 as a salesman with Marshall Field & Company. A man of unusual determination and executive ability, he gave every effort to his work. His natural ability as a leader and manager were soon recognized and more and more responsible positions were intrusted to him as his connection with Marshall Field & Company continued.

He was intensely loyal to his family, his friends, and to Marshall Field & Company. His connection with this concern covered a period of nearly forty years and he contrib-

uted in a marked degree to the success and growth of that great business organization. Of recent years he was manager of the Domestic and Bedding Departments of the wholesale branch of Marshall Field & Company.

William H. Bateman was married July 23, 1901, in Chicago, to Miss Rose Ardren, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ardren, who came originally from England, as had Mr. Bateman. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman: William H. Bateman, Jr., and Dorothy Bateman Guetzlaff.

Mr. Bateman was a member of the Beverly Country Club, and the Union League Club. He also was a member of the Bethany Union Church.

His death occurred February 29, 1932, in his fifty-eighth year. He was one of the finest and ablest men in the entire great organization of Marshall Field & Company.



W. H. Bateman



Charles Woodward, M.D.

CHARLES WOODWARD

THE LATE Dr. Charles Woodward was born in a log cabin in Warrenville, Du Page County, Illinois, December 5, 1845, a son of Timothy D. and Malinda (Lappan) Woodward. His parents came originally from Vermont.

Charles Woodward attended public school in Aurora. Then, with the outbreak of the Civil War, he volunteered for service. He fought valiantly throughout the war in the 124th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. It is an interesting fact to record that, at the close of his life in 1933, Charles Woodward was one of the two remaining survivors of that entire regiment.

Following the close of the Civil War, he returned to Aurora. After some time he decided to take up the study of medicine, and he enrolled at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his degree of M.D. there in 1879. He began the practice of medicine at Creston, Ogle County, Illinois. From there he transferred his work to Aurora, where he was active for seventeen years, accomplishing much good.

It was back in 1902 that Dr. Woodward established his residence and his practice in Chicago, on the North Side. Throughout the succeeding thirty-one years he served the people of that part of Chicago most faithfully and well. He had a large office practice, and also did much consultation work.

In 1901 Dr. Woodward was married to Miss Merwyn Bornholdt. Their married life together was one of rare companionship and mutual devotion. Dr. Woodward had three children by a former marriage. They were all girls, of unusual beauty.

Dr. Woodward was a member of the state Eclectic Medical Society (ex-president), the National Eclectic Medical Society, The American Medical Research Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the American Medical Editors and Authors Association. He was made a life member of all of these organizations.

He was the author of three books: "Intra-Uterine Medication," "A Message to Mothers" and "Woodward's Pathological Alkalinity."

The death of Dr. Charles Woodward, in his eighty-eighth year, brought real sorrow to many hearts. Those people who were close to him during his lifetime here, speak of him very beautifully, since his passing, as a man whose years accomplished a great deal of good; as having been wonderfully understanding and kind; as possessing a great human heart; and being one of the gentlest souls alive. He was utterly sincere, and purity and goodness showed in his face.

The long and useful life of Dr. Woodward came to its close March 13, 1933.

WOODRUFF JOHN PARKER

WOODRUFF J. PARKER was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, August 16, 1880, a son of Raphael L. and Josephine Louise (Woodruff) Parker.

He attended public schools as a boy, and later studied at Lake Forest University, after which he entered the Kent College of Law, and graduated there, in 1905, with his degree of LL.B. Then for a time he was with the Chicago Title & Trust Company. In 1916 he went into the law office of Theodore Chapman. In 1918 the business was reorganized and Mr. Parker became a member of the firm of Chapman, Cutler & Parker. This firm has since become one of the principal law firms in the Central States.

About three years prior to his death Mr. Parker joined the firm of Schuyler, Weinfeld & Parker, where he continued his very marked success as a lawyer.

His work was largely specialized in chancery practice, and in matters relating to corporations and corporate securities.

On November 15, 1924, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Ruth Garratt Ballantyne, of Chicago. Their children are: Woodruff J. Parker, Jr., and Ann Elizabeth Parker.

Mr. Parker was a member of the Union League Club, Hamilton Club, Cliff Dwellers, Palette and Chisel, Business Men's Art Club, the Masons, the Lotos Club of New York, and of the American, Chicago and New York Bar Associations, and the Legal Club.

He also belonged to the American Federation of Arts, the Association of Industrial Arts, and was a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He belonged, too, to the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Society of Colonial Wars.

He was a collector of paintings and of other objects of art.

Mr. Parker's death, which occurred on March 23, 1930, was a loss to the entire legal profession, for he was one of the most able lawyers in Chicago or New York.



WOODRUFF JOHN PARKER



J. R. Kinnear

FREDERIC ROBERT BURROWS

FREDERIC R. BURROWS was born at Medford, Massachusetts, May 16, 1862, a son of Robert and Permelia (French) Burrows. His father was a pioneer in the live stock business in the East and was an extensive shipper.

The son began his training in the public schools of Chicago. Then he entered business, in the employ of the New Haven Clock Company.

He went with Swift & Co. in 1887, while Gustavus F. Swift was still a beef packer. When Swift went into pork packing, Frederic Burrows and Louis F. Swift worked together in the hog division and later in the provision department.

In 1906 Mr. Burrows went with the National Packing Company as department head; and later he was made vice-president and general manager of the G. H. Hammond Company, a Swift subsidiary. For many years he was associated with G. F. Swift as an executive in the provision department.

The marriage of Frederic R. Burrows to Miss Jennie M. Stone was solemnized in Romeo, Michigan, on October 2, 1884. Mrs. Burrows is a daughter of Johnathan and Marion (Merick) Stone.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrows have three sons: Frederic S., Robert, and Walter M. Burrows. The sons are all engaged in the packing business.

Mr. Burrows was a member of the Forty Club of Chicago, and also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, Beverly Country Club, and the Valparaiso Club in Florida.

Mr. Burrows was a brother of the late W. F. Burrows, former president of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Packing Company.

Frederic R. Burrows died, in his 68th year, on September 4, 1929. For a long time he was one of the outstanding figures in the great packing industry in America.

HOMER H. JOHNSON

HOMER H. JOHNSON was born September 11, 1883, in Harrison Valley, Pa., a son of Lorenzo R. and Sara (Horton) Johnson. The family moved to Elmira, N. Y. and there his early boyhood was spent. He entered Whorrel Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y., where he was for four years. From there he went to Princeton University. He was very anxious to enter business, however, and after one year there, he left college and went to work for the United States Leather Company. Later he was with the Forest Chemical Company of Sheffield, Pa., for a time, after which he came West to become the manager of the Central Refining Company at Lawrenceville, Ill., which company is now owned by the Indian Refining Company. He was manager of this concern for twelve years.

About 1912, Mr. Johnson organized the Johnson Oil Refining Company, turning the management of the firm over to his brothers.

In 1920, however, he resigned from the Central Refining Company and became president of the Johnson Oil Refining Company, which office he filled with noteworthy success up to the close of his career.

On October 17, 1911, Mr. Johnson was married at Warren, Pa., to Miss Laverne Horton, a daughter of James H. and Carrie (Young) Horton. The family is a very old one in America, dating back to Barnabas Horton who came to this country in 1638. The Horton family have been very closely identified with the tanning industry in New York State for the past century and a half.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of six children: Ruth, Prudence, Horton, Homer H., Isabel, and Caroline Johnson. The family residence is at Kenilworth, Ill.

Mr. Johnson attended with his family the Union Church of Kenilworth. He belonged to the Midland Club of Chicago and the Kenilworth Club.



Norman H. Johnson



Albert Haley

ALBERT HALE

ALBERT HALE was born in Jonesville, Michigan, June 5, 1860, a descendant of a long line of sturdy American pioneers of broad educational advantages and great mental and physical vigor. The earliest member of this family to come to the colonies settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, over three hundred years ago. Albert Hale's father was born and educated in the East, but came West, seeking a newer, broader field for his work. He finally located in Chicago, and the Hale name is one of the long-established ones in this city, which for four generations has been indissolubly connected with Chicago history. Dr. Edwin M. Hale, distinguished father of Albert Hale, was one of Chicago's most beloved and eminent physicians.

As a small boy Albert Hale gave early indication of the course his career was to follow. He collected stamps of Latin-American countries from letters sent to his father by friends, patients and students. The history, geography, government, and language of the countries represented by the stamps which he collected were especially interesting to him, and we find that even as a youth he was exceptionally well-informed on a variety of subjects pertaining to Latin America. In addition to this study, as a young boy, he traveled abroad extensively with his mother, and spent some time as a student in Germany and Spain.

In the meantime his general education had been completed at the University of Michigan. After his graduation, in 1882, he entered the medical school of Northwestern University, receiving his M.D. degree in 1886.

He spent the next year at the University of Strassburg, Germany. During the three years following his study abroad, he was surgeon-in-chief of the Mexican International Railroad.

In 1890 Doctor Hale returned to Chicago to take up his practice there. In spite of the strenuous work involved in his medical practice, Doctor Hale remained a zealous student of many languages, including modern

Hebrew and modern Greek, Spanish, German, etc.

Doctor Hale's career was varied and distinguished. He was intensely interested in ophthalmology, and spent a year, 1893-94, at the University of Kiel, Germany. During that time he translated Fick's "Ophthalmology," besides publishing numerous Spanish and English ophthalmological publications from 1896 to 1904.

When he retired from medical practice in 1904, he ranked among the leading men of his profession. He was consulting ophthalmologist at Michael Reese Hospital, associate professor of ophthalmology at Rush Medical College, and he was also affiliated with the University of Chicago.

After giving up his medical practice, and after traveling over the whole of Latin America, south of Rio Grande to Patagonia, and penetrating into the remote regions of Brazil, Doctor Hale took up journalism quite seriously and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, to be near his publishers, the Bobbs-Merrill Company. His articles on the South American situation won for him world-wide recognition. The ultimate result of these articles was that he was invited to take an active part in the work carried on by the "International Bureau of the American Republics," now known as the "Pan-American Union," at Washington, D. C.

During the ensuing years he applied himself devotedly to further research and study. He was sent, from time to time, as representative from the Pan-American Union to Mexico, all Central American republics and all South American republics.

Everywhere he went he won the confidence and genuine respect of all those with whom he was associated. He was decorated by the Republic of Venezuela—Busto de Bolívar—in 1910.

Doctor Hale so enjoyed the spirit and scope of his work at the Pan-American Union, that he resigned with regret when he was invited to serve the United States Government as the first commercial attaché sent to Latin America. This was in 1914. His ter-

ritory covered the three republics in the region of the River Plate—Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—with headquarters at the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, where Doctor Hale built a firm foundation for American commerce and where his character and ability are still beloved and respected.

During the World War Doctor Hale was sent to the west coast of South America, where he remained on special duties until 1919.

Following the war he spent a few years in Mexico, and Central and South America, reporting on certain engineering problems. He returned to Chicago in 1923, but his stay there was brief. Three years later he accepted the chair of economic geography in the University of Porto Rico, for which position his scientific training, teaching experience, his wide travel, economics studies, and linguistic ability, so splendidly fitted him.

Dr. Albert Hale was married August 16, 1889, in Saratoga, New York, to Miss Ida de Viller. Two sons were born to them: Edwin Albert Hale, and Gerald Hale, of Chicago.

Doctor Hale was a member of the Explorers' Club of New York, the Adventurers' Club of Chicago, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., and an honorary member of the Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Geographic Society of Bolivia, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the American Geographical Society of New York, besides being active in other scientific organizations in the United States, South America and Europe.

During his summer vacation, in the year 1928, which was spent in the United States in further research and study, a group of scientific men asked him to produce a much-needed work, a work they considered he was the only man who could do it as it should be done. He decided on the title "The Economic Development of the Americas." In the midst of this fruitful activity came the awful hurricane in Porto Rico, where he was at that time, and while giving first aid he

must have overstrained his heart. His death on April 30, 1929, was as sudden as that of Calvin Coolidge.

Mrs. Hale writes:—"Thus I lost my charming and beloved companion with whom I worked and traveled hand in hand o'er land and sea for forty years. How I miss that vitality he put into everything he did, his boyish and unfailing enthusiasm and indefatigable energy.

"All of these attributes were to the fore on our long tropical voyages, where curious fellow-passengers paused at our cabin door and one whispered 'How can they work so ceaselessly in these awful tropics?'

"'Twas so in the bleak altitudes of the Andes when the click, click of his typing attracted groups of Indians who silently watched us with morose and sulky expressions on their faces. How startled and friendly they became, though, when he spoke to them in their own languages! Their eyes alert and hands quivering to see and to touch everything, especially our cameras and scientific instruments.

"I read to him from his notes; he typed as I read, working rapidly and accurately not to waste time and to have work ready for publishers, to go on ships homeward bound from ports where we stopped, or at stations where trains picked up mail for ships bound for the United States of America. Many letters, too, were sent to Washington, D. C., where our home was, and where our children were in schools preparing for the education which was to turn them into civil engineers. Their work has since carried them to all quarters of the United States, before and after their active service overseas in the World War in the A.E.F. But they liked to make Chicago their home headquarters. 'Twas the city of their birth. The greatest city in the world to be built under purely modern conditions, *their native town*. They will love it and work for it, as citizens, while life endures—those sons of Albert Hale, of the world and of Chicago in particular, Edwin Albert Hale and Gerald Hale."

Doctor Hale was loved and respected by countless numbers at home and abroad. Because he was an enthusiastic and indefatigable



Ida V. Hale
Mrs. Albert,



H. H. Lacey

gable worker, few men will ever equal the spirit and scope of his work. His mental calibre, unusual equipment and physical vigor hidden behind a gentle and humorous personality attracted to him and held friends wherever he traveled, from the presidents of republics to the humblest peon.

He was an eminent physician, a notable linguist, a splendid teacher, an author of distinction. One finds it difficult to realize that such a magnitude of work could be covered in one lifetime. He gave his life to the service of mankind, and in so doing found his pleasure.

WILLIAM WIRT GURLEY

A RESIDENT of Chicago for nearly fifty years, and prominently identified with legal and business interests here for an equal period, the late William W. Gurley, stands as one of the builders of Chicago's prosperity and a man whose ripened judgment and unquestioned integrity benefited every enterprise with which he was connected.

William W. Gurley was born January 27, 1851, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, a son of John J. and Anseville C. (Armentrout) Gurley. His early training was gained in the public schools and in Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His father was a lawyer, and W. W. Gurley began the reading of law in his father's office. In 1871 he was made superintendent of the public schools of Seville, Ohio, and served for two years. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1873.

It was in September of the following year that Mr. Gurley came to Chicago to engage in the practice of law. From his beginning here, as a young man, he advanced in the ensuing years to a recognized place among the really great lawyers of the state. His work was largely done for corporations. Mr. Gurley was general counsel for the Chicago

Railways Company, for the Chicago Consolidated Traction Co., Chicago Surface Lines, and other corporations. He was a director of Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, and the Baker Lumber Company, and also a director of Lyon, Gary & Company, and vice-president of Baker Fentress & Company.

William W. Gurley was married, October 30, 1878, to Miss Mary Eva Turney, a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Turney of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have one daughter, Miss Helen Kathryn Gurley. The family attend the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Mr. Gurley was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations. For some years he has been a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Exmoor, Edgewater Golf, Chicago Golf, and the Transportation Club of New York City, the University Club of Chicago, and a member of Masonic order.

Mr. Gurley's life among us was notably fine and strong. His death March 11, 1923, was a distinct loss to the enterprises under his direction and a real sorrow to the many people who knew him.

EDWARD F. HAMM

EDWARD F. HAMM was born in Burlington, Iowa, October 8, 1866, a son of John A. and Barbara (Sprenger) Hamm. He was educated in the public schools of Burlington and attended business college there.

In 1882 Mr. Hamm went to work in a railroad office, and he was there until 1890, when he became engaged in the printing business in Cleveland, Ohio. A few years later he became associated with W. B. Conkey Company, of Hammond, Indiana, as manager of their printing department. In 1903 he joined the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago. A man of finest character and great earnestness and enthusiasm, his connection with this concern was of very great value to it. In 1906 he was elected vice-president and manager; in 1909 he became president of the Blakely Printing Company; and throughout the remainder of his life he directed the policies of this large printing concern with notable success. Since 1931 he served as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

All during these years Mr. Hamm had retained his early interests in the railroad industry. He was president of the *Traffic World*, an official railroad and shipping publication, published by the Blakely Printing Company, and he was president of the Traffic Service Corporation.

Mr. Hamm was one of the leaders in the formation of the Ben Franklin Club of Chicago, and was instrumental in the organizing of these clubs throughout the United

States. He was subsequently made president of Franklin Typothetae. He also belonged to the Master Printers' Federation, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Association, Indian Hill Golf Club, Evanston Golf Club, and the Kenilworth Club.

Edward F. Hamm was married in Beatrice, Nebraska, October 26, 1892, to Miss Sarah I. Meek, of Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter of William W. and Maria (Blair) Meek. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamm: Dorothea Hamm (Mrs. Homer E. Robertson); Frederick Barton Hamm, now president of the Blakely Printing Company; Martha Hamm (Mrs. Rush Butler, Junior); Harriet Hamm, and Edward F. Hamm, Junior.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamm made their home in Kenilworth, Illinois, for many years.

Mr. Hamm was very helpful to the printing industry as a mediator in labor disputes. During the last twenty years he was called upon on many occasions to settle controversies pertaining to wages and other relationships between employers and employees.

Edward F. Hamm passed away March 6, 1933. By his own ability, and hard, conscientious work, he became one of the principal figures in the great printing industry in Chicago, and had remained an outstanding leader in that field during the last thirty years. His life was one of usefulness and service and success.



E. J. Hammer



Robert Gordon

ROBERT GORDON

ROBERT GORDON was born in Mains of Rhynie, Aberdeen, Scotland, April 22, 1852, the son of Robert and Anne (Fraser) Gordon.

He attended the public schools in Aberdeen, and then took an apprenticeship in auditing with a firm in that city, and later entered the employ of an insurance company in Glasgow.

In 1883 Mr. Gordon came to America, and for about eighteen months worked for a firm of contractors. He eventually entered the employ of the Douglas & Stuart Milling Company in Chicago. The firm was later changed to the American Cereal Company, and finally to the Quaker Oats Company. Mr. Gordon entered the firm as a clerk, and, availing himself of his opportunities and by close application to his work, he was pro-

moted to the positions of assistant secretary, secretary, assistant treasurer, and finally treasurer and a director of the company; the office he held at his death February 16, 1930.

On April 29, 1896, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Gordon married Jessie Chrystal Macdonald, and seven children were born of this union, all of whom are living: Mrs. E. G. Meier, Robert P., J. Chrystal, Colin S., Angus M., Marion F. and Isabel M. Gordon.

Mr. Gordon was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, Hinsdale Club, and Hinsdale Golf Club. He attended the Union Church of Hinsdale.

Mr. Gordon was quite unassuming and one in whom implicit trust could be placed. All who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of the highest and finest type.

FRED LOWENTHAL

FRED LOWENTHAL, lawyer, was born November 22, 1878, in Washington Heights, (now Beverly Hills), Chicago, Illinois; son of Dr. Louis and Ernestine (Kahn) Lowenthal. Dr. Lowenthal practised medicine in Washington Heights from its early, rural days, coming there to settle from Germany, after completing his medical studies at Göttingen and Tübingen universities in Germany, and Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago.

Fred Lowenthal attended Calumet High School, Chicago, and the University of Illinois, winning his A.B. degree from the university in 1901 and studying law there in 1901 and 1902. For four years, from 1898 to 1901, he played football on the University of Illinois team, and in 1901 and 1902 was selected as "All-Western" center. Many years later he was selected as one of the four leading centers of all time in University of Illinois football.

Upon finishing his academic and legal courses, he spent a year or two at newspaper work on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* and the *Chicago Evening American*, as sports writer, but was called back to the university in 1904 to become a member of the football coaching

staff, and in 1905 served as head coach of football.

He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1906 and practised in Chicago in the firm of S. L. and Fred Lowenthal. Along with constant general practise he became an authority on law relating to the theatrical profession. From 1920 he was Chicago attorney for the Actors Equity Association, and that association not long before his death elected him its only honorary life member.

Fred Lowenthal was married December 13, 1925, in San Francisco, California, to Blanche Cole, daughter of Henry C. and Blanche Owen (Dolbee) Cole, of Chester, Illinois. Mrs. Lowenthal's father was one of the earliest students of the old Illinois University and is affectionately remembered as "Old King Cole."

Fred Lowenthal's deep and humane culture, acquired through wide travel and close study; his responsiveness to art, literature, and world affairs, and his brilliant wit, combined with ready sympathy and a keen sense of social justice, enhanced his professional career and all his relations with people. He died suddenly of pneumonia at his home, 436 Aldine Avenue, Chicago, October 4, 1931.



Fred Lowmeyer



F. H. Selden

FRANK HERBERT BELDEN

FRANK HERBERT BELDEN was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, December 23, 1861, a son of Francis S. and Anna M. (Le Valley) Belden. His father was a man of broad vision and keen intellect. For a number of years he was superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; then, when Frank H. Belden was still a young boy, the family came to Chicago, and later located in Evanston, Illinois.

Frank H. Belden attended public school and was graduated from high school in Evanston. His first business association was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he was connected with the traffic department for a number of years. In this division Mr. Belden was unusually successful, for his quickness of perception, swiftness of decision, energy, and persistence well qualified him for the responsibilities that were then and later to be intrusted to him.

Eventually he became associated with the Marblehead Lime Company, and remained

with that firm for over forty years, serving as traffic manager. Of more recent years he was also assistant treasurer.

Frank H. Belden was married July 20, 1886, in Sterling, Illinois, to Miss Jennie A. Phelps, daughter of John B. and Mary (Crocker) Phelps, of Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Belden made their home in Hinsdale, Illinois.

Mr. Belden was a member of the executive committee of the Industrial Traffic Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and chairman of the Lime Committee. He belonged to the Traffic Club and the Hinsdale Golf Club.

Frank H. Belden passed away September 2, 1932. A man of fine personality, his life was a splendid influence in every way, and was filled with a real spirit of helpfulness.

He possessed marked ability as a traffic man, and was one of the most competent in that field in the Central States.

CHARLES SANFORD KNIGHT, JR.

CHARLES SANFORD KNIGHT JR. was born in Ware, Massachusetts, June 15, 1862, the son of Charles Sanford and Cordelia (Cutter) Knight. The family moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, when he was still a young boy, and he received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city.

In 1878 he secured a position with the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company, a fore-runner of the American Steel & Wire Company which came into being in 1901 and of which the Worcester company became an integral part. His ability and conscientious effort and loyalty were soon recognized by the company, and in due course of time gained for him a place in the Worcester office. He later served in the offices at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Houston, Texas, and, in 1895, was given charge of the office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained there for five years, being transferred to the Chicago office in 1900, in charge of the electrical and wire rope departments, which position he held until his death, March 11, 1931.

He thus rounded out fifty-three years of faithful service to one company, and over thirty years of service in the city of Chicago, and as a citizen of the state of Illinois.

His work took him to the many offices of the company all over the country. Many of the men whom he trained in the Chicago office are now serving in these various fields, and, when he passed on, tributes of respect, love and sorrow poured in from all parts of the country, showing with what affection and

esteem he was held by all his associates. His work was his life and he died as he would have chosen to die—in the harness.

He was called from this life while on business for his company in El Paso, Texas, at the age of sixty-eight.

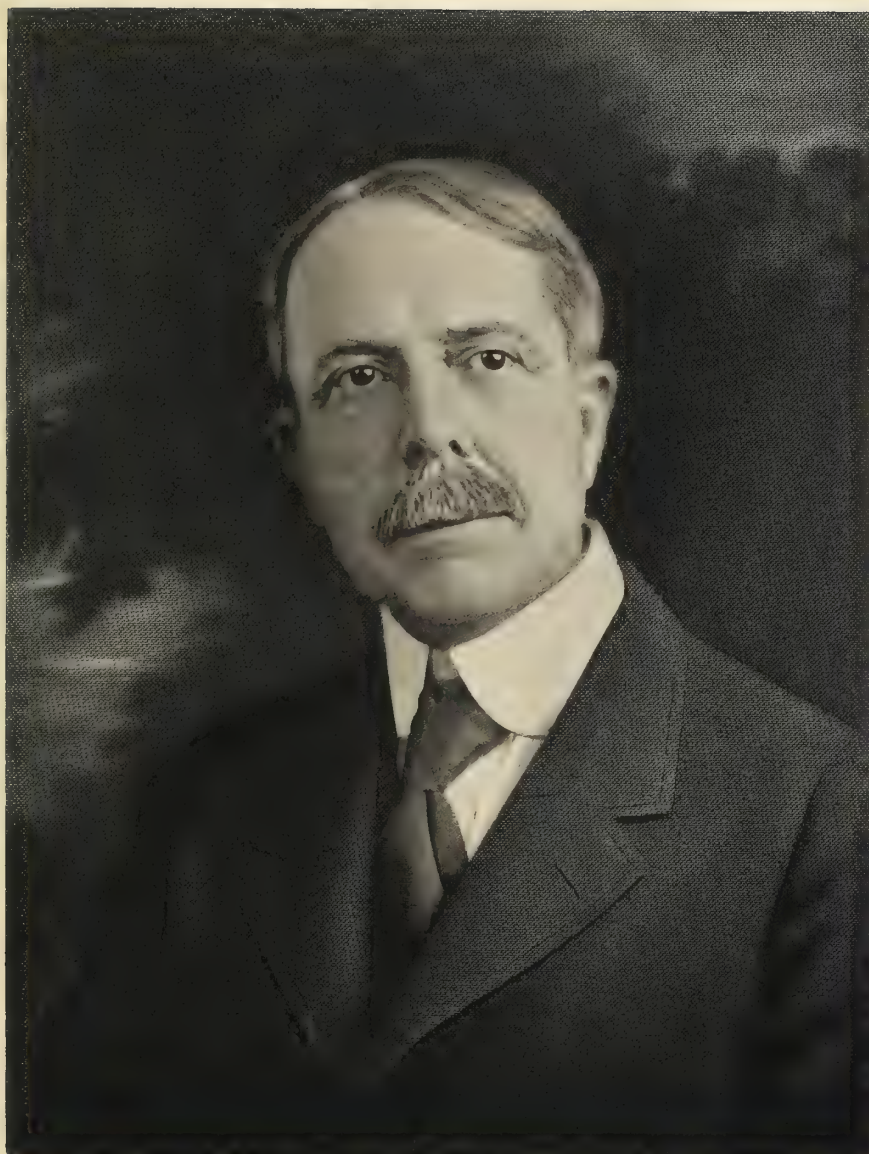
His greatest interest, outside his work in the American Steel & Wire Company, lay in his reading and in his books. His well-stocked library, and the constant use which he made of it, told plainly of his ability, his appreciation of the worth-while in literature, and made of him, while not a college man, a highly educated man in the best sense of the word.

Mr. Knight is survived by his widow, Mary Earle Knight, and a son, Earle, who was a lieutenant in the World War.

An older brother, Austin M. Knight, became a rear-admiral in the United States navy.

A younger sister married Dr. David Starr Jordan, former President and now Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, and another sister, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, served the city of Seattle, Washington, for four years as a member of the city Council and later as its mayor.

Mr. Knight was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Union League Club, Lake Shore Athletic Club, South Park Lodge of the Masonic Order, Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masonic Bodies, and Medinah Temple. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.



Chas. S. Knight Jr.



J. J. Hartmann.

FREDERICK STEELE HARTMANN

DR. FREDERICK STEELE HARTMANN was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 8, 1862, and was destined to see the city he loved grow from a struggling inland city to a great metropolis. His parents, Theobald Hartmann and Charlotte Hingst Hartmann, were born in Germany. His mother came to America with her parents in 1840. They bought a piece of property on what is now State Street near Harrison, and erected a cottage there. Later their little home was torn down and a public building erected. This was burned in 1875 and then rebuilt. Dr. Hartmann's father was one of the "1848'ers" who were banished from Germany on account of student demonstrations against the government. Later amnesty was granted them.

That Dr. Hartmann's parents wholeheartedly adopted the new country as their own was proven by the fact that the father served as colonel in an Arkansas regiment in the Civil War, under General Steele, in whose honor Frederick Steele Hartmann was named.

Dr. Hartmann was one of a family of six children. His parents were able to give him a good education in public and private schools, but, when he reached young manhood the family fortunes had changed, and in order to realize his dream of becoming a physician he had to struggle hard to help pay his college expenses. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1885, showing marked proficiency in chemistry. Later he became an associate professor of that subject. The conscientiousness and vast energy which marked his whole career were displayed during his student days. He served as interne at Cook County Hospital and came into contact with such great personalities as Fenger, Senn, Lee, and Murphy.

Dr. Hartmann began the practice of his profession on the West Side of Chicago as the assistant, and later as junior partner, of Drs. E. W. Lee and John B. Murphy. This association continued for ten years.

As the boundaries of the great West Side were pushed farther and farther out, his practice kept pace and it became necessary to move his office from the corner of Halsted, Harrison and Blue Island Avenue to Madison Street and Kilbourn Avenue, where he was located at the time of his death.

In 1898 Dr. Hartmann became gynecologist at the West Side Hospital, and he so served throughout all the rest of his life. He had also served as surgeon at Cook County and St. Anthony de Padua hospitals, and for the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and the St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

Dr. Hartmann was married November 21, 1888, in Bellevue, Ohio, to Maggie Lovina Baker, daughter of Dr. Hiram Forbes Baker and Emily (Brown) Baker. Dr. Baker, who was a physician in earlier life, later became a newspaper publisher in Bellevue. Five daughters and three sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. Hartmann: Mrs. Bertha Atkinson, Mrs. Charlotte Dumelow (twins), Theo Hartmann (deceased), Mrs. Helen Baldwin, Herbert (deceased), Mrs. Constance Collins, Mrs. Emily Williams and Ralph Frederick Hartmann. Their family life was filled with devoted comradeship and love.

Dr. Hartmann was a member of the American, Chicago, and Illinois State Medical associations, the Chicago Pathological Society, and the Society of Medical History.

Dr. Frederick S. Hartmann passed away March 17, 1933. He was a man of highest ideals and he lived up to them with earnest and conscientious exactitude. His patients benefited almost as much from the influence of his fine character and personality as from his expert medical care. He was a splendid type of the old-time family physician; a loyal guide, counsellor and friend, and his kindly, fatherly understanding and sympathy, and his absolute trustworthiness, endeared him to all beyond measure.

HORACE A. GOODRICH

HORACE A. GOODRICH was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 9, 1837, a son of Grant and Juliet (Atwater) Goodrich.

He was educated in the Chicago schools and at Mount Morris, Ogle County, Illinois. He was a member of the first class to enter Northwestern University in 1859, but was forced to discontinue his studies there the following year when his health failed.

He next took up the study of law, but again his health interfered with his plans, and he was obliged to seek open air employment.

For a while he was employed as clerk by the Methodist Book Concern in Chicago; then he went to Joliet, Illinois, where he was connected with the Joliet Mound Company, serving as superintendent of that concern.

After the Chicago fire he supervised some of the rebuilding activities, and in this way became interested in the real-estate business. He continued in the real-estate and loan business until he was eighty-nine years of age.

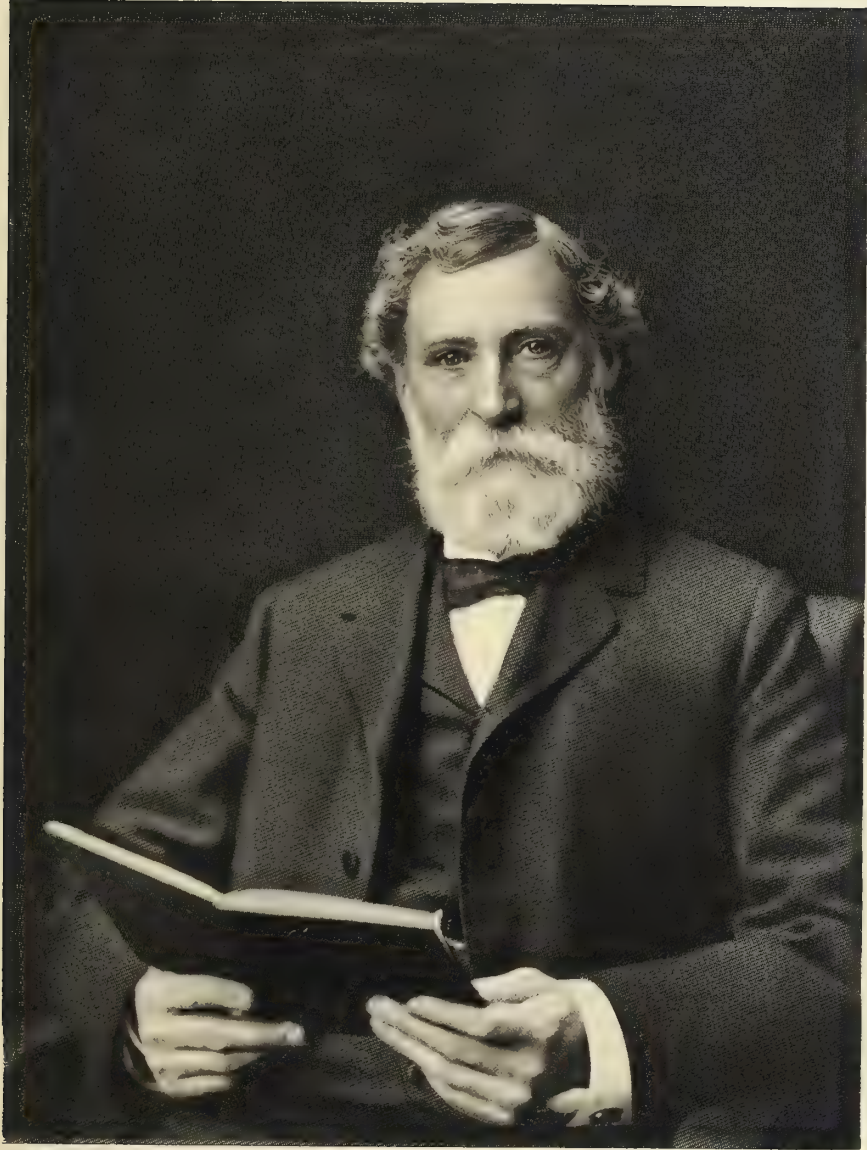
Horace A. Goodrich was first married in Evanston, Illinois, July 7, 1880, to Theodosia Hamline, who died November 21, 1881, leaving one daughter, Juliet Theodosia.

September 25, 1883, he married Miss Alice La Due of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Four children were born of this union: Harriet (Mrs. W. G. Bailey), Gladys (deceased), Grace (deceased), and Grant Goodrich. The father was a home-loving man, affectionately devoted to his wife and his children.

He was a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and the Illinois Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Theta. He also belonged to the Chicago Historical Society.

A fine Christian man, ever loyal to the interests of his church, he served as trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, which his father had helped to found, and as secretary and treasurer of the board. He was also trustee of the Chicago Methodist Episcopal Church Aid Society, and the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society.

Horace A. Goodrich died July 13, 1929, in his ninety-second year. Half a century of activity in the real-estate business, and many more years of helpful service to his church and his community may be credited to him.



Portrait by

engraved by Campbell N.Y.

Horace A. Goodrich



W. H. Emms



Robt Berry Ennis.

ROBERT BERRY ENNIS

ROBERT B. ENNIS was born at Decatur, Illinois, February 5, 1861, a son of William H. and Louie (Harrison) Ennis. His father was one of the most prominent men of an earlier day in Central Illinois. He located at Decatur at the time of the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was engaged as a civil engineer in the laying out of the route over which the Illinois Central was later built. He was with this road for many years. As a part of the pay for his services, he received from the railroad many acres of raw Illinois land through which the road passed. At the time the land did not look very promising, for much of it was low and covered with rank growth. However, he had the vision to see what the land would become with proper development. He drained and cultivated it and made it of much value, thus leading the way in agricultural progress in that region of our state. He was a pioneer in the use of tiling in the drainage of farm lands. William H. Ennis died in the year 1902.

Robert B. Ennis, as a boy, attended public school in Decatur, and then went to St. Louis University to prepare for Harvard. In 1883 he was graduated from Harvard with honors.

The next five years he spent in New Mexico in the cattle business.

Then he came to Chicago and became identified with the real estate business, specializing for many years in the sale and rentals of loop property.

In 1904 he became connected with the business organization of Northwestern University and was given the management of the building known for so many years as the

Tremont House,—which had passed to the ownership of Northwestern University.

Mr. Ennis had a very marked ability and was unquestionably one of the best-informed and one of the most able real estate men of Chicago.

He had a fine power of visualization, a characteristic he no doubt inherited from his father. After he once saw in his mind the progress that any certain matter ought rightfully to take, and had satisfied himself that the results sought were thoroughly good, he gave to the task in hand the full wealth of his unusual strength and great enthusiasm. He was a vigorous worker for all things, whether of a business or of a civic nature, that commended themselves to his interest and judgment. Throughout his active life he gave splendidly of himself to many causes.

Robert B. Ennis was married March 22, 1904, at St. Augustine, Florida, to Miss Edith Mitchell, a daughter of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Roberts) Mitchell. Her father was head of the State Board of Health of New Jersey for many years, and was a leading sanitarian.

Mr. and Mrs. Ennis resided in Evanston for many years and were affiliated with the First Congregational Church there. Mr. Ennis also belonged to the University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Harvard Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Glen View Country Club and the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Mr. Ennis passed away August 5, 1928, in his sixty-eighth year. His life record is one of unselfish devotion to worthy enterprises and successful leadership in the business world.

WILBER R. WILSON

WILBER R. WILSON was born near Pottersville, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1866, a son of Willard B. and Ann (Reynolds) Wilson. Later the family removed to Kalkaska, Michigan, where he finished his public schooling, and he then went to Colorado, graduating with his D.D.S. degree from the University of Denver in 1889.

The following thirteen years were woven intimately into the thriving city of Aspen, where he became an alderman, president of the school board, clerk of Maroon Camp, Woodman of the World, and a member of the Masonic order. He was elected trustee and ordained an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

He came to Chicago in June, 1902, and established a lucrative practice in the vicinity of Wilson Avenue and Broadway, where he built up an excellent reputation in his profession, being especially noted for his bridge work. Dr. Wilson was a frequent contributor to various dental magazines on professional subjects.

Dr. Wilber Wilson married Miss Eva C.

Kelly, daughter of Robert and Amanda (Bacon) Kelly, October 17, 1888. Three children were born: Eva Lynn (Mrs. Harold T. Wilson), W. Royal, and William R. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson was a member of North Shore Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Loyal Chapter, R. A. M., and Lincoln Park Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a charter elder of the Buena Memorial Presbyterian Church, and clerk of the Session for many years. For five years he was superintendent of the Bible School, and he also engaged in many other activities of the church. Three times he was elected commissioner to the General Assembly.

His death occurred April 3, 1932, in his sixty-sixth year. Although quiet and gentle of disposition, he held strong convictions and high standards of living. His work was thorough and orderly. Children and young people loved him, and ministers, educators, and religious leaders held him in great esteem. His chief concern in life was to induce men to accept the Lord Jesus Christ as Savior and follow Him.



Hubert R. Wilson



John Redmond Macnamara

JOHN REDMOND MACNAMARA

DOCTOR JOHN REDMOND MACNAMARA was born in County Clare, Ireland, May 2, 1863, a son of Redmond and Mary Macnamara. After his preliminary schooling there he entered Dublin University, and, following his graduation, he studied in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

When he was twenty years old he came to the United States and located in Chicago. Here he later graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served for a time as an interne at Cook County Hospital, and was chief pharmacist there for three years. Here he was assistant to the late Doctor Christian Fenger.

On leaving this hospital work, Doctor Macnamara established himself in private practice in Chicago, on the south side of the city; and for the following forty years he filled a place of ever-increasing importance there. His skill, his strength, and his understanding sympathy, have been a great blessing, throughout four decades, to the people of that entire community.

He was a remarkably fine diagnostician.

Doctor Macnamara was one of the first members of the medical staff of the German Deaconess Hospital, and also an instructor there.

It should also be recorded that he rendered valiant service in three wars. He fought the British troops in the Boer War in South Africa. He served in the Spanish-American War, and also was captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the World War.

The marriage of Doctor Macnamara to Miss Adelaide Robbins took place in Joliet, Illinois, in 1889. They became the parents of two children, Byron E. Macnamara, who died when he was twenty-one years old, and Mrs. Helen M. Beuttas. There are three grandchildren, of whom Doctor Macnamara was very fond: John Redmond Macnamara, Paul J. Beuttas and Robert H. Beuttas.

The death of Doctor Macnamara occurred in his seventieth year. It has been said of him that he was the soul of loyalty and faithfulness; that he would not willingly do a mean thing under any circumstances. It will also be remembered of him that he was splendidly patriotic. His service to the people of his neighborhood as their physician, counsellor and friend, for the past forty years, was such as to sincerely endear him. His death, January 8, 1933, was a real sorrow to every one who was close to him.

FRED A. SMITH

FRED A. SMITH was born in Franklinville, New York, July 9, 1856, a son of Marcus and Susan (Stilwell) Smith.

He was educated in the country schools in Franklinville, and later was graduated from Tenbroeck Academy.

Upon completing his education, he worked in a drug store, eventually becoming a registered pharmacist. About 1877 he went to Mazomanie, Wisconsin, and, with his brother-in-law, D. W. Campbell, purchased a drug store which they operated until 1890.

At that time Mr. Smith came to Chicago and took the position of credit man in the wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Company. His work in this department was so well accomplished that three years later he was made credit manager of the entire concern, which office he held until he retired from active business in 1917.

During the period of his association with this firm he was made vice-president and a director of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, and served as chairman of many very important committees in the course of this connection.

Fred A. Smith was united in marriage September 25, 1879, to Miss Florence E. Moulton, a daughter of Judge Henry Z. and Mary

(Merrill) Moulton. One child, Mary Eugenia Smith, who died in infancy, was born to them.

His retirement from Reid, Murdoch & Company came during the period of America's participation in the World War. With a deep and sincere desire to be of some service, Mr. Smith entered into war work as secretary of the Draft Board for district number seven. His fine personal character, his sympathy and understanding, and his unfaltering efforts were deeply appreciated.

He was also secretary of the Wilmette Guard, and of the Local Citizens War Association, and served as president and a director of the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1919 he was elected vice-president of the Wilmette State Bank.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Smith made their home in Wilmette, Illinois, where they were always held in the highest esteem.

The death of Fred A. Smith occurred June 18, 1922, in his sixty-sixth year. With unfailing diligence he had fulfilled every duty that confronted him in the business world, and to his community and his country he gave unlimited service.



Fred A. Smith



J. H. Lawrence

JOHN HENRY GOESSELE

JOHN HENRY GOESSELE was born in the village of Perkins Grove, Illinois, July 10, 1864, a son of William and Anna Maria (Leibenguth) Goessele, natives of Germany and of Pennsylvania respectively. His father was a minister of the German Evangelical Church for nearly half a century, and was a presiding elder for twenty years. The mother's family was an old one in America.

John H. Goessele went to public school at Naperville, Illinois, and to the Northwestern College at Naperville. His father was one of the founders of this college.

He then went to work in a printing office there. Later, for a time, he was employed in the wholesale division of Marshall Field & Company at Chicago.

About 1883 he became connected with the James Regan Printing Company of Chicago. The value of his work in this concern was soon recognized and he was elected Secretary of the company.

In 1888 Mr. Goessele and Mr. Cassius

O. Owen founded C. O. Owen & Co., printers and binders in Chicago. This business has grown and prospered with the passing of the years. At the time of this writing they have been in business for over four consecutive decades. Their present address is 1056 West Van Buren Street, Chicago.

On August 19, 1885, Mr. Goessele was married to Miss Isabelle Hall, a daughter of Youngson Brown Hall and Anna (Warren) Hall of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Goessele have two children, Ruth J. (Mrs. Beverly W. Howe) and John H. Goessele, Jr.

Mr. Goessele was a member of the German Evangelical Church. He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association and the Edgewater Golf Club.

John H. Goessele died February 14, 1928, in his sixty-fourth year. The vast printing industry of Chicago has known no man of finer personal qualities or of more splendid accomplishments than Mr. Goessele.

HIRAM NELSON BISHOP

REVEREND HIRAM NELSON BISHOP, D.D., was born in Manchester, Vermont, May 28, 1823, a son of Joseph and Mary (Palmer) Bishop. He was the youngest of seven children.

When Hiram N. Bishop was two years old the father died, and the family then moved to Ohio, where the son attended Hiram and Kenyon College and was graduated from Bexley Hall Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio. He was ordained to Deacon's orders in Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, and continued his study of theology at Alexandria, Virginia, where, in connection with his studies, he also engaged in the teaching of mathematics in the high school.

Upon the completion of his work at Alexandria, Reverend Hiram N. Bishop had a parish in Ohio for one year. In this same year, 1853, he married Miss Catherine Amelia Stout, daughter of Reverend Charles Brockden, an Episcopal clergyman, and Laura (Chapin) Stout. Mrs. Bishop was a splendid Christian woman, ever a source of encouragement and helpful influence to her husband. Her death occurred April 5, 1901. Four children were born of this union: Charles Nelson Bishop (deceased), William Smallwood Bishop (deceased), Laura Chapin Bishop, and Catherine Amelia Bishop.

For three years, following his pastorate in Ohio, he was located in Kenosha, Wisconsin, as rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. In the parish records he is spoken of as: "an eloquent preacher, a great worker and a most politic manager. Interested in all matters of public concern, he succeeded in establishing a female seminary in the city,

out of which grew Kemper Hall, which for many years has existed on the shores of Lake Michigan and is widely known as a school for young women in the Middle West."

He was also interested in the welfare and success of Kenyon College, and at the time of his death was one of the trustees of that institution.

In 1856 he founded St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago, located at the corner of Lake Street and St. John's Place, opposite Union Park, at that time a fashionable residential section of the city. Reverend Bishop continued there as rector up to the time of his death, and, under his leadership, St. John's Church proved to be one of the most active and influential of its day in Chicago.

About the year 1866, coming out to what was then Harlem, but later known as Oak Park, Illinois, Reverend Bishop started Christ Church Mission, preaching there Sunday afternoons. This mission was the forerunner of Christ Church in River Forest, now a flourishing parish in that suburb of Chicago.

The pastor was an eloquent preacher and a great worker in all public affairs. His countless friends and associates looked to him as counselor and benefactor. The influence of his fine character is reflected in the fact that Bishop Cheney, one of his closest friends, regarded him as one of his principal inspirations.

Reverend Hiram N. Bishop died in Paris, France, August 31, 1868. His fine character and self-sacrificing Christian spirit merit infinite veneration and respect. He was buried in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.



H. A. Bishop



Peter A. Kittlesby

PETER ANDREW KITTELSBY

PETER A. KITTELSBY was born at Calmar, Iowa, October 16, 1865, a son of Andrew L. and Marie (Anderson) Kittelsby. His parents were fine Christian people and gave him a home life full of love and tenderness.

He attended public school, then entered Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, from which he was graduated with an A.B. degree in 1888. Three years later he had completed the work at a Lutheran seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota, and had become an ordained minister of the Lutheran Church.

His first pastorate was at Renville, Minnesota, where he served from 1891 to 1894. He then became professor of Latin and General History at the ladies' seminary at Red Wing, Minnesota, for two years.

During the next six years he held a pastorate in Buffalo, New York. At the end of that time, in 1902, he came to Chicago as pastor of the Lake View Lutheran Church.

The following years he allied himself very closely with the active work of the Lutheran

Church in Chicago. He was widely recognized as a responsible worker in this organization, and was made field missionary in Chicago and greater New York from 1915 to 1925.

He was one of the founders of the Park View Lutheran Church, and was a trustee of the National Christian Association from 1906 to 1915, and from 1925 to 1931.

August 25, 1892, the Rev. Peter A. Kittelsby was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Tenold of Calmar, Iowa. Four girls were born to them: Katherine Marie, Esther Lorraine, Helen Lucile (Mrs. Percy Enoch Peterson), and Dorothy Adeline. The mother died August 11, 1917.

The Reverend Kittelsby was a member of the Luther College Club of Chicago, and a past president of the organization.

His death occurred August 20, 1931. He had given a life full of service and devotion to his church, and for many years had been recognized as a foremost representative of the Lutheran Church in this country.

JOHN THOMAS BRABNER-SMITH

REVEREND JOHN T. BRABNER-SMITH was born in Yorkshire, England, April 25, 1870, a son of Job and Helen Smith.

He attended school only until he was ten years old, then he went to work in a Yorkshire iron foundry. Here his capacity for hard conscientious work won early recognition, in the added responsibilities which were so often given to him. At the age of eighteen he had become a steel-mill superintendent and the manager of the wire factory at Bramley, Yorkshire.

This was the decisive period in his career, for at this time he felt the call of evangelism, and, relinquishing all business connections, he joined a training school for evangelists in Yorkshire. The same vigorous enthusiasm which had made him so markedly successful in the industrial world now characterized his new endeavors. After his preparatory training he studied in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and spent some time working in the Manchester and Glasgow missions. He then was transferred to a Belfast church.

In 1897 Reverend Brabner-Smith came to the United States to enter the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was assigned to active work as a minister. For a time he filled pastorates in the Northern Minnesota and in the Dakota conferences, and then he came to Chicago to work with the late Reverend J. B. Hingley on the Methodist Board of Pensions. It was he who was largely responsible for the campaigns for the creation of the Pension Fund, by means of which preachers, who have retired after years of unselfish, faithful service, can be comfortably provided for.

Early in his association with church work here in the United States, Reverend Brabner-Smith became interested in the journalistic activities of the church. For some time he was editor of *The Veteran Preacher*, and for a year he also co-operated with the Board of Publicity for the Centenary Movement. About 1920 he joined the World Service Commission. Until the close of his life he was in charge of all secular publicity for the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as the representative of the church in the Associated Press, he contributed his most valuable services to the church.

We quote here from a tribute to him:

"There was romance a-plenty in the career of the late John T. Brabner-Smith of Chicago, though he would have been the last man to admit it.

"A steel-mill superintendent at eighteen, an evangelist at twenty-one, a student in Glasgow University, a soccer player on the team which represented Scotland against England, a pioneer Methodist preacher in Northern Minnesota, an 'adopted' Sioux Indian, a counsellor of Gifford Pinchot in conservation work, an associate of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., in the establishment of Minnesota fish hatcheries, a newspaper reporter and correspondent of wide recognition, a consecrated press agent, first for the old preachers and then for World Service, an expert in religious publicity.

"And yet in none of these was his chief glory.

"It was his greatest happiness that more than any other man in contemporary journalism he knew he was trusted by the secular press as the church's interpreter and defender.

"Of what other man could be said the things which Edgar T. Cutter, then Western superintendent of the Associated Press, said of Brabner-Smith:

"'Seventy millions in this country alone read the newspapers—certainly not nearly that many hear the preachers. How many never have had any bit of the Bible save from something you sent out? It should be a great happiness to you to realize it, and you have a right to know that the Lord especially selected you to do that great work.'"

Reverend Brabner-Smith was married February 23, 1899, to Miss Annie Emily Brabner, a Wesley deaconess of London, England. Two sons were born to them, John Wesley Brabner-Smith and Victor Joyce Brabner-Smith.

Reverend John T. Brabner-Smith passed away August 6, 1929, in his fifty-ninth year. The services which he so tirelessly rendered to his church up to the time his health broke down cannot be adequately evaluated, but the memory of him, the man himself and the work he did, is perpetual.



John T. Bradner Smith



JENKIN LLOYD JONES

JENKIN LLOYD JONES

JENKIN LLOYD JONES was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, November 14, 1843, a son of Richard and Mary Jones. Because of the great value of the influence of his life, we print here a brief biography which, according to the facts at hand, is largely complete and accurate.

In his father's staunch character lies one source of the uprightness, the faithfulness, the love of excellence that have been dominant in the characters of the children of the family. From the mother, one of gentler culture, some of the finer threads of intellect may have come. Her maiden name was Lloyd, and, according to Welsh custom, the family name has always been, not Jones, but Lloyd Jones.

When Jenkin Lloyd Jones was about a year old, the family came to America; and finally settled in the woods of Wisconsin, where Jenkin lived the first twelve years of his life in a log cabin, which love, tenderness, and sympathy made into a beautiful home. But after about twelve years of hopeless struggling in this heavily timbered region, the family realized the fertility and attractiveness of the prairie, and moved into the open country a hundred miles away.

His whole boyhood was one of stern frontier privations, comparable to that of Abraham Lincoln. His education was only that afforded by the schoolhouse in the woods, the village school in Sauk County, Wisconsin, and finally the County Academy, but it served to create in him a dream of acquiring more.

This dream was shattered for the time when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He was eighteen years old when he enlisted and became a member of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. He served for three years, until the end of the war, and these army years furnished a second period of bracing discipline.

When the war was over he returned to Wisconsin and, feeling he was too old to go to school, and that his responsibilities lay at home, he resolutely put the thought of college out of his mind and set to work. That winter he taught school and assisted his father in

the work about the farm. The next summer, however, the inner impulse asserted itself and he announced that he felt he must go away and study to be a preacher. In this his family encouraged him.

He entered the Meadville Theological School in Pennsylvania, and in four years took the regular three years professional course and much of the academic work of the college as well.

In 1870 he was graduated, and in June of the same year he married Miss Susan C. Barber, of Meadville, a noble woman, well trained in his work and devoted to the ministry. Her brilliance, her efficiency, and her encouragement, became a large element in the success of the hard years ahead.

After graduation three calls came to him from different churches. He accepted the one from Winnetka, near Chicago, Illinois, but at the end of one year, feeling that he must strike for a larger field, he moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, where for ten strenuous years he accomplished much good and surmounted mistakes while learning the "art of ministry." During this time his work as an itinerant began. He started a "Mutual Improvement Club" in church and town—a new idea in church life then—and printed three volumes of Sunday school lessons—another new idea in the Unitarian West.

In the later seventies it so happened that the Western Unitarian Conference lay dying. Jenkin Lloyd Jones was put in charge. His zeal, his courage, and his initiative, served to revive the organization, and in the early eighties he came to Chicago as full time secretary and leader of the conference.

Two years later he moved to the South Side in Chicago where, with few followers and little financial backing, but with infinite faith, he began preaching. For two years he preached in a small hall which held only sixty people, then he moved to one a little larger. Meanwhile he was building a combined church and church home with money contributed by friends all over the country.

In the meantime he had given up the secretaryship of the conference, but continued in

the active work of that body, lecturing, devising, programming, radiating life and glow, bringing about the most successful years in the development of Western Unitarianism.

For eighteen years he worked and labored in the little church, called the "Church of All Souls," which he had built. Here he dreamed of and planned for that remarkable Lincoln Center project which was to become an accomplished fact.

Part of Jenkin Lloyd Jones' greatest influence upon the religious thought of America grew out of the way the great Parliament of Religions was conducted during the Chicago Exposition in 1893. He had been privately asked by the Rev. John H. Barrows, chairman of the congress, to formulate a program outlining work for the congress for a full week. It was received with enthusiasm and unanimous approval, and during the progress of the congress all learned to rely upon him. He was one of the shaping powers of the parliament of religions.

The congress had a marked effect upon his subsequent career. It made him feel anew the fetters of a denominational label, even one as broad as the Unitarian fellowship to which his church and he himself belonged, and, as a consequence, All Souls Church became independent, free from any denominational connection.

His ideal lay in a "combination church," the realization of which is exemplified in the Abraham Lincoln Center, which was founded and carried to completion largely by him.

The Abraham Lincoln Center is located at Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue in Chicago. Here the guidance of the soul, the organization of the brotherhood spirit, the love of art, literature, music and philosophy—these three interests, are made into one whole and embodied in the church. It was an unique idea, a daring venture, but the ideal ripened into maturity under the wisdom and guidance of this idealist, and became an actuality.

Lincoln Center is open seven days of the week and fifty-two weeks of the year. Its aim is to radiate as many helps as possible, to advance the physical, intellectual, social, civic, moral and religious interests of humanity, irrespective of age, sex, creed, race, condition, or political opinion, and to aid in the maintenance of institutions of learning and philanthropy.

In this institution, also, we have a lasting tribute to the idealism of Jenkin Lloyd Jones, to his democracy, his love of humanity, and his unconquerable spirit.

His death occurred in November, 1918, at Tower Hill, Wisconsin. His soul is perpetuated in the great enterprises which he brought about.



John J. Muldoon Ind.

JOHN JOSEPH MULDOON

THE LATE Dr. John J. Muldoon, of Chicago, brother of the late Right Reverend P. J. Muldoon, D.D., Bishop of Rockford, was born at Columbia, California, November 28, 1866, a son of John J. and Catherine (Coughlin) Muldoon.

He began his education in the public schools of Stockton, California. Then he attended St. Mary's College in Kentucky, and finished his classical course at St. Charles College, Baltimore, Maryland. After that he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from Northwestern University Medical School, in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Subsequently, Dr. Muldoon was engaged in private practice on the near north side in Chicago. His office was on Rush street for many years. Throughout this long period he served a large and ever-growing circle of

patients, to whom he became very much endeared because of his skill, his calm strength, and his sympathetic understanding.

Dr. Muldoon was the first medical examiner of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters. He also served as chief of staff of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.

As has been said, he was a brother of the late Bishop of Rockford, the Right Reverend P. J. Muldoon, D.D., who was one of the best-loved men in the hierarchy.

On June 27, 1928, Dr. Muldoon was married to Miss Margaret Kilday, a daughter of Charles and Mary Kilday.

The close of Dr. Muldoon's life came in his sixty-third year. His life brought true and lasting benefit to many people. He served the rich and the poor with equal skill and consideration, and he did a remarkable amount of charitable work.

JAMES CREIGHTON GARDINER

DR. JAMES CREIGHTON GARDINER was born in Cavan Township, Ontario, Canada, February 19, 1854, eldest son of Ralph and Frances (Carr) Gardiner.

His early education was only such as was afforded by the country schools near his birthplace, and by Belleville (Ontario) Business College, where he learned shorthand and bookkeeping.

After assisting his father on the farm for a while, he was employed as bookkeeper for a large manufacturing plant in Ridgetown, Ontario.

In 1892 he came to the United States and settled in Joliet, Illinois, where he was bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house. Following his graduation in 1896 from the dental school of Northwestern University, he began the practice of his profession, and, through a period of thirty-three years, he built up an exceptional reputation.

Dr. Gardiner was a thorough "gentleman of the old school," and throughout a long

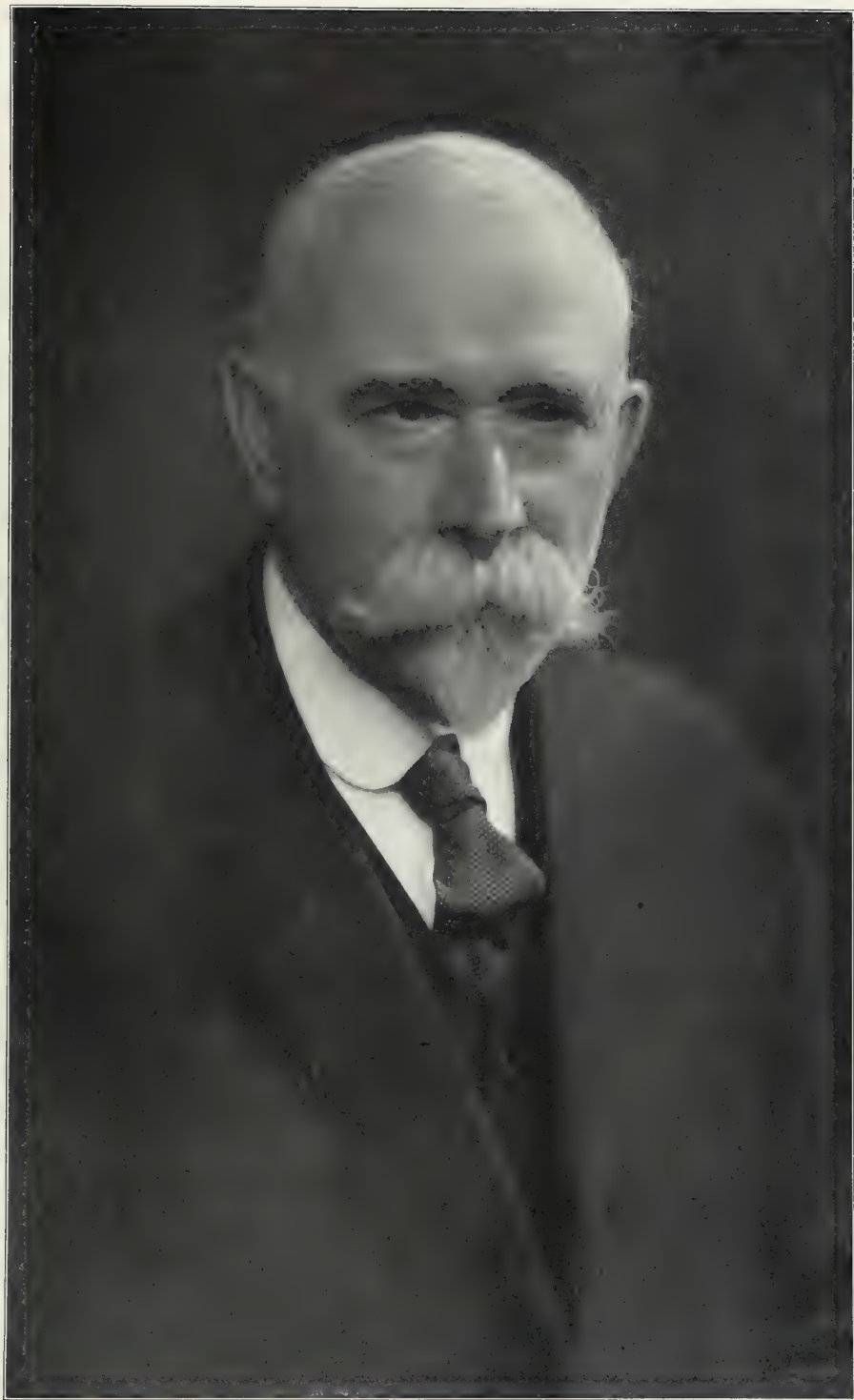
and beautiful life maintained the highest personal Christian character.

May 16, 1888, Dr. Gardiner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Kenney. One daughter was born, Mabel Frances Gardiner. The mother died May 1, 1899.

August 22, 1901, he married Miss Lotta Sanborn, of Hickory, Illinois, a daughter of Albert and Leonora (Lamb) Sanborn.

Dr. Gardiner loved his profession, and until within the week of his death, he retained his capacity for work and his full enjoyment of life. He was essentially a home man, and found his greatest happiness with his family. There was no waning of interest in business and current events, and there was no lack of interest in and solicitude for those about him up to the close of his life.

Following a heart attack, Dr. Gardiner passed away in his home in Evanston, August 29, 1931, in his seventy-eighth year. Thus a noble life of integrity and usefulness came to a close.



J. H. Gardiner



J. D. Forsitt.

FRANKLIN DWIGHT COSSITT

FRANKLIN D. COSSITT was born in La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, December 4, 1861, a son of Franklin Dwight and Martha Louise (Moore) Cossitt.

The family moved to La Grange, Illinois, in 1875.

At the time the family came to Illinois, Mr. Cossitt, the father of the subject of this sketch, engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Barrett & Cossitt. This association continued for about five years, until the death of Mr. Barrett, when Mr. Cossitt purchased the interest of the heirs and continued the business under the name of F. D. Cossitt & Company. The great Chicago Fire of 1871 entirely consumed his store, located then at the corner of Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue. He rebuilt the store at 145 Michigan Avenue, and did an extensive wholesale business until 1875, when he retired from that field of work.

Prior to this time Mr. Cossitt had purchased six hundred acres of land in what is now La Grange, Ill. He subdivided most of this land, laid out the streets, and planted trees to the value of \$30,000. He also established the depot at La Grange; was one of the prime movers toward securing all the churches of that place, and he made liberal contributions toward sustaining all essential enterprises. He gave to the village the name of his old home in Tennessee.

Mr. Cossitt, the subject of this sketch, was taken to Chicago during his infancy. A short time later his mother died and he was taken back by her sister to Tennessee, where he continued to live until 1869. In his eighth

year he returned to Chicago and attended the public schools, later taking up a course in one of the business colleges. At the age of eighteen he opened a general store at La Grange, Illinois, which he continued for three years. He studied for a short time and then became associated with his father in the real estate business.

The Cossitts, father and son, were instrumental in the erection of approximately two hundred private residences and public buildings in La Grange, and were, at all times, deeply interested and very helpful in promoting the welfare of that town.

On February 10, 1886, Mr. Cossitt married Miss Margaret A. Fox, daughter of Dr. George M. and Jane (Michie) Fox. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cossitt: Franklin D. Jr., Jean Fox, George Marshall, Margaret, Marion, Harry Rene, Frederick Henry, and James Lyman Cossitt.

Mr. Cossitt had a strong, beneficial influence in politics and in all civic affairs. He served as village trustee from 1889-1901 and was president of the board of trustees from 1901-1905. He also served as a highway commissioner during all that time. He was instrumental in establishing the present water and gas lighting system and the suburban electric railway of La Grange.

Mr. Cossitt was a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow.

The close of Mr. Cossitt's active and distinguished life came in his fiftieth year on October 23, 1911. He was a man of the finest personal qualities, kind and generous, greatly respected and beloved by people of all classes in life in his community.

GEORGE H. McCAMMON

GEORGE H. McCAMMON was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1865, a son of Mark and Mary McCammon.

He attended public school in Chicago on the west side of the city, where his family resided, and continued there until his parents moved to Aurora, following the havoc wrought by the Chicago fire.

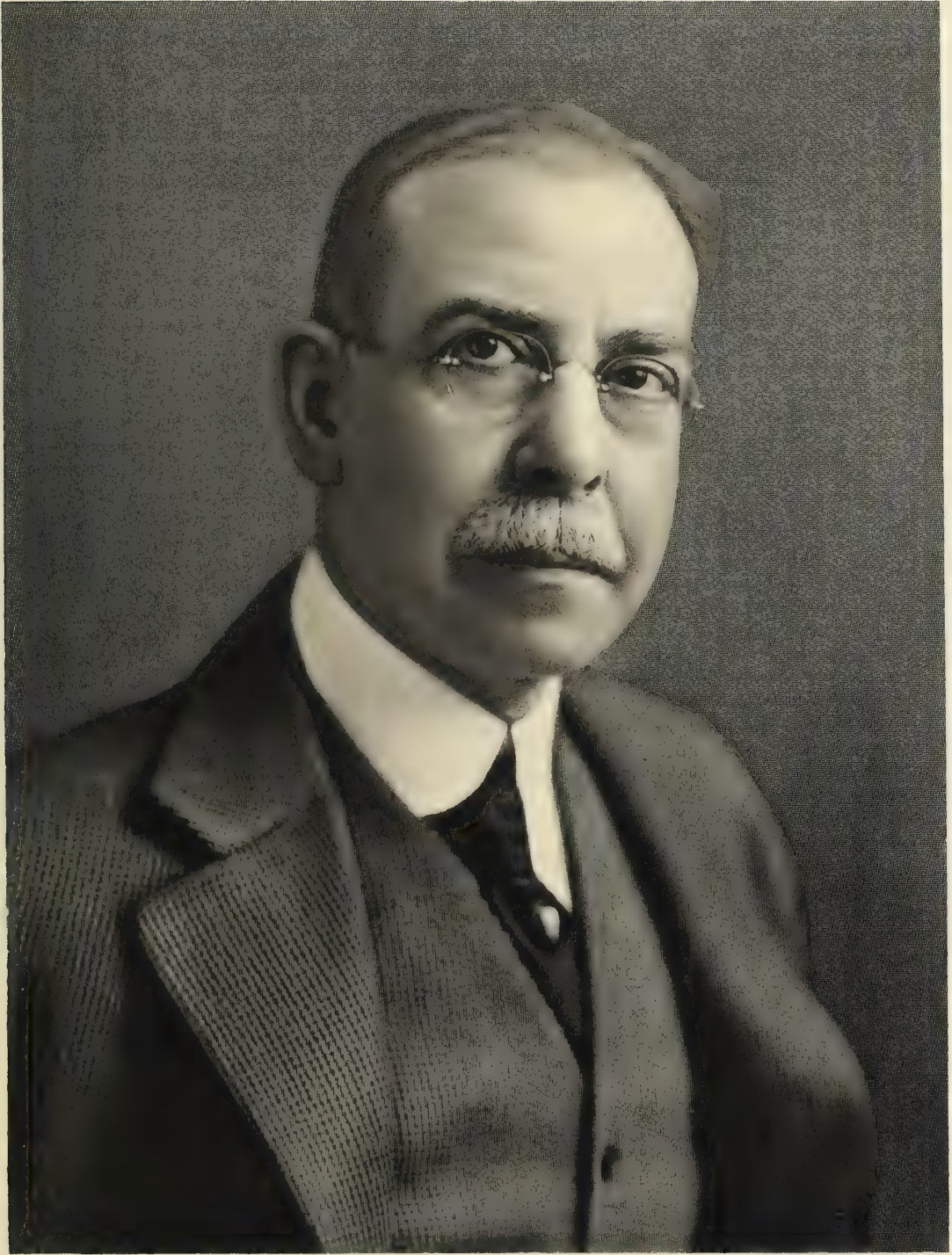
In Aurora, George McCammon obtained his first job, that of selling newspapers. The family later moved to St. Paul, and he soon became interested in a real estate office there.

About the year 1890, Mr. McCammon left St. Paul and came to Chicago, finally locating here. He became engaged in the railway supply business, first handling almost exclusively the products of the Beall Shovel Company of Alton, Illinois, and gradually taking on new accounts, including the Hub-

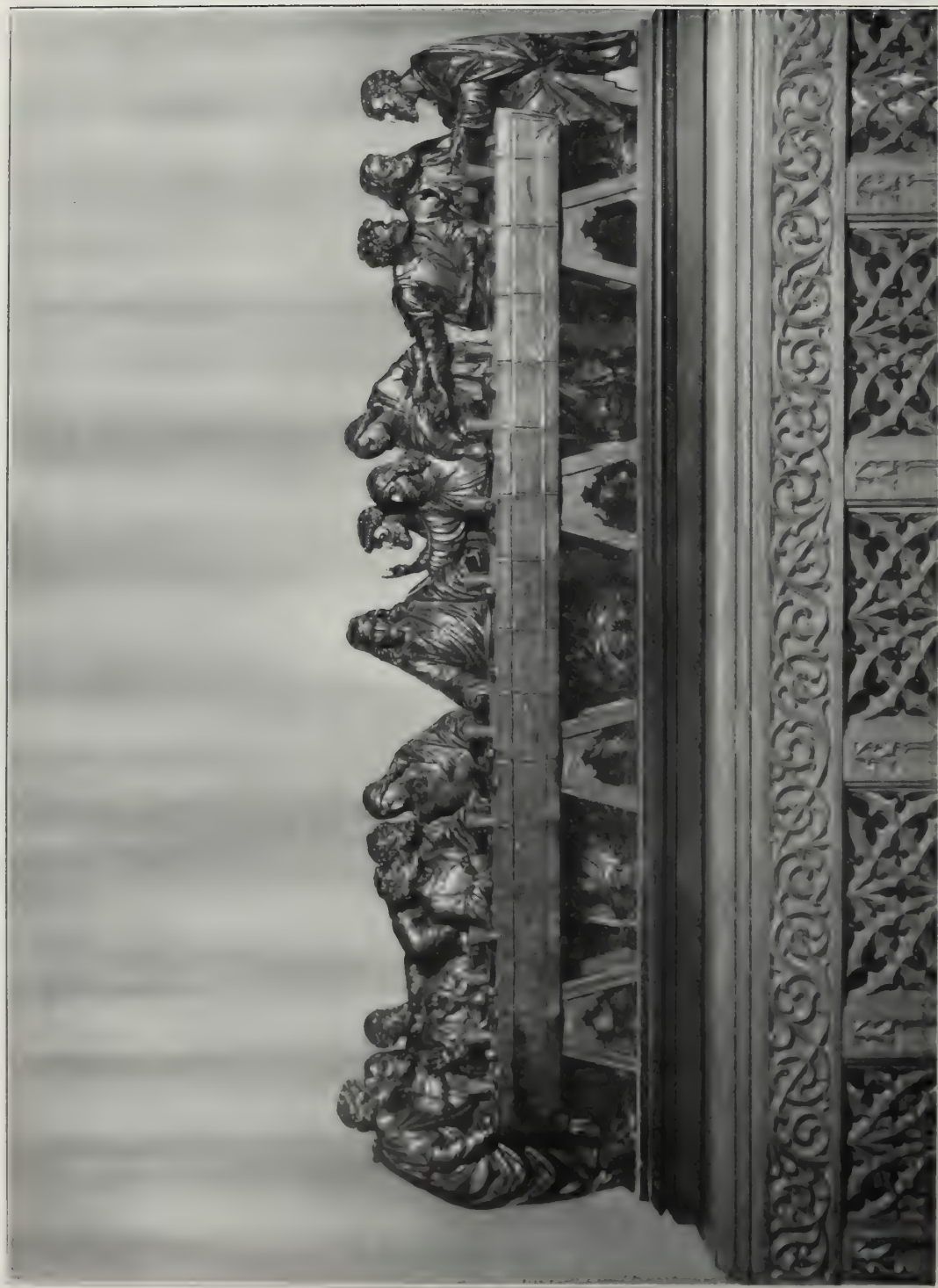
bard Steel Company of Pittsburgh, the J. B. Sipe Oil Company and a number of other concerns. The products of these houses were sold to the railway industries centered in Chicago, and, as Chicago grew in industrial strength and greatness, so did Mr. McCammon's business, known here and throughout the country as George H. McCammon, Railway Supplies, develop and expand. His integrity and dependability were outstanding forces behind his exceptional success.

Mr. McCammon never married. He was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, where he lived for many years, and he also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club.

George H. McCammon passed away October 6, 1930, in his sixty-sixth year. For many years he was a figure of much importance in the railway supply business here.



George H. McRammom



This memorial, which is a truly wonderful wood carving, in full relief, was carved by Guido Mayr, of Oberammergau, who played the part of Jesus in two productions of the Passion Play. It is a copy of Leonardo Da Vinci's world-famous painting, "The Lord's Supper," in Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan, Italy. This carving was presented to the new Emerald Avenue Presbyterian Church in Chicago, located under the leadership of the Reverend Richard David Hughes, and the carving is the gift of Mrs. William T. Smith of Chicago in memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Mathias.

DAVID S. MATHIAS

DAVID S. MATHIAS was born at Rhymney, Wales, January 6, 1844, a son of David and Mary (Llewellyn) Mathias. His father was one of the veteran iron mill men of Wales and Scotland. At the age of two years David Mathias went with his parents to live in Glasgow, Scotland, and, at the age of fourteen, he came to America with his parents. The father soon became identified with the iron and steel industry in the United States, and later David S. Mathias became interested in the steel business.

He was connected with the Hamilton Rolling Mill Company of Hamilton, Ontario, and was identified with his father in the iron mills of Harbor, Mathias and Owens at Woods Run, Pennsylvania. When the Jay Cook Panic came, in the early seventies, the Mathias family were forced to begin over again. Later Mr. Mathias was associated with the Kansas Rolling Mill, Rosedale, Kansas, for a number of years. Then he came to Chicago and went with the Fowler Spike Company, later becoming one of the staff of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company. In 1884 he went to South Chicago as first superintendent of the rail mill of the Illinois Steel Company, and, about five years later, became general superintendent of the South Works.

In 1891 he retired from that office and was made a life member of the advisory board.

From the year 1884, when Mr. Mathias first went to South Chicago to help establish an industry at the mouth of the Calumet River, his life was devoted to the iron and steel business there.

His counsel and advice were invaluable, and he was one of the most important factors in making the South Works the great industry that it is today.

Mr. Mathias was one of the pioneers of

the steel industry, and it was Mr. Mathias and Captain William Jones, of Braddock Steel Company in Pennsylvania, who largely taught two continents how to make tonnage.

David S. Mathias was married September 15, 1866, in Watertown, Wisconsin, to Miss Tryphena Jones of Watertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathias became the parents of two daughters and three sons: Mary E. (Mrs. Howard P. Sanders of Redwood Falls, Minnesota); Eleanor (Mrs. William T. Smith of Chicago); the late David R. Mathias, who was general superintendent of the Joliet Steel Mill of the Illinois Steel Company; William G. Mathias, retired, who was assistant vice-president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Ensley, Alabama; and the late Thomas H. Mathias, who was vice-president of the Lackawanna Steel Company at Buffalo, New York.

There have been five generations of iron and steel men in the Mathias family, and they are often referred to as the "iron and steel family."

David S. Mathias was a member of the Shrine and other Masonic bodies. He was also a member of the Old Settlers' Association, a member of the board of directors of the South Chicago Savings Bank, an active member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and a charter member of the South Shore Country Club.

David S. Mathias passed away December 5, 1917, in his seventy-fourth year. Every veteran steel maker in Europe and this country knew Mr. Mathias personally, or knew of his work. He was considered one of the expert authorities on iron and steel in the United States, especially in connection with the designing and operation of rolling mills.

WILLARD S. BRACKEN

DR. WILLARD S. BRACKEN was born at Henry, Illinois, on September 23, 1866, a son of Archibald and Esther (York) Bracken. He attended grade school at Henry, Illinois, and graduated from high school at Wichita, Kansas. Following that he was engaged in the lumber business for a while, and then went abroad, where he studied music and the arts in Paris for three years.

He graduated from Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago in 1902, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then entered into clinical work. For some time he was instructor at Northwestern University Medical School in the department devoted to diseases of the nose and throat. He became a very able authority in this special field.

For five years he was associated with Dr. William A. Pusey. For ten years he was an associate of the late Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls in nose and throat practice. He was likewise clinical professor of ophthalmology at Bennett Medical College (Loyola University) and was supervisor of ophthalmology for the Chicago Department of Health.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Chicago Medical Society.

On August 21, 1892, he was married at Benton Harbor, Michigan, to Miss Octavia Hobbs, a daughter of Thomas T. and Hulda

(Creal) Hobbs. The Hobbs family is an old one in New England. Mrs. Bracken's mother was a daughter of the late Anthony Creal, who was one of the best known pioneers of Northern Indiana, a noted philanthropist, and a founder of Greencastle University, now De Pauw University.

Dr. and Mrs. Bracken had one son, Stanford T. Bracken, who died January 8, 1899.

Dr. Bracken was an excellent musician. He devoted three years to intensive study of music, in Paris. He was also a lover of art and was quite a connoisseur.

Mrs. Bracken is very favorably known as a teacher of singing in Chicago. She was one of the founders of the Cosmopolitan School of Music and Dramatic Art and was president for five years. She also studied in Paris, France, under the personal direction of Pauline Viardot-Garcia and Madame Mathilda Marchesi.

Dr. Bracken was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago and also belonged to the Royal Arcanum.

He will be remembered as a man of remarkably broad culture and as a profound reader and student. He was gifted with a splendid mind.

For many years he was a distinguished leader in ophthalmological work in this part of the country.

Dr. Willard S. Bracken died on April 18, 1928.



W. A. Bracken



Clara Bracken



Walter H. Ebersall

WALTER H. ECKERSALL

WALTER H. ECKERSALL was born at Chicago, Illinois, June 17, 1883, a son of Walter and Mary (Killerlain) Eckersall, who came from Engand and from Rutland, Vermont, respectively. The family located in Chicago in 1871.

Walter Eckersall went to the old Woodlawn School, now the Wadsworth School, to Hyde Park High School, and to the University of Chicago, which he entered in 1903, and where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

While he was at Hyde Park High School, "Eckie," as he was always afterwards called, first attracted notice as an athlete. At the University of Chicago his football playing brought fame both to the university and to himself. He became one of the great football heroes of all time. He was one of the first men from a Western college to be chosen for All-American honors. Three times he was so named by Walter Camp, and he was also selected in practically every other choice during those years for All-American.

Typical of his career as a player is the football game, Chicago *vs.* Wisconsin, in 1903. He drop-kicked three field goals for Chicago's only points; and the Milwaukee newspapers reported the results of the game under the headline: "Eckersall, 15; Wisconsin, 6."

Under his generalship the football teams at the University of Chicago were successful for four thrilling years. He was captain his last year.

Although it was for football that he was best known, he starred also on the track and in baseball.

Right after leaving college, Walter Eckersall entered the sports department of the "Chicago Tribune." He wrote sports for "The Tribune" for twenty-three years, and his success as a writer was almost equal to his earlier fame as a participant in sports.

For fourteen years he managed the Silver Skates Derbies, held each January under the auspices of the "Chicago Tribune," and he also supervised the Golden Gloves boxing tournaments for "The Tribune."

He was a nationally known official at football games for years.

He made his home at the old Eckersall family residence at 7331 Kingston Avenue, on the South Side in Chicago. He is survived by a daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

He was probably the most colorful figure in the history of American football; and as a sports authority in later years he was known and loved all over this country.

Walter Eckersall died in his forty-sixth year, on March 24, 1930.

LOUIS EDMUND GOSSELIN

LOUIS E. GOSSELIN was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 27, 1865, a son of Stephen and Bridget (Madigan) Gosselin. It is interesting to note that the family name of Gosselin is an old and distinguished one in the earlier history of France and of Canada.

Louis E. Gosselin began his education in the public schools on the West Side. He then began the study of law and was graduated from the Kent College of Law in Chicago.

As a young man he became an expert bookkeeper and auditor. He was first appointed to public office by the elder Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, who selected him as an accountant for the city.

For about thirty consecutive years after that he continued in the offices of the city of Chicago. He offered the city's paper in New York to create a competitive market. He was made auditor for the city and then deputy comptroller. His association with the work of the city continued until about 1929, when ill health necessitated his retirement from active business life.

September 5, 1893, Louis E. Gosselin was united in marriage to Miss Sara Henagan, a daughter of Patrick and Bridget Henagan.

Patrick Henagan came to Chicago in 1855. He was first engaged in the grocery business, then later he went into real estate. He was an eminent citizen of his day, one with a deep concern for civic interests and a remarkable faith in the development of Chicago. His death occurred in the year 1902, when he was seventy-six years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosselin became the parents of two children, Lucile (deceased), and Mrs. Gladys M. Lemond. There are three grandsons: John Louis Gosselin, John H. Lemond, Junior, and Louis F. Lemond.

Mr. Gosselin was affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. He was a member of the Edgewater Golf, and Chicago Yacht Clubs, and was a Knight of Columbus.

Louis E. Gosselin died June 11, 1931. His active life was devoted to the interests of his city, and is a significant record of valued service to the public.



Paul Chrysler



Paul Loveland

AXEL LEVEDAHL

AXEL LEVEDAHL was born in Gotland, Sweden, an island in the Baltic Sea, April 14, 1862, a son of Albrecht and Hannah (Nordahl) Levedahl.

He attended the public schools of Gotland and, upon his graduation, entered the largest gun factory in Sweden. The improvements which are now known as the Lewis Machine Gun were consummated in this factory.

When about twenty-one years of age Mr. Levedahl came to Chicago, Illinois, and was employed in a factory that still stands on Market Street.

He next entered the employ of C. E. Erikson. About the year 1885 he went to Aurora, Illinois, and in 1893, with Mr. Erikson and several other men, he organized the Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, which was incorporated under that name the following year. They specialized in the manufacture of bicycle parts, with the trademark "Thor," and the firm name became widely recognized.

Mr. Levedahl was elected president of the company, and the late C. E. Erikson was elected secretary and treasurer.

Axel Levedahl was united in marriage, July 3, 1883, to Miss Anna Louise Karfve.

Four children were born of this union: Edith R. Levedahl, Mrs. Agnes L. Adams of Kansas City, Kansas, Esther C. Levedahl, and Will L. Levedahl. All are living.

In the summer of 1905 the firm was reorganized to include the Independent Tool Company. Later a merger took place, and the firm became known as the Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, which it remains today. Mr. Levedahl was the father of numerous inventions which were manufactured by the company for many years, and was still consulting engineer of the concern at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Union League Club of Aurora, and attended the Swedish Methodist Church.

Mr. Levedahl took an active part in civic affairs, and his greatest pleasure and happiness lay in doing good deeds for other people.

The death of Axel Levedahl occurred February 24, 1930. He had been instrumental in the organization of a large manufacturing concern, and, through his experience, inventive genius, and general capability, he was largely responsible for its expansion and success.

IGNATIUS T. FITZPATRICK

IGNATIUS T. FITZPATRICK was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 22, 1867, a son of James C. and Anna (McIntire) Fitzpatrick. His parents were early residents of Chicago, and his father was one of the founders of the old well-known firm of Fitzpatrick Brothers, manufacturers of soaps.

After attending St. Patrick's Academy, Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick became associated with his father. That business was later dissolved. Subsequently, four sons of the family, John A. Fitzpatrick, Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick, James E. Fitzpatrick and Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, united in forming the present business of Fitzpatrick Brothers, Inc. Eventually Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick became president of that concern. Fitzpatrick Brothers, Inc., manufacture such well-known soap brands as "Automatic Soap Flakes," "Big Jack Soap," "Kitchen Klenzer," etc. Mr. Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick was President of Fitz-

patrick Brothers, Inc., at the time of his death.

Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick was married April 24, 1907, to Miss Daisy Phillips, a daughter of William H. and Mary Merrick (Tompson) Phillips. Mr. Fitzpatrick was devoted to his home. His plain and simple tastes, his absolute lack of ostentation, his kindliness, and his genial character, won for him a place of deepest affection in the hearts of all who knew him.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church.

He belonged to the Lake Shore Athletic Club, was a charter member of Olympia Fields Country Club and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Ignatius T. Fitzpatrick died April 27, 1933. For many years he had been one of the outstanding leaders in the manufacture of soap in the United States.



IGNATIUS T. FITZPATRICK



R D Jones

IRA OWEN JONES

IRA OWEN JONES was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 11, 1882, a son of Owen William Jones and Catherine (Williams) Jones. His father was, for a long period of years, actively associated with the manufacture of farm implements and machinery in connection with the Plano Manufacturing Company, and later with the International Harvester Company.

Following his graduation from Cornell College in 1906, Ira O. Jones became associated with the International Harvester Company. Initiative, ambition and a stern conscience were inherent in him and, combined with these characteristics, was his untiring energy and loyalty. His advancement was rapid, for he proved himself to be thoroughly reliable and worthy of all trust.

Eventually he was made assistant superintendent of the Wisconsin Steel Company at

South Chicago, a subsidiary of the International Harvester Company. He served in this important capacity, with marked success, up to the time of his death, a period of fourteen years.

Mr. Jones was married in Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1907, to Miss Anna Bell, a daughter of Kossuth H. and Emma (Willard) Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Bernice Jones.

Mr. Jones was profoundly interested in the Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. work in South Chicago. He was a member of the University Club of Chicago and the South Shore Country Club.

Ira Owen Jones passed away June 27, 1932.

He was recognized as one of the keenest, ablest, and most highly regarded men in the vast steel industry here.

J. WILLIAM LINK

J. WILLIAM LINK was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 28, 1866, a son of Preston H. and Frances (Greenlee) Link. He went to public school in Richmond, and then for three years attended the Virginia Mechanics Institute Night School of Technology. He also had private instruction in mathematics, drafting, mechanics and surveying.

One of Mr. Link's first projects was designing the cast iron and structural steel details, and also the stone details, for the city hall of Richmond. He then was engaged in designing various structures such as bridges, railroad trestles, etc., in connection with the layout for the town of Basic City, Virginia.

He was later employed by the Metropolitan Water Board, Boston, Massachusetts, and then by the Niagara Falls Power Company in the design of various structures in connection with the development of the Wachusetts water supply, and in the design of the plant of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, respectively. He was assistant engineer in charge of the designing and drafting force for the Sewage Purification Works at Columbus, Ohio, and then was engaged by the Aluminum Company of America as assistant engineer, associated with James W. Rickey, in working up preliminary plans for a power development of the St. Lawrence River at the Long Sault Rapids, and in planning the enlargement and remodeling of the hydro-electric plant on the Grasse River at Massena, New York.

Since 1910 Mr. Link has been identified with the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation, as hydraulic engineer in charge of all the hydraulic work of that great organization. In this capacity he directed the development of some of the most important power projects throughout the United States and in Canada and Mexico. Some of these were: Cannon Falls on Cannon River, Minnesota; Rapidan on Blue Earth River, Minnesota; Big Fork on Swan River, Montana; Coon Rapids on the Mississippi River; and El Dorado on the American River near Camino, California. In all, Mr. Link was largely responsible for more than fifteen hydro-electric plants, and their dams and appurtenances, that have been constructed, or extensively remodeled, by the Byllesby Corporation.

J. William Link was married January 14, 1915, in La Salle, Illinois, to Edna Ramsey, daughter of John A. and Celestia (Lathrop) Ramsey. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Link, Ruth Lathrop Link.

Mr. Link was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the Western Society of Engineers. He also belonged to the Shawnee Country Club.

He was a charter member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church of Evanston.

J. William Link passed away April 14, 1933, in his sixty-seventh year. He was one of the most outstanding men in the construction of hydro-electric plants in the United States.



John Link



J. H. Brown

JOSEPH HENRY BROWN

JOSEPH H. BROWN was born in Rochester, New York, November 16, 1874, a son of Joseph H. and Mary (Robinson) Brown.

He was educated in the public schools of Rochester. In 1892 he began his railroad career, entering the employ of the Blue Line. A few years later he came to Chicago, Illinois, and went to work as rate clerk for the Michigan Central Railroad. He remained only one year, then moved to Detroit, where he was rate and percentage clerk of the same road.

The following year Mr. Brown was made general accountant of the North and South Despatch Company in Detroit, Michigan; and during the next year he was chief clerk of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago. He filled the same office, in Detroit, from 1900 to 1906; and he then returned to Chicago for three years, 1906 to 1909, as general manager of the North and South Despatch. During this time he resided in Oak Park.

He then became assistant general freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad at Bay City, Michigan, from 1909 to 1911; traffic manager of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad at Gulfport, Mississippi, from 1911 to 1918; traffic manager of the International Ship Building Company, New York, from 1918 to 1920; traffic director of the Columbia Chemical Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 1920 to 1921; treasurer of the

Bird-Shellaby Company at Los Angeles, California, from 1921 to 1923; and general agent of the Mississippi-Warrior Service, Mobile, Alabama, in 1923. From that year, right up to the time of his death, he served with distinction as traffic manager of The Belt Railway Company of Chicago and the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, in Chicago.

Joseph H. Brown was married June 27, 1893, to Miss Eunice Kidder of Manchester, New Hampshire. Two children were born to them; Laura Robinson Brown (wife of Maj. Owen R. Bird) and Doris Kidder Brown (wife of Lieutenant Commander J. A. Pérez, U. S. N. M. C.)

Mr. Brown was affiliated with the Universalist Church. He was a member of the Traffic Clubs of Chicago, New York, Detroit, South Bend, and Milwaukee. He was also a member of many important railroad committees, and of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Meadows Golf Club.

Joseph H. Brown died March 6, 1933. His many years of service in the various departments of the railroad industry earned him a place as a leading authority on traffic and transportation problems. He was known and highly regarded throughout the United States.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WARREN

WILLIAM SEYMOUR WARREN was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, a son of William and Mary Ann (Seymour) Warren.

He attended public school at Cleveland and at Cincinnati, Ohio. After leaving school, in 1866, he went to work for the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd.

His father was resident secretary of this company at Chicago from 1875 until his death in November, 1889.

After serving for some time in minor positions that he might gain the necessary training and experience, William S. Warren was appointed as local manager of the Chicago office of this company and he filled this position with marked success until 1889. That year he was appointed, with Mr. George Crooke, to succeed Mr. William Warren, his father. Upon the resignation of Mr. Crooke, in December, 1892, he was appointed resident secretary of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., and placed in charge of their entire department in the Middle West.

On January 4, 1883, William S. Warren was married at Chicago, to Miss Fannie Parsons, a daughter of Lucius V. and Cornelia (Pomeroy) Parsons. Her father was a prominent early banker at Chicago, having come to that city from Auburn, New York, in 1857.

Mr. Parsons was cashier of the Third Na-

tional Bank in Chicago from 1866 until his death. His long connection with the banking and business interests of the city established him as a man of strictest integrity and high moral character, upright, just and respected, possessing the entire confidence and esteem of the people of Chicago in his day. He was also a devoted patron of music and did much for its advancement. He was especially prominent in the organization and management of the Philharmonic and Mendelssohn Societies and of the Apollo Club. His death occurred on November 3, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren have made their home in Chicago for over forty years. The children are Lucius Parsons Warren and Marion Parsons Warren. Marion Parsons Warren is not living.

Mr. Warren was a member of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago and to the Edgewater Golf Club.

Mr. Warren's long and productive life came to its close in his seventy-eighth year. He was a man of superior refinement and character. He was a devoted patron of music. He gave extensively and unostentatiously to many charities. His business career, covering a period of fifty unbroken years in insurance circles at Chicago, entitles him to permanent recognition.

The death of William S. Warren occurred on March 12, 1926.



William Warren





J. F. Sturges

J. CHASE STUBBS

DOCTOR J. CHASE STUBBS was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1865, a son of Reverend Robert N. and Letitia (Adrain) Stubbs. His father was a Methodist minister, as were also his grandfather and great-grandfather. Reverend Robert N. Stubbs will be remembered as presiding elder of the Erie Conference in Pennsylvania.

J. Chase Stubbs attended public school in western New York and in Pennsylvania, graduating from the high school at Corry, Pennsylvania; then, having determined to study medicine, he came to Chicago and entered Northwestern University Medical College. He was graduated with his degree of M.D. in 1889.

That same year he entered upon his private practice in Chicago on the west side. He was a general practitioner and a surgeon here from that time on until the close of his life, a period of forty-three years. During this long period of service he kept in constant touch with the newest and improved methods of surgical and medical practice, and was in close contact with the work of other eminent medical men through his membership in several medical societies, including the American Medical Association and the Chicago Medical

Society, of which he served as trustee for several years. He devoted much time to reading and study, for he scorned mediocrity in any degree and was content only with the highest possible efficiency.

Doctor Stubbs was, for a long time, surgeon for the Chicago Malleable Castings Company. Some years ago he served as president of the Illinois Hospital Association, and St. Anthony's, the West Side, and the Municipal Tubercular Hospitals numbered him among the members of their staffs. In addition, he was assistant medical director of the National Union Assurance Society.

Doctor Stubbs was married at Chicago, Illinois, September 28, 1892, to Miss Frieda Boehm. They have one daughter, Letitia F. Stubbs. Doctor Stubbs was deeply devoted to his family.

He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a member of the Masonic Order.

Doctor J. Chase Stubbs died August 18, 1932. He had been a very real help, through his long years of service here, among a wide circle of people, by whom he was held in warmest regard. His life was one of marked usefulness.

ALFRED ROBERT TOPPING

ALFRED R. TOPPING was born on a farm, in Darien, Wisconsin, October 11, 1861, a son of Edgar and Ruth (Lawton) Topping. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Topping were pioneers from New York State, and had come to Wisconsin in 1850.

Alfred Topping went to public school in Delavan, Wisconsin. Later he entered the real estate and loan business in Cherryvale, Kansas, and was also so engaged in Concordia and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Following his retirement from active business, Mr. Topping spent most of his time in traveling. He was very fond of out-door life, and hunting and fishing were his most enjoyed recreations.

In 1901 he and Mrs. Topping came to Evanston to live. He and his family were

devoted members of the First Baptist Church there.

Alfred R. Topping was married September 2, 1884, to Miss Lydia H. Mosher, of Delavan, Wisconsin, a daughter of Louis and Harriet (Reynolds) Mosher.

Mr. Topping was a quiet, home-loving man of highest ideals. He was also deeply devoted to his sister's three children—Ella Dobson, Harriet Dobson and Alfred Dobson—whom he and Mrs. Topping had reared.

Alfred R. Topping passed away July 5, 1932, at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin.

His life was one of well-earned success; and his success was based on Christian principles, earnest work, prudent living, and self-sacrifice.



A. R. Topping



Mr. H. Bartlett

WILLIAM HENRY BARTELS

WILLIAM HENRY BARTELS was born in New York City, September 17, 1849. When he was but four years old he was brought to Chicago, and there he was educated in the public schools.

Back in 1862 he entered the printing and publishing business in Chicago. From 1862 to 1867 he was with the *Commercial Express*, under the late Mr. Joel Henry Wells.

In 1867 Mr. Bartels and the late B. Frank Howard established *The Daily Trade Bulletin*, a Board of Trade paper which, under their guidance, met with marked success. *The Daily Trade Bulletin* was published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc.

About 1922 Mr. Bartels retired from active business, and since that time has traveled extensively here and abroad.

In 1869 Mr. Bartels was married at Chicago to Miss Marie Baeder. Their children are: Lillian M. Bartels, Florence L. Bartels, and William Bartels, who passed away in infancy. Mrs. Bartels passed on October 22, 1919.

Mr. Bartels lived to pass his eighty-first birthday. For more than half a century he was one of the best-known figures in the great grain trade of the central states.

William Henry Bartels passed on October 21, 1930.

JAMES GRAHAM COLLINS

JAMES GRAHAM COLLINS was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 19, 1883, a son of William Harvey Collins and Jane (Graham) Collins.

He attended public school, and later took a short course in a business college.

Upon completing his studies he went to work in the mills of the Illinois Steel Company, and while there, through the effort of E. J. Buffington, secured a position as messenger for the South Chicago Savings Bank. Step by step, as a reward for his energy, his close attention to duty, and his ambition to rise, he was promoted to become bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier and then, upon the death of Herbert Jones in 1918, he was elevated to the post of cashier, which position he filled with honor and credit until his death.

Mr. Collins was widely known and thoroughly admired by men in financial circles, not only in the Calumet community, but throughout the city.

March 29, 1913, Mr. Collins was united

in marriage to Miss Isabell Green, a daughter of Edward and Louise (Wilbert) Green. Two children were born: Valerie Mae and Paul James Collins.

From the time he was a boy Mr. Collins was very fond of music. He was the organist for the First Evangelical Church, in which church he was an outstanding member.

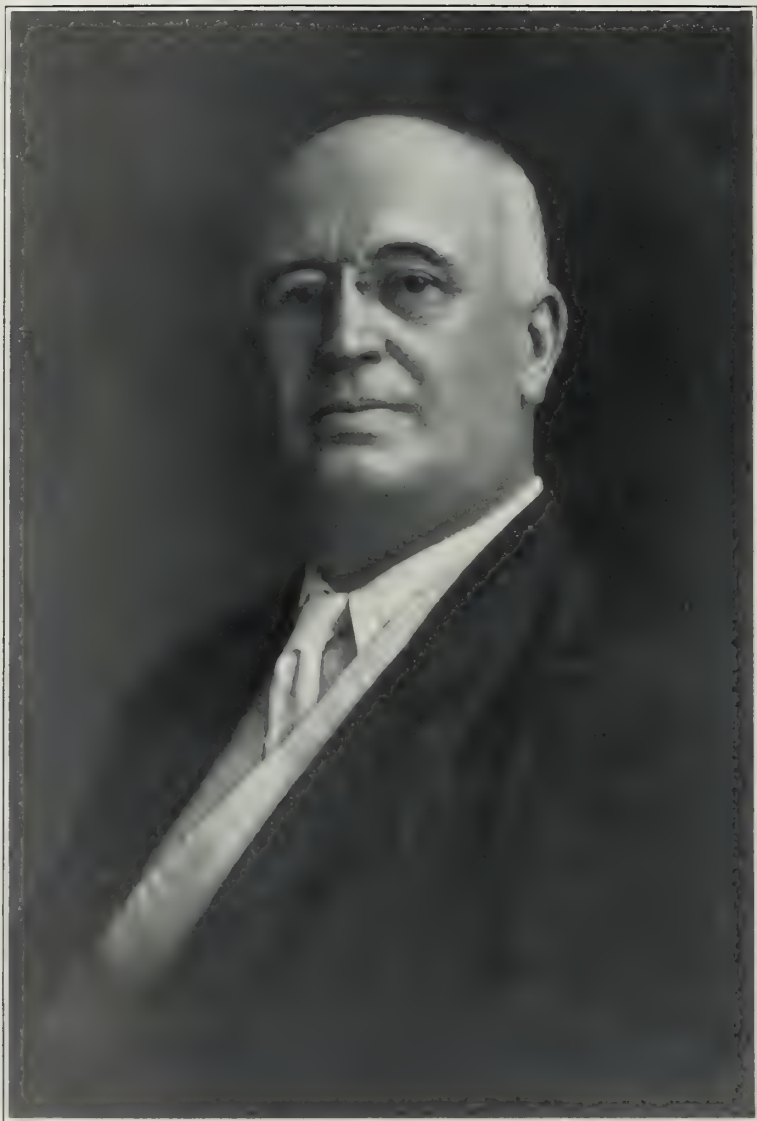
He was also a member of Harbor Lodge No. 731, A. F. and A. M.; Sinai Chapter No. 185, R. A. M.; Calumet Commandery No. 62, K. T., and was secretary of the Emergency Club.

James G. Collins passed away March 16, 1931, in his forty-seventh year. His fine qualities, his real devotion to duty, and his desire to serve, were his outstanding characteristics. He loved to do things for other people, to make others happy, and to be of service to his fellowmen.

Mr. Collins was deeply devoted to his home, and his happiest hours were those spent with his own family.



James E. Collins



C. E. Jones.

CHARLES EDWIN JONES

THE LATE Dr. Charles E. Jones was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1851, a son of John and Martha (Groom) Jones, both of whom originally came from England.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, at Ohio Wesleyan University, and at Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, from which latter institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After a term of further study in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, he entered private practice in Cincinnati.

It was back in 1884 that Dr. Jones came to Illinois and established his home and his practice here. For nearly half a century he lived and worked in Austin, a suburb of Chicago. He settled there when it was just a little village, and he saw and helped it grow into one of the most important sections of that city. His home and office were at 327

Pine Avenue, Austin, for forty years. He and his family moved to Oak Park just a year before Dr. Jones' death.

On May 16, 1877, Dr. Jones was married, at Ravenna, Ohio, to Miss Emma Whitcomb, a daughter of John and Polly (Hoard) Whitcomb. Dr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Maud (Mrs. Wm. W. McFarland).

The long life of service of Dr. Charles E. Jones is a distinct honor to his profession in Chicago. He was very successful in his work, and was loved and trusted to a remarkable degree. His fifty years of practice here, coupled with the great amount of good that he accomplished throughout this long period, entitle him to a place among the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Chicago.

Dr. Charles E. Jones died in his 79th year, on July 24, 1929.

ALEXANDER JOHN INNES

ALEXANDER J. INNES was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, February 22, 1873, a son of John and Katherine (Boyd) Innes.

He received his education in an academy in Scotland and spent about a year studying law there. In 1887 he came to America and located in Chicago, in the employ of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. During the period of his connection with this concern he pursued his study of the law at Kent College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1898.

After spending some years as a clerk in a law office, he eventually started to practice his profession under his own name, continuing to do so until the time of his death. He had a general practice, but was more inter-

ested in real estate and corporation law. Methodical and thoroughly conscientious in his business dealings, his reputation was one of strictest integrity and worth.

November 8, 1905, Alexander J. Innes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Oliver of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Innes had two children: Mary Katherine Innes, who died in infancy, and John Oliver Innes.

Mr. Innes was a member of the Hamilton and Lake Shore Athletic clubs, and the Chicago, Illinois, and American Bar Associations.

Alexander J. Innes passed away February 10, 1932. For many years he was a noteworthy representative of the legal profession of Chicago.



Alex L. Jones



A. B. Bartlett.

ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT

ONE OF THE founders of the great house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company was the late Adolphus Clay Bartlett. His birth occurred at Stratford, New York, June 22, 1844. His parents were Aaron and Delia (Dibell) Bartlett. After attending the village schools, and Danville (New York) Academy, Mr. Bartlett continued his studies at Clinton Liberal Institute.

At the age of nineteen Adolphus Clay Bartlett came to Chicago. He entered the hardware house of Tuttle, Hibbard and Company, and made himself so useful that three years later he was given an interest in the profits of the business. After three more years he was admitted to full partnership. He always took a creative joy in his work, and was an inspiration to his associates. He and his partners made such advances in their undertakings that January 1, 1882, they incorporated as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, of which Mr. Bartlett was secretary, and later vice-president. William Gold Hibbard died on October 10, 1903, and on the first of the following year Mr. Bartlett became president of the company.

Mr. Bartlett had many other interests, among them directorships in the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Elgin National Watch Company, and the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

With a distinct impulse toward the humanities, Mr. Bartlett always took an effective and dignified part in public affairs, and served as a member of the Chicago Board of Education for a number of years; and from 1873 until his death was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He was a trustee of

the University of Chicago; was former president of the Home for the Friendless; vice-president of the Old Peoples Home; and a trustee of the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Bartlett maintained membership with the Chicago, Commercial, Union League, City, University, Onwentsia, Homewood, Midlothian, Lake Geneva, Quadrangle, Chicago Literary, Caxton, and Twentieth Century clubs, some of which he assisted in organizing. In all of them he was a forceful factor, especially during their earlier history.

Mr. Bartlett was married (first) to Mary Pitkin, at Delavan, Wisconsin, and they had the following children: Maie Pitkin; Frederic Clay; Frank Dickinson, who died in 1900; Florence Dibell; and Carrie and Clay both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Bartlett died December 21, 1890. In June, 1893, Mr. Bartlett was married (second) to Abby L. Hitchcock, and they have one living child, Eleanor Collamore (Mrs. Wm. W. Perdue).

Mr. Bartlett always gave bountifully of his influence and efforts to civic movements, and in everything he undertook achieved exceptional results. It was accorded to him to take an important part in the commercial history of his city and period, and he responded to the demands made upon him in a worthy measure, all of his movements being characterized by the sincerity which brought men to him in close friendship, and widened the scope of his influence. Naturally when such a man is taken from his community by death, the loss is deeply felt, and when Mr. Bartlett died, May 30, 1922, not only Chicago and Illinois, but many people the country over, mourned his passing.

GEORGE MILLARD WILLETTS

THE LATE George M. Willetts, of Chicago, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, August 4, 1871, a son of George H. and Betsey (Potter) Willetts. The beginning of his education was had in the public schools, but he left high school and went to work before he finished his course of studies there.

Back in 1890, on the twenty-eighth of March, he began his long association with the great business of Armour & Company, which association was to continue for forty-two unbroken years.

His work and his personal worth so impressed themselves, as time passed, that, December 28, 1917, he was elected secretary of Armour & Company. He was made vice president, in charge of the personnel of Armour & Company, April 3, 1925, and he filled that very responsible office with distinguished success until ill-health caused him to retire from business in 1931. He was very devoted to Armour & Company.

Mr. Willetts was married to Mrs. Edwin L. Ward, May 3, 1927. There is one daughter, Mrs. Herbert Nock, by a former marriage, and there are two grandchildren, Nancy and Georgine Nock.

Mr. Willetts was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

He also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, to the Knollwood Country Club, and to the Exmoor Country Club.

It was said of Mr. Willetts, following his death, that "there never was a finer man, all the way through." He was utterly dependable, and his life was characterized by strength and goodness, splendid ability and by a truly beautiful spirit of kindness and helpfulness.

His death, October 20, 1932, closed one of the most noteworthy careers in the history of the packing industry in Chicago.



G. M. Wilcox



John J. Hattalaedt

JOHN JAMES HATTSTAEDT

JOHN JAMES HATTSTAEDT, founder of the American Conservatory of Music, was born in Monroe, Michigan, December 29, 1851. His parents were the Reverend William and Anna Marie (Schmid) Hattstaedt who had emigrated from Germany and were among the early settlers of Monroe where the Reverend William Hattstaedt preached up to the time of his death.

The son, John James Hattstaedt, after attending parochial and public schools and Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and having early decided on a musical career, received private instruction in music at Boston, and, later, abroad in Germany.

Mr. Hattstaedt's real professional career began in 1875 when he came to Chicago and accepted a position as piano instructor with Dr. Zeigfeld, president of the Chicago Musical College.

Nine years later, in 1886, the American Conservatory of Music was founded by John J. Hattstaedt, and he remained its president up to the time of his death.

Fewer than one hundred students were enrolled in the American Conservatory during the first year, but during forty-four years of his able guidance and direction, the Conservatory has shown remarkable growth. The enrollment has increased to about thirty-five hundred; its graduates have been markedly successful in various fields of musical activity; it has become recognized as a center of musical education, including professional concert, operatic, and dramatic work. The record of this achievement may be credited largely to the character of the founder of the institution. He possessed firm tenacity of purpose, a heritage, perhaps, from his father who preached every Sunday but five for forty continuous years. He had made himself an authority on many subjects in the field of music, history, aesthetics, pedagogics, etc. For years he personally directed the work of the Normal Department of the school and his course of lectures on piano pedagogy, which

included the principles, the psychology, and the technical problems of the piano teacher, have contributed greatly to the progress of musical education.

December 27, 1882 Mr. Hattstaedt married Miss Kate M. Castle, a daughter of DeWitt C. and Julia (Stoddard) Castle. Two children were born: John Robert, now manager of the American Conservatory of Music, and Louise (Mrs H. C. Winter), a well-known soprano and highly accomplished musician.

Mr. Hattstaedt belonged to the Cliff Dwellers, The Bohemians, The Music Teachers National Association, Society of American Musicians, the Illinois Music Teachers Association, and was one of the founders and a member of the National Association of Music Schools. He was a member and regular attendant of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

We quote from an article in a leading musical publication, which places a high valuation on the career of Mr. Hattstaedt and on the work of the Conservatory:

"It is impossible to overestimate the tremendous influence which an institution of the calibre and magnitude of the American Conservatory of Music exerts over the art and life of the nation. No other school of music has contributed in greater degree to the growth of this country along lines of superior musical endeavor than this long-established Conservatory. Under the management of John J. Hattstaedt, founder and president, it has ever stood for the highest in art and has been a nucleus for a select student body representing every part of the country."

Mr. Hattstaedt devoted his life to one purpose, the development of the school which he had founded. He lived to know that it had been built upon a solid foundation, and that he himself was held in honor and personal affection by all the world of music.

John James Hattstaedt died November 30, 1931.

SAMUEL ELIJAH HURLBUT

SAMUEL ELIJAH HURLBUT was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, April 27, 1825, a son of Joseph P. and Ann (Rockwell) Hurlbut.

His family moved to Wisconsin in 1837, settling on a farm near Racine, where Mr. Hurlbut spent his boyhood years.

He obtained his early education in the schools of Racine, and grew to maturity on the paternal acres. On reaching manhood he engaged in the grain trade in Wisconsin, buying from the farmers in the southwestern portion of the state, and operating in Milwaukee and Racine.

In 1864 he established himself in the grain business in Chicago, becoming associated with his brother, J. H. Hurlbut, as a member of the firm of J. H. Hurlbut & Co.

For twenty-six years Mr. Hurlbut was one of the influential members of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1890 Mr. Hurlbut retired from active connection with the grain trade, but afterwards participated, as an investor, in various manufacturing and other enterprises, and was also interested in an extensive stock-raising venture in the far west.

March 29, 1849, Mr. Hurlbut was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Barrows of Racine, Wisconsin.

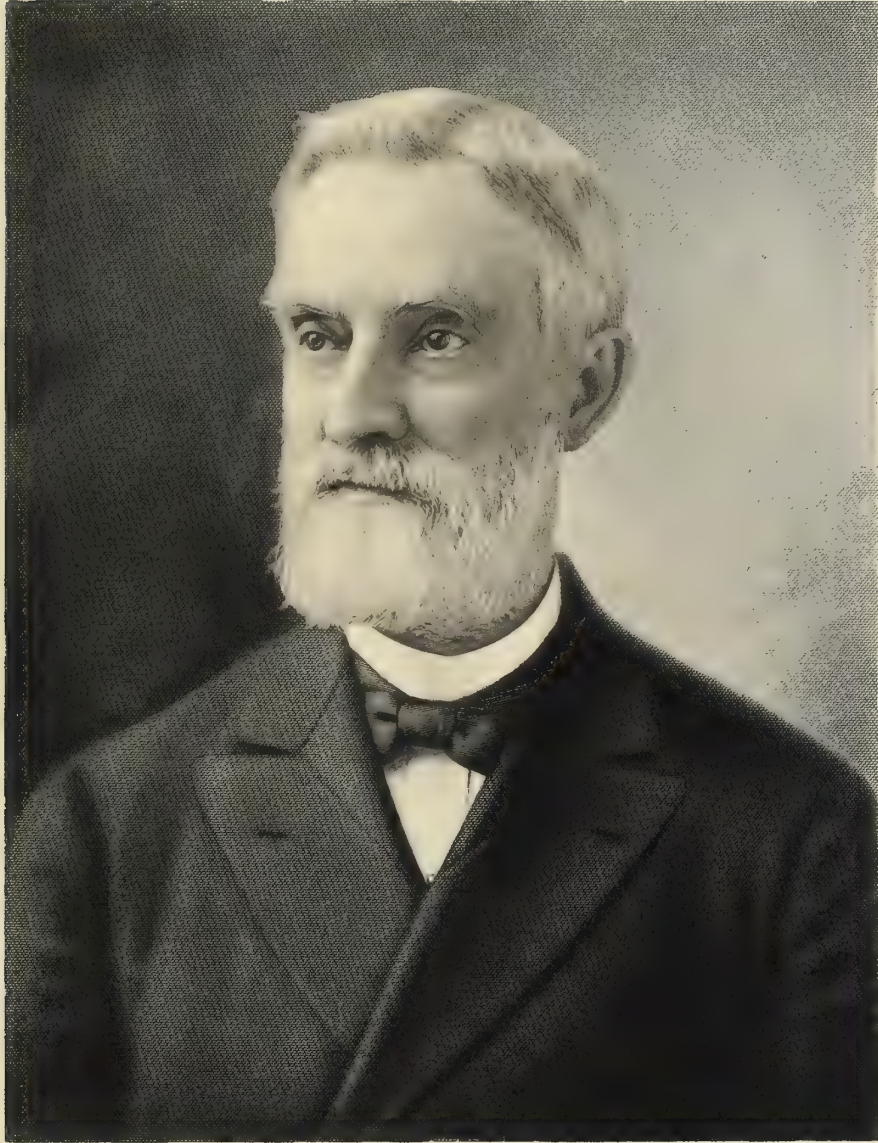
When Mr. Hurlbut entered business in Chicago he at first established his residence in Oak Park, and it was in this city that Mrs. Hurlbut passed away in 1888.

In 1890 Mr. Hurlbut married Miss Mary Walker, the daughter of Alfred and Jane Johnston (Bell) Walker, of Milton, Wisconsin.

While Mr. Hurlbut was a resident of Oak Park, he aided in building the waterworks and was prominently identified with other public enterprises. For years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Oak Park Congregational Church and much of its earlier growth and usefulness are attributable to his earnest efforts.

In 1892 he moved to Evanston, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 5, 1901, in his seventy-sixth year. In Evanston, as in Oak Park, Mr. Hurlbut was active in promoting all movements tending toward the good of the community.

Samuel E. Hurlbut was a man of many virtues and, among other admirable traits of character, was the unfailing kindliness of his nature, which commanded not only lasting respect, but won the affectionate confidence of everyone close to him.



J. E. Hurlbut





Edw. C. Bruce

EDWARD CHARLES BRUSE

EDWARD C. BRUSE was born in South Chicago, Illinois, July 25, 1869, a son of Carl Henry and Christine (Lubeka) Bruse. His father was a well-known lumberman and philanthropist.

Edward C. Bruse attended the public schools of South Chicago and later went to business college. Then he went to work for his uncle in the real estate business of Lubeka & Company. Here he gained valuable experience.

He subsequently went into business for himself, founding the Edward C. Bruse Company, and handling improved and unimproved Chicago real estate, mortgage loans and

bonds. This business, under his able and honorable management, attained a very gratifying measure of success.

Edward C. Bruse was married September 8, 1907, at Chicago to Miss Josephine L. Stengle, a daughter of Leopold and Minnie Stengle of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bruse have two children, Edith J. Bruse and Edlyn Bruse. The family residence has been at 1742 Chase Avenue, Chicago, for the past two decades.

The death of Edward C. Bruse occurred June 14, 1926, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a man of superior character, judgment and ability.

HENRY H. SESSIONS

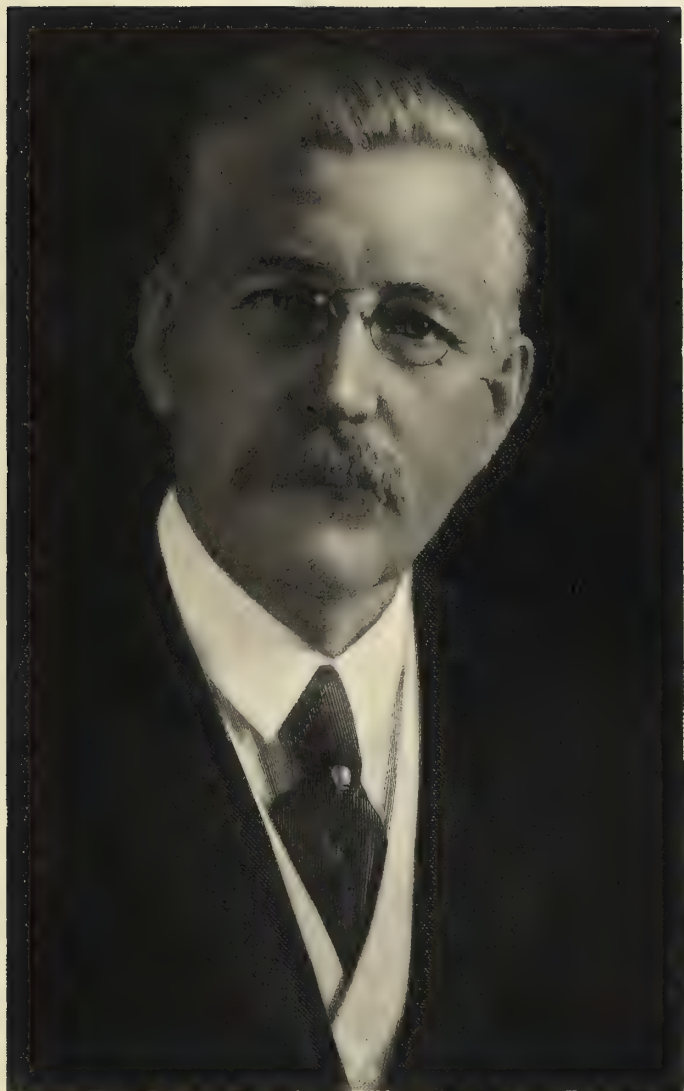
ONE OF THE largest corporations operating in Illinois is the Pullman Car Works, and the man to whose exceptional ability and character is due much of its present remarkable prosperous condition was the late Henry H. Sessions, for years manager of this concern.

Henry H. Sessions was born at Madrid, New York, June 21, 1847, a son of Milton and Rosanna (Beals) Sessions, both natives of Randolph, Vermont. Milton Sessions moved to Pullman, Illinois, after his son Henry H. became associated with the Pullman works, and died there at the home of his son, on the present site of the Pullman Club.

The business career of Henry H. Sessions commenced with his employment by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, now a part of the New York Central System, and he considerably developed his mechanical genius in devising methods for keeping tracks clear from snow. Becoming a master mechanic, he divided his time between Watertown and Rome, both in New York. Subsequently he was with the International & Great Northern Railroad and the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and for a time lived at Palestine, Texas. In December, 1885, he connected himself with the Pullman Company as superintendent of its shops. He designed and invented many improvements in connection with the Pullman cars, and freight cars as well, including the vestibule and an anti-telescoping device in general use for railroads and street cars. For some of these he received patents. He was vice-president of the Standard Coupler Company of New York at the time of his death. This company controls his draft gear and coupler patents. In

1892 Mr. Sessions retired from his position as manager of the Pullman Car Works which he had so materially assisted in developing, having been placed in that responsible position in 1885. Widely known in railroad circles, he enjoyed the confidence of capitalists and employes alike. After his retirement, Mr. Sessions spent the greater part of his time in the management of his personal affairs, with the exception of the time he devoted to the Standard Coupler Company, and found much enjoyment in the cultivation of his natural taste for music and good literature. A profound reader, he delighted in poetry, and wrote many verses himself which displayed a talent that was astonishing to those who had known him only as the practical business man and inventor of mechanical devices. During his later years Mr. Sessions developed a beautiful country home at Lakeside, Michigan, and also maintained his residence in Hyde Park, Chicago. He derived much enjoyment from his garden at his summer home, and his flowers and vegetables were famous in that locality. March 14, 1915, finis was written on the page of Mr. Sessions' life, and it is more than probable that no other man of such wide interests had as little to regret as he when the summons came, for he was singularly free from the foibles of his age. Simple in his habits, kindly in his disposition, he sought the good of others and brought happiness into many a life that would otherwise have been overshadowed.

In 1872 Mr. Sessions was married at Rome, New York, to Miss Nellie Maxham, a daughter of Hiram and Lucinda (Cooper) Maxham, natives of Thetford and Worcester, Vermont, respectively.



H. H. Sessions.



Richard

OSCAR FREDERICK ECKLUND

OSCAR F. ECKLUND was born at Moline, Illinois, on July 22, 1878, a son of Olaf E. and Hulda C. (Boman) Ecklund. The parents were natives of Sweden and came to the United States in the sixties.

He began his education in the public school at Moline. The family soon moved to Brooklyn, Iowa, however, and he completed his schooling there and at Augustana Business College, Rock Island, Illinois.

He began his business career with the First National Bank of Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1896. In 1899 he went with the State Savings Bank of Baxter, Iowa. From 1901-11 he was cashier of the Central State Bank at State Center, that state. From 1912-22 he was cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Iowa.

It was in 1922 that Mr. Ecklund came to Chicago. At that time he was elected vice-president of the Woodlawn Trust and Savings Bank. He filled that office, with success

and distinction, throughout the rest of his life.

He was also treasurer and a director of the Parsons Company, of Newton, Iowa.

On March 12, 1902, Mr. Ecklund was married, at Brooklyn, Iowa, to Miss Nora C. Frankfort, a daughter of Adam and Mirancy (Nesbitt) Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Ecklund have three children: Clifton J., Frances M., and Oscar F. Ecklund, Jr. The family home is on the South Side in Chicago.

Mr. Ecklund was a member of the Woodlawn Park Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Masons, the Midway Athletic Club, and to the South Shore Country Club.

The life of Oscar F. Ecklund came to its close in his fiftieth year. His record is one of unusual progress and well-earned success. He was much appreciated, both as a man and as a banker, in the great banking business of Chicago.

His death occurred on June 25, 1928.

HERMAN HENRY HEINS

HERMAN H. HEINS was born in Monee, Will County, Illinois, May 5, 1872, a son of John Albert and Emma (Luehrs) Heins, both natives of Germany.

After graduating from the public schools of Monee in June, 1887, and completing a year's study in the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago, he entered the service of the First National Bank of Chicago July 15, 1889, as a messenger boy. He was associated with this institution throughout his entire business career, and, as his work qualified him, he was promoted to positions of increasing importance. In 1908 he became Assistant Manager and Assistant Cashier of Division B, and since 1921 has served as Vice-President. His long experience in the banking business made his services of great value to the organization which he represented. Mr. Heins was also a director of the State Bank of Clearing, Illinois.

Herman H. Heins was married April 2, 1919, to Miss Gussie Huber of Chicago, daughter of Ernst and Augusta (Rehbock) Huber.

Mr. Heins's remarkable memory was a most valuable asset to him in the business in which he was engaged. His business associates held him in highest regard, and because of his exceptionally sound judgment, his charitable and upright nature, his advice and counsel were much sought and highly respected.

He was a member of the Edgewater Golf Club, Westmoreland Country Club, Illinois Athletic Club and the Banker's Club of Chicago.

Mr. Herman H. Heins passed away March 29, 1932, in his fifty-ninth year. He was acknowledged by bankers throughout the Middle West as an authority on banking credits.



H.H. Lewis



W. H. Carlson

CARL AUGUST CARLSON

THE LATE Carl A. Carlson of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born at Motala, Sweden, July 4, 1872, a son of Carl J. and Johanna (Osterberg) Carlson.

He was educated in the public schools of Sweden, and came to America at the age of eighteen, locating in Chicago, where he worked as a mason.

Subsequently he went to Rockford, Illinois, and was engaged for a time in newspaper work there, but he later came back to Chicago where he went into business for himself as a mason contractor and where he built a large number of apartment buildings.

In 1924 Mr. Carlson was elected president of the Irving State Bank, which later became a part of the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank. At that time Mr. Carlson resigned. He was also a director of the Lake View State Bank and of the Builder's Insurance Company.

Carl A. Carlson was married in Chicago to Miss Dora Peterson June 29, 1904.

Their children are Raymond Carlson, Mrs. Dorothy Carlson Johnson, Helen Carlson, and Jane Carlson. Mr. Carlson was affectionately devoted to his home and to his family.

He had been an earnest member of the Second Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church since 1893, serving twice as a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also a delegate for many years to the Central Northwest Conference.

He was president of the Swedish Methodist Aid Association, a director of the Swedish Methodist Old People's Home, treasurer of the Swedish Theological Seminary, director of the Suzanna Wesley Home for Girls, and a member of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist General Conference.

Carl A. Carlson died September 16, 1931. His unusually successful life, motivated by fine Christian principles, serves as a real inspiration.

CHARLES EDWIN BOLLES

CHARLES E. BOLLES, son of Lemuel and Mary Ann (Weaver) Bolles, was born in Cambridgeport, Vermont, October 14, 1844.

When a lad of eleven years he came with his family to West Chicago, then Turner Junction, Illinois. He attended Fulton (Illinois) Military School, and Wheaton College, and, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, where he served until discharged on account of a wound.

For ten years Mr. Bolles traveled for H. C. Tillinghast and Company, dealers in hides and wool. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Sampson Rogers, under the name of Bolles & Rogers, and was successfully engaged, as a dealer in hides, pelts, wool and tallow, for over thirty years. At the same time he carried on a similar line of business in Minneapolis, under the same name.

In December, 1899, Mr. Bolles was one of the organizers of the Avenue State Bank of Oak Park, Illinois, serving as president for

thirteen years. During this period Mr. Bolles was active in the organization of the Harlem State Bank, and the West Chicago State Bank, serving as president of the latter institution until a short time before his death.

He was also one of the promoters of the Yaryan Heating Company of Oak Park.

Mr. Bolles was twice married. September 19, 1867, he married Mattie Butterfield of Naperville, Illinois, who died April 14, 1910, leaving a daughter, Maud, now Mrs. Abram Gale of Oak Park. May 15, 1912, Mr. Bolles married Jennie Brice of West Chicago, who survives him.

In politics Mr. Bolles was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Oak Park Club, and of the Masons.

He also belonged to the Phil Sheridan Post, G.A.R.; and his death, October 25, 1929, marked the passing of the last charter member of that organization.



Re. E. Bolles



Albert Goldspohn

ALBERT GOLDSPOHN

DR. ALBERT GOLDSPOHN was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, September 23, 1851, a son of William and Frederika (Kolmann) Goldspohn. He received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, and at Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, being graduated from the latter institution in 1875, with the degree of B. S. In early childhood he had decided to study to become a doctor, and, accordingly, after completing his course in the Northwestern College, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in which he took a thorough course, being graduated in 1878 with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he was an interne at the Cook County Hospital for nineteen months, at the close of which period, in 1879, he established himself in the practice of medicine at Des Plaines, Cook County, Illinois, where he continued until 1885. Wishing to obtain a more thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery, he went abroad and pursued post-graduate work in surgery and women's diseases in five of the most noted universities of Germany, during 1885, 1887, and again in 1899, thus coming under the instruction of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world.

Since 1887, he was active in the medical profession at Chicago, and his work brought him high standing. In 1892 he became professor of diseases of women in the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago. He was also attending surgeon in the department of diseases of women and abdominal

surgery to the German Hospital until 1906. He likewise served as attending surgeon in the department of diseases of women and abdominal surgery in the Post-Graduate Hospital of Chicago, and in 1906 was made surgeon-in-chief of the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital of Chicago. He is the author of nearly a hundred articles on various subjects in surgery and diseases of women. He retired from his practice in 1925.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the American Association of Gynecologists, Obstetricians, and Abdominal Surgeons (of this society he was president in 1918), and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

For many years Dr. Goldspohn was deeply interested in the affairs and the progress of Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois. He was a trustee of this institution for nearly two decades, and he gave to the school the Goldspohn Science Hall.

Dr. Goldspohn died on September 1, 1929, in his seventy-eighth year. He is survived by his wife, May (Heinmiller) Goldspohn. In recent years Dr. and Mrs. Goldspohn made their home at Naperville.

The record of Dr. Goldspohn's life shows that he was an honor to his calling, a man of remarkable learning and skill, and one of the kindest of God's true gentlemen.

He was a member of the Evangelical Association, and numbered among the best citizens of Chicago.

HORACE REYNOLDS HOBART

HORACE REYNOLDS HOBART was one of the founders and for thirty-one years, from 1876 to 1907, editor, co-editor and contributing editor of *The Railway Age*. A resident of Chicago and its suburbs for more than sixty years, Mr. Hobart was active in civic affairs and a definite force for good in his community.

Mr. Hobart was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, May 22, 1839, a son of Horace and Charlotte (Field) Hobart, and a descendant of Peter Hobart, one of the founders of Hingham, Massachusetts. The family on both sides is an old one in America. Mr. Hobart's father was one of the pioneer settlers in Wisconsin, having come from New Hampshire with the New England Emigration Company, and he was one of the founders of Beloit College.

Horace Reynolds Hobart graduated from Beloit College in 1860, and in 1863 was awarded a Master's degree by this institution. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, serving as Battalion Quartermaster when seriously wounded and mustered out of service in 1862.

Mr. Hobart was for many years a notable figure in the journalistic life of Chicago where he won distinction. He entered newspaper work as a reporter on *The Chicago Tribune* in 1866. Subsequently he was city editor of *The Chicago Evening Post* from 1867 to 1870; western manager of the American Press Association from 1870 to 1874; managing editor of *The Chicago Evening Mail* from 1870 to 1873; editor and joint-owner of *The Jacksonville (Illinois) Daily Journal* from 1874 to 1875; and editor of *The Chicago Morning Courier* in 1876.

Mr. Hobart's journalistic career culminated in his founding, with a co-partner, of *The Railway Age*. For twenty-two years he continued to edit this publication, which soon became the leading journal in the railway transportation field in America. He was also vice-president and director of the Railway Age Publishing Company.

From the appearance of the first issue of *The Railway Age* in June 1876, until his re-

tirement from active editorial responsibility in January 1898, Mr. Hobart personally carried the greater part of the burden of the editorial work. He was a prolific writer and a master of the use of English, both that of everyday conversation and that recognized by critics as the finest type of intellectual usage in substance and form.

Horace Reynolds Hobart was married in Madison, Wisconsin, December 3, 1872, to Emma M. Hastings, brilliant daughter of the Honorable Samuel D. Hastings, one of the most distinguished pioneers of Madison, Wisconsin, and a descendant of Thomas Hastings, who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634 where he held many colonial offices of consequence and importance. Mr. Hastings was State Treasurer of Wisconsin for four terms, and a prominent figure in the up-building of that state. He was also one of the strong factors in furthering the causes of Prohibition and of the Abolition of Slavery.

Mrs. Hobart passed away in June of the year 1914.

From 1879 to 1882 Horace R. Hobart served as president of the board of trustees of the Village of Hyde Park. Hyde Park was later incorporated into the city of Chicago. During the last twenty-nine years of his life Mr. Hobart lived in Evanston, Illinois, where he leaves a record of effective and unostentatious public service. He is survived by his daughter, Helen E. Hobart, and a son, Ralph H. Hobart of Hobart & Oates, general agents in Chicago of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Hobart was a member of the John A. Logan post of the G. A. R. and of the University Club of Evanston. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church of Evanston, of which he was a Deacon Emeritus at the time of his death. In the "Golden Book of Remembrance" of that church, an appreciation of his long and faithful services is written as follows:

"Courtly and distinguished in mein, appreciative of the good in others, his character was liberal and gracious, and church, friends



J R Hobart



McCoulson

and fellow-citizens honored him without reserve. He was a Christian gentleman, who, as was said of one of Caesar's generals, was

went to take counsel of the valor of his mind."

Horace Reynolds Hobart died December 16, 1928, in his eighty-ninth year.

HENRY CHARLES CARLSON

HENRY C. CARLSON was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, September 1, 1878, a son of Charles and Hedwig (Hellstrom) Carlson. The family moved to Chicago, Illinois, and there the son attended school.

When he was scarcely more than a boy he went to work, as a messenger, for Armour & Co. He continued to be connected with that great business throughout all the rest of his very active and successful life.

From messenger boy he became a clerk in the shipping department where his worth was recognized. Before long he was placed in charge of the shipping department for the East St. Louis plant when that plant was opened. He was later promoted to become the provision man and assistant superintendent of this plant. The work here was heavy and hard, and the value of his services was appreciated.

He was then made manager of the Sioux

City plant of Armour and Co. After that he was placed in charge of both of the company's plants at Kansas City. By this time he was one of the strongest, most trusted and most experienced men in the Armour organization.

In January, 1927, he came back to Chicago and was elected vice president of Armour & Co. and given charge of the company's pork business.

Mr. Carlson was married on August 22, 1903, at East St. Louis, Illinois, to Miss Daisy E. Caddock, a daughter of John and Jane (Brown) Caddock. Their life together was one of rare devotion to each other.

Henry C. Carlson's life of usefulness was closed by death just after he had passed his fifty-second year. His record is one of the most remarkable in the history of Armour & Co. He was one of the most highly regarded men in the packing industry in this country.

Henry C. Carlson died October 3, 1930.

WILBUR WILLIAM BRANIGAR

WILBUR W. BRANIGAR was born at Winfield, Iowa, September 23, 1881, a son of M. Wilbur and Sarah (Wright) Branigar, pioneer residents of Iowa.

He received his education in the public schools of Burlington, Iowa, but left school, and went to work before completing his high school course.

As a boy in his 'teens he got a position in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at Burlington, and soon became an able accountant. When that road took over the old narrow-gauge railway, he came to Chicago, and was employed in their offices there assisting in the transfer of the property. After this work was completed he returned to Burlington. Not long thereafter he went into his father's business. His father had formerly been, for many years, claim agent for the Burlington Route in Iowa, and was later a successful coal dealer. Wilbur W. Branigar became the head of this last-named business, and so continued until he again came to Chicago in 1918.

There he soon became interested in real estate, and opened a real estate office at Barrington, Illinois, known as the Barrington Land & Realty Co. He enjoyed unusual success in this enterprise.

Then, in company with his brothers, H. W. Branigar and F. W. Branigar, he founded the present Branigar Brothers Company, which is now known all over America. This

company, under the very able administration of the Branigar brothers, has become one of the largest and most highly regarded real estate firms in the Central States. They have developed some of the finest residential and business property that has been opened up to Chicagoans in the past ten years. They also developed a remarkable property on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. They have done a work of great magnitude, earning the trust and confidence of thousands of homebuilders and investors, and have accomplished a noteworthy public service.

In 1905, Wilbur W. Branigar was married to Miss Elizabeth Canty, a daughter of John W. and Sarah (O'Donnell) Canty. Mr. and Mrs. Branigar have two daughters; Katherine and Mary Branigar. The family home is at Kenilworth, Illinois.

Mr. Branigar was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also belonged to the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Hamilton Club and the Medinah Country Club. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Wilbur W. Branigar died July 2, 1927. He was still a young man when his career came to its end. In the years that were allotted him he earned a success that has seldom been equalled, and was a large contributor to the growth and beautification of Chicago.

His life was actuated by a sincere desire to be of use in the world.



W. W. Branigan

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T J Forchman

THOMAS JOSEPH FORSCHNER

THOMAS JOSEPH FORSCHNER, nationally-known contractor and prominent Catholic leader, was born in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, August 7, 1866, a son of Charles and Theresa (Kempter) Forschner, who emigrated to this country from Germany. Charles Forschner became a well-known builder in Cleveland and for a time was county clerk of Cuyahoga County.

Thomas J. Forschner was reared on the home farm of the family on the outskirts of Cleveland, and in the acquirement of an education attended the district school and the public schools in Cleveland. When his textbooks were put aside he began, what proved to be his lifetime occupation, by engaging in construction work in Indiana. He then came to Chicago and was employed on the construction of the old drainage canal. Reversing the oft-quoted advice of Horace Greeley to "go west, young man, go west," he went east to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there engaged in construction work under his own name, building the Moon Island sewerage basin in Boston. He soon became identified with great construction projects throughout the east and middle west. In Vermont he was one of the contractors in the building of the Rutland Railroad; in Washington, D. C., he was one of the contractors who took government contracts and built the Massachusetts Avenue bridge, and in the construction of the Connecticut Avenue bridge his company did the building, which is the largest concrete bridge ever built without reinforcement. His work on the water supply system for New York city included the New York Watershed Hemlock Dam at Croton Falls, and similar work in Putnam and Dutchess counties and other parts of the Hudson River Valley.

In 1911, returning to Chicago, he organized the T. J. Forschner Contracting Company, of which his brothers, Anthony J. and William P. Forschner, were members. Business was carried on under the firm name of Cogan Brothers and Forschner in Boston, and in Washington under the name of the District Construction Company, while in Illinois

the firm was always known as the T. J. Forschner Contracting Company. The great projects completed by him in the vicinity of Chicago were the Calumet Sag channel, the Halsted Street sewer into Blue Island, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street pumping station, the Calumet Sewage Plant pumping station at Ninety-fifth Street, and the West Side Sewage Treatment Works at Stickney, near Cicero, for the sanitary district. Earlier in his career he owned and operated one of the first coal-tipping mines in the midwest, near Linton, Indiana. In 1914, while on a visit to this mine, he met with a serious accident, being caught between two cars and breaking a leg. So great was Mrs. Forschner's solicitude that she persuaded him to dispose of the mine before he was able to be out of bed.

Mr. Forschner was noted for his liberality in public benefactions and for the interest he manifested in promoting the welfare of the Catholic Church. After the close of the World War he paid all the expenses of four young men while they were studying for the priesthood in Germany and Austria. He assisted liberally in financing the Benedictine Convent at Mundelein, Illinois. During the Eucharistic Congress, in Chicago, he was host to Cardinal Michael de Faulhaber, for whom he had a private chapel built in his beautiful home at 4800 Ellis Avenue. In February, 1927, Mr. Forschner was made a Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester by Pope Pius in recognition of his charitable work in the archdiocese of Chicago. He was much interested in outdoor life, and held memberships in the Broadview Club, the Midland Club, Villa Spiros, and the Smoky Lake Golf Club at Phelps, Wisconsin, the Illinois Athletic, the Lake Shore Athletic, the Calumet Commercial, and Olympia Fields Country Clubs.

Mr. Forschner was married July 22, 1905, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Grace M. Dempsie, and for many years they made their home at 4800 Ellis Avenue. December 12, 1930, after attending a bazaar at the St. Ambrose Church near his home, Mr.

Forschner passed to the future life from a sudden heart attack. The surviving members of his family were: Mrs. Grace M. Forschner; one son, Alfred J.; a granddaughter, Eleanore Grace; three sisters, Mrs. Emma Lakins and Sister M. Benedicta of Benedictine Convent at Mundelein, Illinois, and Mrs. Rose Schumann, of Cleveland, Ohio; and

four brothers, Anthony J., of Chicago, Charles, John and Frank, of Cleveland, Ohio. On Monday morning, December 15, the funeral service was conducted at the home and at St. Ambrose Church, with interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery, Bishop B. J. Shiel attending.

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CLAY CASSIUS COOPER

THE LATE Clay Cassius Cooper of Chicago was born in the town of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on December 23, 1859, a son of Benjamin F. and Frances (Kollock) Cooper. His father was a lumberman in Wisconsin.

Clay C. Cooper attended the public schools near his home, and then, for three years, studied for the medical profession. However, he always had a deeply ingrained love for journalism, so he eventually relinquished his plans to become a doctor and gave all the rest of his long and useful life to journalism.

He began gathering his experience in a printing office in his home town. Later, while still in his 'teens, he bought an interest in the "Stevens Point Gazette." From there he went to Detroit and worked on the editorial staff of several of the daily papers in that city.

Subsequently he became identified with the publication of the "Houghton Mining Gazette."

Back in 1910 Mr. Cooper came to Chicago

to become Editor of "Mill Supplies," a trade magazine of international circulation. He edited this remarkable magazine for nearly twenty years, right up to the time of his death, and a large measure of the success to which the publication has attained may be attributed to Mr. Cooper's work, devotion and rare ability. It may be truly said that he loved his work.

On January 25, 1911, Mr. Cooper was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Mrs. Bertha P. Lynn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Paige of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have no children.

Mr. Cooper was a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., and also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago.

Clay C. Cooper died in his seventieth year, on April 11, 1929. He will be remembered for the fineness of his character, as well as for the fact that he was one of the most able men in the field of trade journalism in this country.



Clay Robben



Sheridan E. Fry.

SHERIDAN ELBRIDGE FRY

THE LATE Judge Sheridan E. Fry was born at Donnally's Mills, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1867, a son of John M. and Eliza (Bucher) Fry. His boyhood was lived on a farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, where his family had moved when he was small.

Sheridan E. Fry attended Wheaton College Academy and, after his graduation from there, entered Northwestern University Law School, from which institution he received his LL.D. degree in 1895. In that same year he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and began to practice law in Chicago.

During the ensuing ten years he succeeded in establishing a fine practice here, and he became well known among the leaders of business and the legal profession as a keen and able lawyer. For a time he was assistant to the late Judge Orrin N. Carter, a record of whose life may be found elsewhere in this history.

In 1908 Sheridan E. Fry was elected judge of the Municipal Court. For twelve years he continued to fill that office, then he again resumed private practice.

Judge Fry was married, May 20, 1897, in Polo, Illinois, to Miss Carrie E. Schell, daughter of Isaac T. and Emeline (Huff) Schell. Two children were born to them: Florence Fry Pearson and Robert M. Fry.

Judge Fry was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and was one of the trustees of that congregation for a number of years.

His death occurred August 30, 1932. It has been said of him, with deepest feeling, that his every thought and deed were actuated by the highest principles of moral integrity and righteousness. The notable place he occupied at Chicago's bar will not be easily filled.

SIMEON WILSON DIXON

SIMEON W. DIXON was born in a log cabin on Pike Run, Vinton County, Ohio, on June 14, 1863, a son of Nathan and Angeline (Wilkinson) Dixon. As a boy he attended the schools in the village, only up to the time he was fourteen years old. From that period on his education was earned by earnest reading, and thought and study, outside of school. He was self-educated in the best sense of that term.

The family moved from Ohio to Illinois on October 4, 1875, and for fifteen years he taught school in Central Illinois.

Determining to become a lawyer, he later studied law in the office of Judge Hooper at Watseka, Illinois. He was admitted to practice before the Illinois Bar, in 1898. Then, until 1906, he was engaged in the private practice of his profession, at Danville, Illinois.

About 1904 he became affiliated with that well-known fraternal insurance organization, the Loyal American Life Association. In 1906 he moved his home and his law office to Chicago, and throughout all the rest of his life, he served as Legal Counsel for the Loyal Americans.

The marriage of Simeon W. Dixon to Miss Louise Ludden was solemnized on June 14, 1894, at East Lynn, Vermillion County, Illi-

nois. His wife is a daughter of Henry M. and Eva (Barr) Ludden, who were pioneers of Vermillion County. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon became the parents of two daughters, Mary (Mrs. Clarence Elder) and Ruth (Mrs. Lawrence Elder).

Mr. Dixon rose to a prominent place in the practice of law in Illinois. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute, the Fraternal Insurance Law Association, and the International Association of Insurance Counsels. He was a member of the Illinois Crime Commission. Fraternally he belonged to the Loyal Americans, the Masons, the Hamilton Club and to the Ohio Society.

Mr. Dixon's hobby, which he loved next to his family, was the study of history and genealogy.

His career was a distinct and well-deserved success and a source of inspiration. He began life as a country boy, with no special advantages except his two main assets, which were an unusually good mind and a firmly-founded Christian character. With these assets, and through his own hard, conscientious work, he earned a place among the leaders in his special field of work in the United States.

Simeon W. Dixon passed into the world beyond, in his 67th year, on August 10, 1929.



D.W. Dixon



A. M. Ludden



Eva J. Ludden

HENRY MARTIN LUDDEN

HENRY M. LUDDEN, pioneer settler in Illinois, was born August 3, 1843, at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, a son of Parmenus and Esther (Wilcox) Ludden.

He was married at Pittsfield, Vermont, August 26, 1872, to Miss Zilpha Evalyn Barr. They came West to Illinois on their honeymoon, arriving on September 10, at the place where East Lynn is now located. At that time, and for some years thereafter, however, that village was called Luddenville, Illinois.

Previous to the Civil War, William Ludden and his brother Benjamin bought ten hundred and forty acres of raw Illinois prairie land in Iroquois County. Later another brother, Parmenus Ludden, and his wife and five children, came out West to live on some of this land. Four of his children were boys, the third being Henry M. Ludden.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry M. Ludden, with his brothers, Edward and Fred, enlisted for service. He was a private in Company K, 76th, Illinois Volunteer Infantry (see History of Iroquois County). He

escaped serious wounds, though he fought through several battles. He suffered a sickness, however, which nearly caused his death, and left him unfit for field duty. He then served as a soldier nurse in the Army hospitals, continuing to the end of his enlistment.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Ludden became the parents of two children: Eva Louise (Mrs. S. W. Dixon) of Chicago, Illinois, and Mary Alice (Mrs. Floyd E. Dougherty) of LaGrange, Illinois.

Mrs. Dixon's children are: Mary Dixon Elder and Ruth Dixon Elder. Mrs. Dougherty's children are: Richard Ludden Dougherty and Donald Keith Dougherty.

Henry M. Ludden died in his sixty-second year on May 25, 1905. His wife survived him until February 5, 1923. For a great many years the Ludden family have borne an indispensable part in the life and development of their part of the state.

It is also interesting to note that Henry M. Ludden was one of the ninth generation in direct descent from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

E. PERRY RICE

DR. E. PERRY RICE was born August 1, 1859, at Adams Center, New York, a son of Jason and Delilah (Harrington) Rice.

His boyhood days were spent in New York where he attended the public schools and Hunkeford College. He then went to Golden, Colorado, and later graduated as a mining engineer from the Colorado School of Mines. It was not until he had received his hard-earned degree in engineering that he decided to study medicine. Dr. Rice went through many hardships, because he worked his own way through school. While attending the Colorado State Medical College at Denver, from which he graduated, he taught mathematics and worked as secretary to the president of the college. Dr. Rice practiced in Denver two years, and then came to Chicago. He attended Rush Medical College and graduated in 1889.

He started his general practice in Chicago, and also specialized in Laryngology. Dr. Rice was associated with the Chicago Medical School where he lectured on Laryngology up to within a few days of his death. He also conducted a large clinic there. For thirty-six years he maintained offices at 343 South Dearborn Street. He was very successful,

and his service to mankind, through the many years he practiced, cannot be estimated.

In 1890 Dr. Rice married Miss Mamie Woodworth, who died November 23, 1921. Their one daughter, Marion, died in 1919. On June 27, 1925, Dr. Rice married Miss Florence Brinkman, a daughter of George A. and Alice Brinkman.

Dr. Rice was well known in Masonic circles. He was a Shriner and was also a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the Midland Club.

Dr. Rice had the mind and heart that enabled him to appreciate the arts, and all the finer things of life. He traveled extensively, and enjoyed it thoroughly. Dr. and Mrs. Rice maintained a summer home on Torch Lake, Michigan.

His great vitality gave him an unusual capacity for work, as well as relaxation, and he made the most of it, always being intensely active.

Dr. E. Perry Rice died February 21, 1930, in his seventy-second year. He left behind a fine record of usefulness both to the city, where he ministered as a physician, and to the health of mankind, through that branch of Laryngology to which he gave years of productive work and thought.



N. K. Rice



ANTHONY TIEMAN HORN

ANTHONY TIEMAN HORN

THE REV. ANTHONY TIEMAN HORN was born in New York City, September 20, 1856, a son of Albert and Martha (Crowther) Horn.

After receiving his religious training in New York City, he accepted a call from Marseilles, Illinois.

During the first several years of his service in the ministry he held pastorates in various towns in Illinois, among them being Manteno, Sheridan, Sycamore, Rochelle, and De Kalb. His years of experience and general aptitude then led to his being appointed district superintendent of the Rock River Conference, in which capacity he served with exceptional capability for five years.

After preaching in Chicago at the Oakland Church, and again in De Kalb for a number of years, he was sent to Urbana to

engage in the work of the Wesley Foundation there.

Following this he was transferred to Garrett Theological Seminary of Northwestern University where he served as supervisor of student activities, for eight years. During this time he also conducted a course in homiletics.

Reverend Horn was united in marriage December 25, 1879, in New York City, to Miss Sophia Huber. Six children were born to them: Francis Horn, Albert Horn, Ralph Horn, Gertrude Horn, Florence Horn, and Ruth Horn.

Reverend Anthony T. Horn died March 7, 1929. He was a splendid Christian citizen, devoting many years of his life to the supervision of the religious activities of the younger people of this country.



SHERMAN TAYLOR

SHERMAN TAYLOR

SHERMAN TAYLOR was born at Elgin, Illinois, about 1870, a son of John and Anne (Saunders) Taylor, both of whom were of English birth. His father served throughout the Civil War, under General Sherman, and afterward made his home at Elgin, Illinois, where he became a merchant.

Sherman Taylor attended public school at Elgin, and the Elgin Academy. He then studied dentistry at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, graduating from that institution with his degree of D.D.S.

He practiced his profession for many years in Chicago, and was remarkably successful in all forms of dental practice and in doing especially fine inlay work. He eventually found it necessary to give up his large practice in 1913 because of failing eyesight. Subsequently, he became interested in real estate and in building.

June 1, 1907, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Lena Rohkam, of Chicago, a daughter of Henry and Augusta (Ertel) Rohkam. Her father was one of the found-

ers of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one son, Henry R. Taylor.

Sherman Taylor was very favorably known for some years past in manufacturing and building circles as vice-president of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company. He was also president of the Chicago Crucible Company.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Masons. He belonged to the Chicago Yacht Club. He was a lover of the out-of-doors and derived much pleasure from travel and horseback riding. He was also a lover of the best in art.

The family residence has for many years been maintained on the North Side in Chicago. Their winter home is at Sarasota, Florida. Mr. Taylor was very hospitable, and was deeply devoted to his family and his friends.

The death of Sherman Taylor, on August 8, 1926, closed a life of superior goodness and usefulness.

JOHN HARRISON THOMAS

JOHN HARRISON THOMAS, one of the early pioneers of Illinois, was born at Decatur, Ohio, July 13, 1814, the son of Silas Thomas, who fought in the War of 1812. The family is of Welsh ancestry, Rees Thomas having emigrated in 1690 from Pembroke, Wales, to Rockingham County, Virginia.

In 1849, John H. Thomas, with his parents and two brothers, started for California, and continued their journey until they came to White Hall in southern Illinois, near St. Louis, where the parents were both stricken with the cholera and died. The other two sons resumed their journey to the far west, and John Harrison Thomas, or Harry Thomas, as he was familiarly known, remained at White Hall for about three years.

On January 29, 1843, he married Miss Mary McNeill, who was the granddaughter of Frederick Vandaman, who served in the Revolutionary War, was in the Battle of Brandywine and encamped at Valley Forge. He was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted, and served his country eighteen months.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of four sons and four daughters.

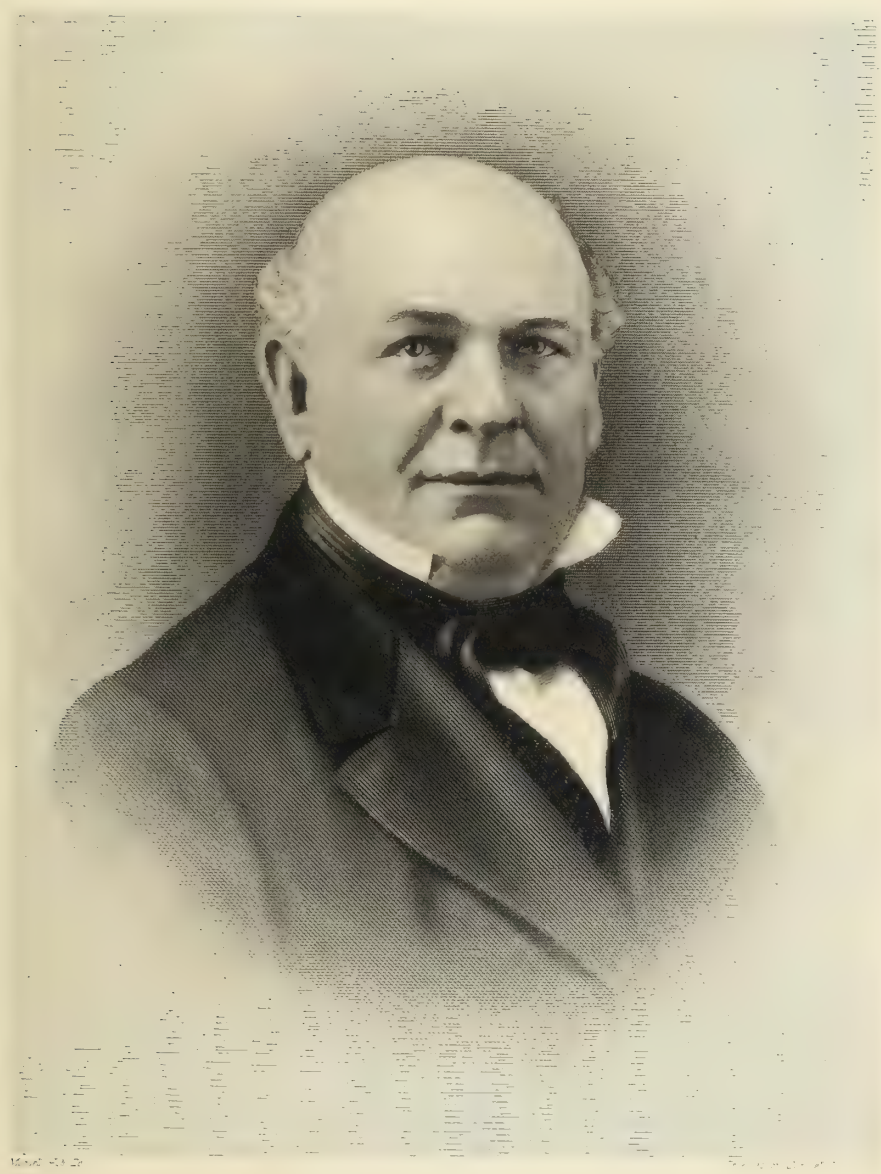
After leaving White Hall, Mr. Thomas with his family moved to Peoria, then to

Bloomington, and finally to Urbana. Here they established a residence, and among their friends was included Abraham Lincoln, who was often entertained, among other noted lawyers of the period, at their home.

When the Illinois Central Railroad was built through that section a new town was established one and one-half miles west, and was named West Urbana, later to be known as Champaign. The new town grew rapidly, and, through the advice of Harry Thomas, many families came west to claim new lands from the government. The town prospered, and Mr. Thomas organized the first National Bank of Champaign and was its first president. He was interested in various enterprises for the advancement of the community, and was instrumental in establishing the Illinois Industrial University, now known as the University of Illinois.

Mr. Thomas was a man of superior judgment, keen insight and had a sincere desire to build up the new country which was so promising. He contributed materially to the growth of this section of Illinois. He was a remarkable man, kind and generous, and was beloved by everyone who knew him.

John Harrison Thomas passed away April 17, 1869, at Champaign, in his fifty-fifth year.



John H. Thomas



Samuel E. Smith

EDWARD EVERETT SMITH

EDWARD EVERETT SMITH was born in Clinton County, Missouri, October 14, 1856. He was reared in Illinois, to which State he was taken in his childhood, attended the public schools of Bloomington, and it was in that city that he began his practical training. In 1888 he came to Chicago, and from then until his death, during a period of nearly thirty years, he was prominently identified with the larger business interests of this city. In 1891 he became president of R. P. Smith & Sons Company, which office he held until his death on Wednesday evening, January 3, 1917, after an illness of two months.

December 27, 1880, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Addie Thomas, at Champaign, Illinois. They became the parents of one son, Harry Thomas Smith.

Mr. Smith maintained membership with the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the South Shore Country Club.

The funeral services of Mr. Smith were held under the auspices of the Central Church of Chicago, and Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., rendered a beautiful tribute to his memory, speaking in part as follows:

"For his was a religious nature, and by

inheritance he breathed from the beginning an atmosphere from which no business cares could separate him. It was warm with a faith so true that it never spoke of itself, but still one which had in its outworkings the good deeds and the good cheer and the love, especially, which were given forth as no man without faith can give. There are a full thousand monuments to this man's faith, because his was a faith which makes the soul, and the hands which obey the soul, faithful unto all.

"He was no colorless or indiscriminating character, and yet in nothing was he stronger than in his friendships. He loved his friends, but he loved some of them more than others, and he was frank enough to say so; such a man wins by his very independence, by what might in you and me be a prejudice. But he needed not to fear in offending, because what was prejudice in another was sterling independence founded upon principle in him. The essential integrity of his character made one feel safe, as one feels safe when harbored from a storm. The qualities of light and leading in his friendship inspired and always refreshed his friends, as with the refreshment of a stream flowing through a valley."

JOHN FUHRMAN

FOR A LONG TIME past the late John Fuhrman was a strong and able figure in the great packing industry of Chicago. Because of the place he held for so many years as a leader in that industry here, we feel that we should record this biography of him which, according to the data we have in our office, is substantially correct in detail.

John Fuhrman was born in Sulzbach, Germany, July 13, 1873. He attended elementary school in Germany, and then was brought to America by his parents when he was twelve years old. The family located in Chicago and there he finished his education, attending night school. During the daytime he was employed in a butcher shop.

He worked for a number of years following this trade, and then, with his brother, the late Andrew Fuhrman, who had established a chain of butcher shops, he joined in organizing the Fuhrman & Forster Company, packers. John Fuhrman became head of that business, and continued to discharge the responsibilities of that position as long as he lived. The Fuhrman & Forster Company is

located at Nineteenth Street and Blue Island Avenue, Chicago.

From the very beginning of his life in America, John Fuhrman made good use of his time and opportunities, and, through hard work and earnest, conscientious application to business, he achieved a well-deserved success. Throughout his career he strove to follow the highest principles of business and of living.

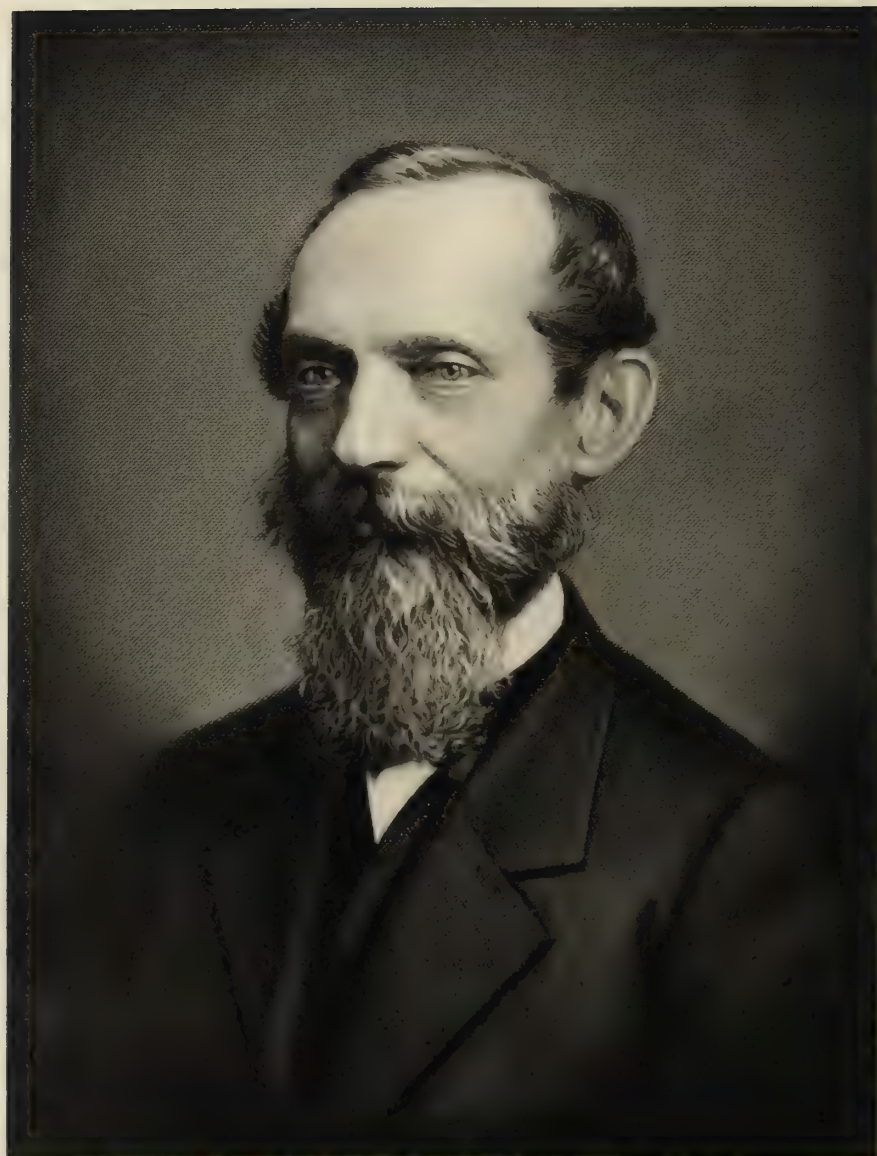
Mr. Fuhrman was married to Dorothea Klingel of Chicago. One daughter, Anna S. Fuhrman (Mrs. Krueger), survives. Mrs. Fuhrman died February 26, 1930.

Mr. Fuhrman belonged to the Steuben Club, the German Club, and the River Forest Country Club. He was also a member of the Grace Lutheran Church of River Forest.

Mr. Fuhrman's unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship was a characteristic which especially distinguished him. His death occurred August 19, 1931. He came from Germany to the United States, and Chicago, when he was a small boy, and here he built a career that deserves to be remembered.



John Fuhrman



E. H. Rogers.

EDWARD KENDALL ROGERS

EDWARD KENDALL ROGERS was born in the United States in 1812. He came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1835, and eventually became one of the leading men of his time in that city.

For some time after he came to Chicago he lived in the original Fort Dearborn.

He first engaged in the coal business. In 1837 he became associated with Horace Norton & Co., forwarding agents and commission merchants, and was with that firm for twenty years.

In 1858 he went into the coal and iron business. From 1861 to 1864 the firm was Walter & Rogers, later becoming Rogers & Co.

He was one of the founders of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1848.

He was a director of the bank now known as the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Company for over twenty years, retiring in 1883.

In 1857 he was elected vice-president of the Garden City Insurance Co. That same year he assisted in the organization of Unity Church. In 1861 he became vice-president of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago he helped to start the Chicago Bible Society.

In 1840 he was one of the party of "Whigs" who went to Springfield in the "Log Cabin Hard Cider Campaign."

In 1861 he was a member of the Union Defense Committee.

He was a founder of the Old Settlers' Society.

He was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Bradford Curtis. She died in 1902 leaving three children: Susan C. Rogers, John Leverett Rogers and Edward Kendall Rogers, Jr.

John Leverett Rogers married Miss Mary Elizabeth Swords. Their children are: Edward Kendall Rogers and Caroline Stanard Rogers (Mrs. Alfred Parker Laigston).

Edward Kendall Rogers, Jr., married Miss Annie Penton Trimble. Their children are: Annie T. Rogers, Mary Bradford Rogers (Mrs. Robert F. Hall), Edith Penton Rogers (Mrs. A. Wallace Owen) and Mildred C. Rogers (Mrs. William Ernest Walker).

The death of Edward Kendall Rogers, whose name heads this record, occurred May 2, 1883. He was a conscientious, honorable man and filled a large place in the Chicago of his day.

WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER

WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 19, 1868, a son of Samuel Johnston Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, both members of old Kentucky families. Amanda Morehead's father was a distinguished governor of that state.

Samuel J. Walker and his family came to Chicago to make their home the year following the Chicago fire. William Ernest Walker was then four years old. As he grew up he attended public school here and private school at Lakeville, Connecticut. Then he entered Yale University and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1891.

Returning to Chicago, he entered business, working and studying under the direction of the late Henry Ives Cobb, who will be remembered as one of Chicago's noted architects. The connection continued for five years.

In 1897 Mr. Walker opened his own offices as an architect. Throughout the next twenty-one years, up until his recent death, he was active in the practice of his profession here. He attained a very sound success. He specialized in the design and erection of business blocks and of the finer apartment buildings. A specimen of his work is the property

at 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, which he built in 1912 and which today is one of the most interesting and truly delightful apartment buildings in the United States.

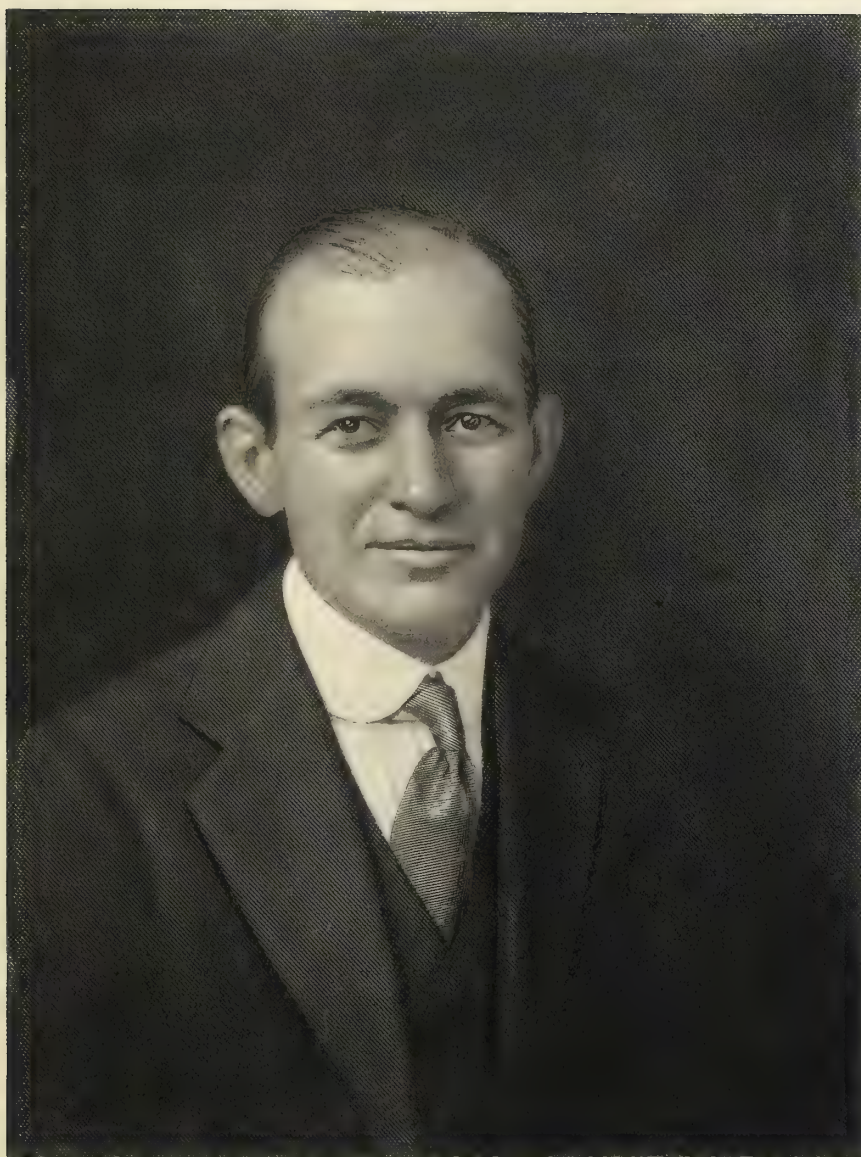
An interesting feature of the building was the erection on the roof of this structure of a concrete bungalow with a delightful terrace on two sides. This was one of the first bungalows to be constructed on the top of a building. Mr. Walker will also be remembered as the builder of the first lovely home of the Casino Club in Chicago.

On the 10th of May, 1905, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mildred Curtis Rogers, of Chicago. They have one daughter, Edith Morehead Walker. The home for some years was at 936 Lake Shore Drive.

Edith Morehead Walker married Richard M. Walrath. They have one daughter, Edith Walker Walrath.

The family belong to St. James Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker was also a member of the University, Saddle and Cycle and Casino clubs.

William Ernest Walker died December 25, 1918. He was one of the foremost architects in his field in Illinois and, further than that, his friendship was greatly valued and enjoyed by everyone to whom it was extended.



William Ernest Waller



J. Hanna

FRANK JOSEPH SHANNON

FRANK J. SHANNON was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1891, a son of Michael and Bridget (Lawlor) Shannon.

Following his preliminary schooling in the public schools of Chicago, he entered Loyola University, and, upon the completion of his work there, made his start in the business world as a messenger boy in the First National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Shannon entered upon his first duties in the bank with characteristic enthusiasm and ambition, and, with his constantly broadening experience, came increased efficiency which resulted in important promotions. Frank J. Shannon was essentially a banking man, conservative in principle, strict in conscience, and firm in judgment. A thorough knowledge of the banking business enabled him to grasp the fundamental problem involved in any financial question.

His calm demeanor, his self-assurance, and his gracious manner won confidence and trust.

He did much toward maintaining a high point of efficiency in the trust department of the First Union Trust & Savings Bank. He was continuously associated with this concern and its affiliates for nearly twenty-two years, with the exception of his period of service abroad during the World War.

Frank J. Shannon was married October 4, 1922, to Miss Marcella Smith of Chicago, a daughter of John P. and Nellie (Callahan) Smith. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shannon: Frank J. Shannon, Jr., Natalie Shannon and John D. Shannon.

Mr. Shannon passed away August 31, 1931, in his fortieth year. During his many years' association in the banking field he handled the banking affairs of many prominent men of Chicago, and he had become one of the most capable, widely known, and well-liked men in the banking business there. His life span was not long, but in that short time allotted him he achieved a fine record.

WILLIAM TRYON SHEPHERD

WILLIAM TRYON SHEPHERD was at once one of the oldest and one of the youngest men whom I have ever known. Very rarely are the days of a man's years as many as fourscore years and eight, and even more rarely does one find a man in his eighty-ninth year whose mind is still active and whose spirit is still youthful.

William Tryon Shepherd was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, February 14, 1842. He was fourteen at the time when Abraham Lincoln delivered his epoch-making "House Divided Against Itself" speech. He was nineteen at the outbreak of the Civil War, and twenty-three when, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged from Sherman's victorious army.

When only nineteen years of age Mr. Shepherd joined the April Minute Men and enlisted at Chicago in the First Illinois Light Artillery, belonging to Taylor's battery, and he served with distinction for three and a half years. Six other Kenosha, Wisconsin, men, following his lead, went to Chicago and enlisted. While all their homes were given as Kenosha, they were credited as soldiers to the State of Illinois. That the records of these seven Kenosha men who served in the Union Armies during the Civil War might be preserved to Kenosha and the State of Wisconsin, Mr. Shepherd before his death turned over to the relics memorial committee of the Kenosha County Board, service data, and a collection of war-time mementoes, which added materially to the collection on display in Memorial Hall in the Kenosha Court House.

He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and the siege of Corinth, the battles of Fredricktown, Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Mission Ridge, and others, and served as sergeant-major in General Sherman's headquarters.

He was fifty-eight when the nineteenth century came to an end and the twentieth century began. And thirty years after that he was still reading important books and periodicals, cultivating flowers, seeing to the preservation of trees, ministering in quiet

ways to the needs of his friends, and contemplating with interest, but no undue anxiety, the great adventure of death. His merry eyes could still twinkle, his face was often illuminated by the undiminished light within, his sense of humor remained unabated. He lived not only within himself, but beyond himself, in world movements in which he never ceased to be interested. And although it hardly needs to be said, let it be said that all this represents a splendid triumph of the human soul. To grow old in the flesh and, in spite of increasing infirmities, to maintain a young and eager spirit is surely one of the greatest of all human accomplishments.

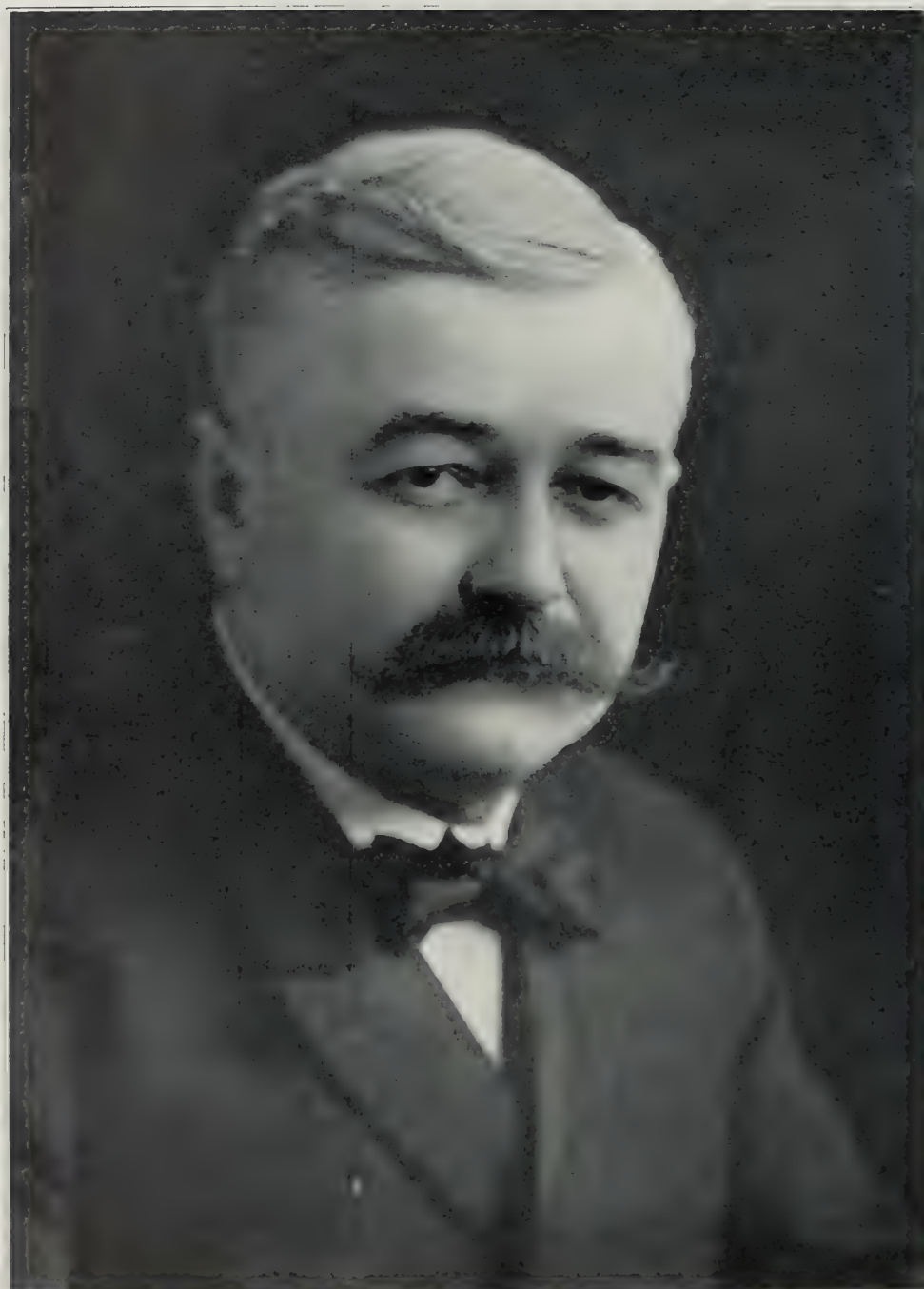
William Tryon Shepherd, I suspect, was by nature endowed with a singularly sweet and lovable disposition, and this, too, he retained through all the years, in spite of deafness which made conversation difficult and which, alas, causes some of its victims to become suspicious and morose; in spite, also, of a failing heart which necessitated an amount of inaction which, for a man of his temperament, was hard to endure. During the nearly twelve years that I have known him, I have seen Mr. Shepherd under many circumstances, some of which were trying enough to him, and I have seen him maintain through everything a sweetness and kindliness of disposition at which I have greatly marveled.

He was a great traveler. During a long period, year after year, he conducted tourist parties through Europe, not only along the much-traveled routes, but in such relatively little-visited places as the Scandinavian countries and Spain. In so doing he gathered an extraordinary amount of interesting and important information concerning architecture and art, including not only painting and sculpture, but furniture and ceramics. Many pieces of rare beauty and value he brought to America and sold to American clients from the quaint old shop which he kept in Boston.

Through all his life William Tryon Shepherd was unobtrusively but profoundly and beautifully religious. I have never known anyone who seemed to me to have a more



Wm. J. Shepherd



Joseph M. Patton

constant or vital religious experience than he did. God was indeed his dwelling place, and, to a degree seldom attained in this world, he lived from day to day *sub specie eternitas*. It would not, I think, be too much to say that he was a saint, and the kind of saint whom Jesus would characterize as the "salt of the earth."

October 9, 1867, William Tryon Shepherd was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bragdon of Evanston. Two children were born. Charles, who died in infancy, and Rebecca Cushman Shepherd, who survives.

This too brief memoir began with the statement that William Tryon Shepherd was

at once a very old and a very young man. I should like now to express my own personal conviction by changing the tense of the verb used from the past to the present. William Tryon Shepherd, I believe, *is*; for surely death has no power to destroy so fair and fine a spirit. I surmise that in his case what death has done was merely to release a young and eager spirit from an aged and infirm body which was no longer capable of furthering the interests of the soul which inhabited it.

William Tryon Shepherd passed away September 3, 1930, at Evanston, Illinois.

The foregoing comment was written by Ernest Fremont Tittle.

JOSEPH MCINTYRE PATTON

THE LATE Dr. Joseph McIntyre Patton was born at Ralston, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1860, a son of Joseph R. and Janet (Vevers) Patton, both of whom were people of education and strong Christian character.

Joseph M. Patton attended public school, and later Hasbrouck Institute in New Jersey. He then entered the University Medical College (now New York University) and graduated there with his degree of M.D. in 1882.

It was the following year, 1883, that Dr. Patton located in Chicago. In addition to his private practice, which grew to be one of unusual importance, he was professor of diagnosis (1890-1901), professor of clinical medicine (1904-1918) and professor of internal medicine since that year at the College of Medicine, University of Illinois. He was professor of internal medicine at the Chicago Polyclinic since 1891; professor of general anesthesia and physical diagnosis at the Dental Department of the University of Illinois (1902-1907). He was formerly attending physician at Cook County Hospital, and consulting physician at the Chicago General Hospital and St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He was a member of the Registration Board, Selec-

tive Service, in 1917, and a consulting physician for the Board of Reparations in 1919.

Dr. Patton was former president of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Pathological Society.

He was author of "Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Pleura" and of "Anæsthesia and Anæsthetics."

On August 5, 1886, Dr. Patton was married at Chicago, to Miss Grace Klumb, a daughter of Peter and Anna M. (Clingman) Klumb. Dr. and Mrs. Patton became the parents of one son, the late Dr. Leigh K. Patton, whose brilliant career was closed by death April 10, 1927.

The death of Dr. Joseph M. Patton occurred in his seventieth year, April 16, 1930. For many years he had been recognized as one of the foremost heart specialists in this part of the country; and for nearly half a century his work as teacher and as physician here was of such excellence as to entitle him to this permanent recognition among the leaders of his profession in the State of Illinois.

HARRISON BRINTON WALTER

THE LATE Harrison B. Walter of Chicago was born at Covington, Kentucky, June 4, 1863, a son of George Hyde Walter and Mary L. (Pierson) Walter.

He attended public school, and, later, Chickering Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio. From there he went to McMicken University at Cincinnati, where he studied engineering.

For some time, thereafter, he worked for the Loomis Bridge Company in Ohio. Then he went into the construction business for himself, forming the H. B. Walter Construction Company. He built many important buildings, among others, the Tennessee State Prison, the Soldiers' Home in Danville, Illinois, and Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis.

When he was forty-four years old he turned his interest to the manufacture and development of fibre boxes and other containers, and became associated with the National Fibre Box Company of Philadelphia.

In 1921 he came to Chicago, associating himself with the Container Corporation of America, and was at the head of their re-

search department throughout the rest of his life.

It was Mr. Walter who developed and perfected many ideas, of great practical value, that are used in preparing the fibre packing cases now in use by a great many manufacturers and shippers all over the world. He developed many patents in connection with fibre containers, notable among which are the patents on solid-end, recessed-end, and tuck-end boxes. He was a genius in this important field of development.

Mr. Walter was married on December 29, 1886, in Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Mathilda Billau. They have three daughters: Beverly Walter, Helen B. Walter, and Dorothy Walter (Mrs. Frank Deacon). Mr. Walter was very deeply devoted to his home and his family.

Mr. Walter was a member of the Universalist Church. He was also a Thirty-second degree Mason.

Harrison B. Walter died, December 24, 1932, in his seventieth year. He was a man of finest nature, beloved and respected, and he was considered by many people to be the "Dean" of the fibre box industry in America.



H. S. Marks



Wm D Smith

WILLIAM FREDERICK SMITH

WILLIAM F. SMITH was born at Chicago, Illinois, August 13, 1879, one of ten children of Albert and Bertha (Burr) Smith. He attended public school.

As a boy of sixteen, in 1895, he began his business career, filling a minor position in the wholesale branch of Marshall Field & Company. Later he was transferred into the retail end of the business. For some time he was engaged in the dressmaking department, and from there went into the workroom office. He was next in the ninth floor office, under Mr. Charles Drain.

In August, 1906, he left Marshall Field & Company to become superintendent of D. H. Holmes & Company, the large retail dry-goods house in New Orleans.

In April, 1909, he returned to Marshall Field & Company and became assistant in the ready-to-wear department. He was soon made director of workrooms, and later had charge of the fur department.

He was then made assistant superintendent of Marshall Field & Company.

His experience in the business by this time, coupled with his exceptional ability, were

recognized, and he was placed in charge of all of Marshall Field & Company's retail factories and some of their wholesale factories.

On September 7, 1904, Mr. Smith was married, in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Florence Lea, who was born in Canada, a daughter of James Lea. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's children are: James L., William M., Roger E., and Florita J. Smith. The family home has been in Evanston for the past twenty years.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum, to the Boys' Friendly Society, and, for some years, was president of the Western Efficiency Society.

William F. Smith died September 18, 1930. Mr. Smith was truly a self-made man. He earned, solely through his own worth, a high place in one of the greatest business organizations in America. Quiet and unpretentious, he was enjoyed and respected by everyone who knew him.

One of the great joys of his life was to help young men on toward real success.

JOHN BENJAMIN RUSSELL

JOHN BENJAMIN RUSSELL was born in Woodhull, Illinois, February 25, 1860, the son of Samuel and Matilda (Zahner) Russell.

He received his initial education in the public schools of Wethersfield, and subsequently entered Wheaton College, graduating from that institution in 1885. The following year he served as principal of the Glen Ellyn schools, and then, for four years, served in the same capacity at Kewanee, Illinois.

In 1890, Mr. Russell accepted the office of Superintendent of Schools of Henry County, a position he held for three years, at the end of which he resigned to accept the professorship of chemistry and biology at Wheaton College, where he remained for two years. During this period he took post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Russell, in 1895, was made Superintendent of the Wheaton Public Schools, which office he held almost to the time of his death, which occurred January 26, 1930. At the time of his passing he was a member of the Wheaton School Boards.

Mr. Russell was united in marriage on December 23, 1885, in Wheaton, Ill., to Elsie Isabel Gunn, and two children were born of this union: Edna Leonora and Everett Carlton Russell.

Mr. Russell was an outstanding figure in the community in which he lived, and it was his influence that contributed so much to the movement for a new high-school building, while he was yet superintendent. He was also largely responsible for the inclusion of the gymnasium facilities in such completeness as they were finally incorporated in the new building.

He also served as president of the Board of Trustees of the Adams Memorial Library.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, National Geographic Society, Chicago Academy of Science, and the National Educational Association. He was a member of the Wheaton College Church of Christ.

He was widely and favorably known in educational circles throughout the whole state, having been for years a prominent member of the Superintendents' Round Table of Northern Illinois.

Mr. Russell enjoyed a very wide circle of friends, and will be remembered by all as a distinguished educator, especially by the graduates of both the college and schools at Wheaton, who loved him for his genial and fatherly ways, and for the ever-ready assistance which he proffered without limit.



J. P. Russell



Gerald B. Smith

GERALD BIRNEY SMITH

THE LATE Professor Gerald Birney Smith was born at Middlefield, Massachusetts, May 3, 1868, son of Metcalf J. and Harriet Louise (Eldridge) Smith.

His father was a distinguished educator. He spent most of his life teaching in country schools, but his influence was great, and many of his pupils rose to high places in the life of this nation. Gerald Birney Smith unquestionably inherited his interest in religious thinking and his fine ability as a teacher from his father.

He received his degree of A.B. from Brown University in 1891; A.M. from Columbia University in 1898; D.B. from Union Theological Seminary that same year. Then for two years he continued his studies abroad in the universities of Berlin, Marburg and Paris. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1909.

In 1891-2 he was tutor in Latin at Oberlin Academy; then from 1892-5 was instructor in mathematics and modern languages at Worcester Academy.

In 1900 he came to the University of Chicago where all the rest of his life was devoted to a great work of teaching. He was instructor of systematic theology, 1900-4; assistant professor of systematic theology, 1904-6; associate professor of dogmatic theology, 1906-13; and subsequently was professor of Christian theology there.

He was the Nathan William Taylor lecturer at Yale University in 1912, and was the Earle lecturer at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California, in 1920.

He was managing editor of the "American Journal of Theology," 1909-20, and later was editor of the "Journal of Religion." He was the author of "Biblical Ideas of the Atonement" (with Ernest deWitt Burton and John Merlin Powis Smith), in 1909; "Social Idealism and the Changing Theology," 1913; "Principles of Christian Living," 1924; editor and part author of "A Guide to the Study of the Christian Religion," 1916; editor with Shailer Mathews, of "A Dictionary of Religion and Ethics," 1921; "Current Christian Thinking," 1928; was editor and part author of "Religious Thought in the Last Quarter Century"; and was the author of many articles that received widespread attention.

On July 10, 1894, Professor Smith was married, at What Cheer, Iowa, to Inez Michener. They were the parents of two children: Phyllis Gray, who died November 19, 1919, and Cecil Michener Smith, assistant professor of music in the University of Chicago and in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Professor Smith's life of great usefulness has rarely been equalled in the field of religious teaching. As Dean Shailer Mathews wrote of him:

"For twenty-nine years he taught in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. During this long period he was one of the leading influences in the religious thought of America."

Gerald Birney Smith died in Dayton, Ohio, on April 3, 1929.

EDWARD DANA REDINGTON

THE LATE Major Edward D. Redington of Evanston, Illinois, was born at Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, November 12, 1839, a son of Edward Caldwell Redington and Caroline Dana (Stearns) Redington. His parents were fine Christian people, and the early influences of this home gave to the son the strength and worth of character that so distinguished him.

Edward D. Redington attended the Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and taught there for one year after he had received his A.B. degree from Dartmouth College. Following his one year of teaching, he enlisted for service in the Civil War and was a private in the 12th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. He later earned promotion to sergeant-major and then second lieutenant, serving as such until July, 1863. He was major and paymaster, U.S.V., from February, 1864, to November 30, 1865.

Returning to business at the close of the war, he was employed as paymaster for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, 1866 to 1871. From 1871 to 1875 he was engaged in the lumber business at Lawrence, Kansas.

Major Redington came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1875, and was identified with the

lumber industry here until 1884. The following forty years he devoted to the life insurance business. He retired about the year 1928.

He was jury commissioner for Cook County from 1897 to 1907, a trustee of Dartmouth College from 1895 to 1905, a member of the Congregational Church, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Sons of Vermont, and the New England Society of Chicago.

Major Redington was a distinguished figure in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac (president in 1908), and the Loyal Legion, of which body he was commander in Illinois in 1917.

The marriage of Major Redington to Miss Mary Ann Chamberlin took place at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, November 15, 1864. She died April 23, 1880. On May 18, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Julia Towne at Chicago. Their children are Lizzie Stearns Redington, Paul Godwin Redington, John Chase Redington, and Theodore Towne Redington.

Major Edward D. Redington died October 9, 1931, in his ninety-second year. He was honored and beloved as few men are.



E. D. Redington



JOHN CHARLES SCHANK

JOHN CHARLES SCHANK

JOHN C. SCHANK was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 22, 1867, a son of John and Caroline (Schmidt) Schank. His parents were early pioneers in Chicago, having settled here in 1846.

John C. Schank went to public school, and then attended Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. While in school he sold papers before and after class time to help with his expenses, and, after he had finished his course, he found employment with the H. W. Collender Company. This firm was later known as the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company, manufacturers of billiard tables, bowling alleys, phonographs and radios. Mr. Schank began as timekeeper, and worked up from that position to the vice-presidency of the concern. He was also general manager of all of the company's factories.

At the time of his death his association

with this firm had continued for forty-five years.

John C. Schank was also widely known as president of the Hawthorne Race Track Association in Chicago. He was one of the outstanding figures in racing in this country.

Mr. Schank never married. He lived with his two sisters, Catherine and Elizabeth Schank, to whom he was deeply devoted.

He was a member of the Evangelical Church, and he belonged to the South Shore Country Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club. He was a member of the Elks and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

John C. Schank passed away May 30, 1933. Honorable, generous, and congenial, he was very highly regarded by his friends. His employees found in him a helpful friend, one whose thoughtfulness and loyalty could be depended upon.

JOHN JOSEPH O'HERON

JOHN JOSEPH O'HERON, born February 29, 1859, at 602 Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois, lived in this city all his life. He was the son of James and Elinore O'Heron, who came to this country from Wexford County, Ireland, in the year 1849. Mr. O'Heron attended Jesuit Brothers School, on Morgan Street, but at the tender age of twelve circumstances in those pioneer days selected him for a father's aid. A horse and a single wagon were his tools. In the year 1880, at the age of twenty-one, he embarked in the drayage business for himself, possessing still one horse and a wagon. From this humble beginning Mr. O'Heron's genius and constructive ability developed a cartage business that became probably the largest owned and directed by a single individual in Chicago, if not in the world.

In 1919 Mr. O'Heron retired from the cartage business and his vast equipment was, in its entirety, taken over by the American Railway Express Company.

In addition to the cartage business, Mr. O'Heron was numbered among the large constructors and contractors in the United States. In 1903 the John J. O'Heron Company was formed, in association with Frederick McIsaac and T. Frank Quilty.

The business was devoted to engineer construction and design. During the later years the firm confined itself to heavy railroad construction. A partial list of the principal works constructed by the John J. O'Heron Company follows:

The Lake View in-take crib, foot of Montrose Boulevard and Lake Michigan. This was a multi-sided structure with walls sixty feet thick in forty feet of water and included intake well, lighthouse and living quarters.

Louisville Approach, New Albany and Jeffersonville Railway, also the passenger station. This was a steel elevated structure, approximately one mile in length, including what was up to that date the heaviest girder manufactured and erected in this country.

Louisville and Nashville Railway Company's office building at Louisville, Kentucky.

Two rock tunnels for the City of Chicago,

totaling 3,000 feet, also two clay tunnels under the Chicago River.

Chicago & North Western Railroad track elevation, along Austin Avenue, between Halsted and Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

Kansas City Terminal: All work outside of the station proper, including sixteen viaducts.

Track elevation, Illinois Central Railway Company, Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, through Pullman and Kensington, Chicago, Illinois.

Okaw Viaduct: Four track railway bridge, with 100 foot arches and long approaches, totaling over 2,100 feet. This bridge was the largest structure of its kind erected in the entire world during the year 1917.

Track elevation, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Panhandle branch, Chicago, Illinois.

Burton's Bridge: Near Crystal Lake, Illinois, five spans through arch structure, eighty-foot arches.

Various sewers and purification systems, notably those for the Government at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Franklin Street Bridge, Michigan City, Indiana, 100 foot span, longest single-leaf bascule bridge built up to this date.

Oklahoma Subway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Seawall and Yacht Harbor, at Green Lake, Wisconsin.

Track Elevation, Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Railway Bridge in Black Hills, near Leadville, South Dakota.

Morgan Street Bridge, Rockford, Illinois, 1,000 feet long.

In addition to the above, the firm constructed sewage systems and over 300 railway and highway bridges less notable than those mentioned above.

In 1898 Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mary Frances White and to them were born two children: John and Miriam, Miriam still surviving. He was left a widower about four years later.

In 1907 Mr. O'Heron married Miss Mae



J. J. Heran



Dora Wells

Cavanagh, of Chicago, and to them were born four children: Elinore, Ruth, Dorothea and John.

In 1919 Mr. O'Heron retired from busi-

ness, and up to his death on April 1, 1921, his time and attention were devoted to his family and his large Chicago real estate holdings.

DORA WELLS

AMONG the women identified with educational work in Chicago, none is more worthy of mention than Miss Dora Wells, Principal of the Lucy L. Flower Technical High School. She stands as an example of that element of aggressive and public-spirited women who have contributed to the social and educational advancement of the city during the past quarter of a century, and the history of Illinois would be incomplete without a review of her work. She was born at Montpelier, Vermont, October 4, 1862, a daughter of Samuel and Mary P. (Leslie) Wells, and her early education was obtained in the elementary and high schools of her native city. She later entered Wellesley College and was graduated from that institution in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1896-97 she took post-graduate studies in the University of Chicago, and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1898. She also observed teaching methods in Great Britain, in 1908, under the auspices of the National Civic Association.

Soon after completing her course at Wellesley College, Miss Wells became a teacher in the high school at Montpelier, Vermont, and served in that capacity in 1884-1885. In the latter year she accepted the principalship of the high school at St. Peter, Minnesota, and continued as the executive head of that school for three years. In 1889-90 she was principal of the high school at Corry, Pennsylvania, and from the latter date until 1896 she was in charge of the high school at St. Cloud, Minnesota. From 1897 until 1908 she was a teacher in the Medill High School at Chicago, and from 1909 until 1911, she was an instructor in Industrial History at the Chicago Teachers' College. In May, 1911, she became principal of the Lucy L. Flower Tech-

nical High School, and still retains this position.

Miss Wells is a member of the National Educational Association, the National, Illinois State and Chicago High School Principals' Associations, National and Chicago Councils of Administrative Women in Education, Chicago Principals' Club, Ella Flagg Young Club, Alliance of Business and Professional Women, Chicago Woman's City Club, Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago Wellesley College Club and The Cordon.

In connection with the foregoing review of Miss Wells, it is but consonant that there be given a brief outline of the institution of which she is principal. The Lucy L. Flower Technical High School, which is a free public school, is maintained by the Board of Education of Chicago to meet the needs of girls who desire more extended training in the practical aspects of Science, Art and Home Economics than that offered in the academic high schools. It is the first public school in Chicago aiming definitely at technical training for girls, and it endeavors to teach the principles that underlie the usual occupations of women, and at the same time to give adequate training in the technique of performance and operation. The school is on the accredited list of high schools and universities of the North Central Association so that its graduates are accepted by the colleges of the Middle West. It also sends students to the Chicago Normal College, to Nurses' Training Courses, to the Art Institute and other schools of Art.

In the four year technical course the usual required studies, such as English, Mathematics, Science, Art, History, Music and Physical Education, and Foreign Languages, are given, thus meeting University requirements. To these are added courses in House-

hold Hygiene, Personal Hygiene, Cooking, Lunchroom Management, Infant Feeding and Child Care, Dietetics, Sewing, Care of Textile Fabrics, Advanced Garment Construction, Drafting, Needle Arts, Millinery and Composition and Design.

The two year Vocational courses are like the four year course in the first year, but in the second year they give opportunity for immediate vocational preparation. Shop methods are taught and graduates from this course are in constant demand in millinery and dress-making establishments. The work in Personal Hygiene, with its training in the scientific care of skin and hair, lays a foundation for another vocation for women.

The school invites attention to the distinctly practical nature of its work. Groups of students are trained in the school lunchroom where they gain first hand knowledge of marketing, cooking in large quantities, using a cash register, inventorying stock, verifying bills, writing checks and balancing accounts. Pupils learn by experiment how to remove stains; how to select bluing, starches and soaps; how to wash and repair lace, embroidery, linens and woolens; and how to use various kinds of labor saving machines. In the sewing classes pupils learn all common types of stitchery, how to use sewing machines and machine attachments, they learn the structure and values of textile fabrics and gain intelligent understanding of methods of altering commercial patterns, of modeling and draping on the figure, and of the various processes in the construction of garments for women and children. In millinery, moulding, draping and renovating are taught, together with lampshade and novelty making.

The activities of the Art Department are vitally related to the household studies and needle arts. Students in required art courses draw house plans and study problems of lighting and furnishing. They design hats, costumes and trimmings and carry out their designs in the sewing and millinery rooms. After the fundamentals of plant growth are mastered, the students in Botany are instructed in the sources and uses of drugs, dyes, textiles, woods, foods, and condiments. In Chemistry emphasis is placed upon experiments that relate to fuels, cooking, ventilation and plumbing. Milk, butter, canned goods, tea, coffee and other foods are tested for adulterants. Headache powders are tested for harmful drugs; and candies, jams and jellies, for artificial coloring matter.

From the foregoing paragraphs it is evident that the Flower Technical High School stands for the idea that an adequate scheme of technical education for girls must include training in the arts of homemaking, and a liberal measure of the so-called cultural studies. They are the door through which the girl passes out from her little personal round of relationships and enters into the citizenship of the world. They are in truth, "the humanities," the studies which make men truly human. For the arts of homemaking as an essential part of every girl's education, whether she remains in her father's house until she goes out to help found a new home, or whether she fares forth at once as a breadwinner, the argument is overpoweringly convincing. Much more could be said of this notable institution and its methods of education, but space in this publication does not permit us the pleasure of giving further details.



J Means Smith

JOSEPH MEANS SMITH

JOSEPH MEANS SMITH was born in Roxbury, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1870, a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Means) Smith.

He secured his early education in the public schools of Orrstown, Pa. He came to Chicago in 1890, a little later entering Northwestern Law School and graduating in 1895.

Mr. Smith began his practice a year later as an attorney, with offices in Chicago, and he continued his work as a lawyer right up to the time of his death, which occurred June 28, 1925.

On February 26, 1902, Mr. Smith was united in marriage, in Chicago, to Miss Mary Ella McFarland, daughter of Samuel T. and Dora (Cochran) McFarland.

Mr. Smith gained a well-earned reputation in his profession for being a good collector, and, because of this, he was asked to serve on many committees for the purpose of raising funds. Among other good works he was

instrumental in helping to build the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Chicago.

Prior to living in Hinsdale, the family resided in Berwyn for eleven years, and during their residence there Mr. Smith became a member of Berwyn Lodge No. 839, A.F. & A.M. as well as of the O.E.S.

They moved to Hinsdale in 1918 and bought a beautiful home on Oak Street.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Union Church of Hinsdale. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Hinsdale and held this office for two years.

Mr. Smith was active in his profession for nearly thirty years. It was typical of his deep interest in others that throughout all that time he always endeavored to help the younger generation, and he was instrumental in finding employment for many young men.

He will long be remembered, not only as an able lawyer, but also as an upright, just and kindly man.

JULIUS LIMBACH

JULIUS LIMBACH was born in Germany, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 3, 1873.

He came to the United States with his parents in 1880. His father was Anton Limbach, who was one of the most celebrated portrait steel engravers in this country.

Mr. Limbach's early education was had at Von Humboldt Public School, Prickett College of Commerce in Philadelphia, and included an academic course at the Atheneum, Chicago. He read law for a three-year period in Frankfort, and studied in a German university, and was in Chicago law offices for about seven years. He attended the Kent College of Law, from which he received the degree of L.L.B. He graduated from Lake Forest University in 1904.

Mr. Limbach practiced his profession for twenty-five years, practically all of that time alone, except for a short period of partnership with Elmer E. Ledbetter.

On November 3, 1908, Mr. Limbach was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Mildred Anderson of LaSalle, Illinois, a daughter of Milton and Katherine (Throne) Anderson. Her mother has been quite active in the Eastern Star and is, we understand, the oldest living member of the order in the state. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Limbach, Mildred Harriett Limbach.

Mr. Limbach, with his family, were pioneers in Villa Park, where he maintained his

home, and in which municipality he was held in high esteem. For several terms he served as village attorney, and, under his wise guidance, over half a million dollars were spent in needed public improvements. Under his direction the village grew and prospered.

Mr. Limbach enjoyed a large legal practice and his clients valued his knowledge of the law as definite and effective.

Mr. Limbach was a member of several fraternities and clubs, including the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations, Villa Park Lodge A. F. & A. M., and Villa Park Chapter O. E. S.

At the time of his death he was secretary of the Bakers Products Co.

Julius Limbach passed away October 11, 1930, in his fifty-sixth year.

He was a large man mentally, morally and physically, and was one of the most companionable.

As a lawyer he had in a remarkable degree the power of clear statement. His briefs were always clear, dispassionate and learned. He believed in the true administration of justice. He was a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, and an advocate firm in the assertion of the rights of clients. His devotion to the immediate members of his family will long be held in loving memory by them and by the friends whose privilege it was to enjoy admittance to that happy family circle.



Julius Lincoln



W. H. Schreiber.

HENRY GEORGE SCHUESSLER

DR. HENRY GEORGE SCHUESSLER was born March 2, 1875, in Ellisville, Missouri, a son of Rev. August and Mary (Rohe) Schuessler.

He was only three years old when his parents moved to Joliet, Illinois, and he received his early education in that city. He graduated from St. Peter's Lutheran School, an institution that was a part of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, where his father was pastor for more than thirty-five years. He then entered a preparatory school at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and, in 1898, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago.

During his vacation Dr. Schuessler, in order to serve his internship, acted as prison doctor in Joliet Penitentiary.

Immediately upon completing his education Dr. Schuessler began practicing his profession in Joliet, and he eventually became one of the best diagnosticians in that part of the state. In the years that followed he accomplished a service of inestimable value to the people of

that community. In addition to his private practice he served his city as health commissioner for eight years under the administration of Mayor John R. Cronin.

On December 27, 1899, Dr. Schuessler was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Wunderlich of Joliet. Three daughters were born to them: Leona Margaret, Ruth Marie, and Mrs. Gretchen S. Johnson, all of whom survive.

While still a young man at the time of his death, November 28, 1923, Dr. Schuessler rendered a priceless service, through many channels, to the people of Joliet. He was always cheerful, kindly, and never too busy to listen to anyone who sought his advice; and he ministered gratuitously to many needy families during his lifetime. He was one of the most valuable members of his profession in his community, and one of the most able and unselfish men that Joliet has ever had.

Dr. Schuessler was a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Joliet.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY

THE LATE Joseph R. Hawley, of Chicago, was born at Park Ridge, Illinois, September 9, 1871, a son of Charles A. and Electa Edwards (Weaver) Hawley. His mother was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards.

His preliminary schooling was had at Orchard Lake Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and at the high school at Muskegon, Michigan. He then began his studies for his profession in the Medical College of Northwestern University. He graduated with his degree in 1893.

While in general practice Doctor Hawley was Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Clinical School (a post graduate school). He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the Chicago Medical Society.

In 1898 he perfected researches in organotherapy which resulted in the organization of the Animal Therapy Company of which he was Secretary and Medical Director. This company continues to enjoy success and to render a valued service to medical science.

Doctor Hawley rendered further distinguished service as the founder and chief medi-

cal examiner of Chicago's first Civil Service Commission. He had studied the needs of the situation under the personal direction of Theodore Roosevelt, at the time Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City. Doctor Hawley was appointed to this place by the elder Carter Harrison, and he laid the foundation of the present civil service medical examinations.

On February 11, 1904, he was married to Daisy Miller, at Muskegon, Michigan. They have one son, John Miller Hawley. The family home has been at 4422 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, for many years.

Doctor Hawley was a member of Doctor Gunsaulus' Church, of Ashlar Lodge Number 308, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of St. Bernard Commandery, and belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to the Hinsdale Golf Club.

Joseph R. Hawley died July 20, 1922. He left behind a fine record of usefulness, both to the community where he ministered as a physician and to the health of mankind through that branch of therapeutics to which he gave years of productive work and thought.



Yonkers, N.Y. 1900

London, England 1900

Joseph P. Hawley



HENRY L. STERN

HENRY LEVY STERN

THE LATE Henry L. Stern of Chicago was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 7, 1875, a son of Levy and Babette (Sacks) Stern.

He enjoyed an exceptional education, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Washington University, in 1895, and Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. Later he took up the study of law at Columbia University, graduating there with his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1898.

He then entered upon the practise of his profession in Chicago.

For many years he was a member of the law firm of Newman, Poppenhusen, Stern and Johnson. He became one of the most forceful and influential corporation lawyers in this part of the country.

He was a director of the Bank of America, and of the Greenebaum Investment Company. He was also an official and part owner of a large State Street department store and of one of the city's largest outlying mercantile concerns.

On June 20, 1901, Mr. Stern was married to Miss Cora Weinberg of Chicago, a daughter of Max and Fanny (Berg) Weinberg. They have two children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Allan M. Loeb) and Gardner H. Stern. Mr. Stern was infinitely devoted to his wife and children, and he was a wonderful example to his son and daughter.

Mr. Stern was a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar Associations, the Standard Club, Ravisloe, and Lake Shore Country Clubs. He was secretary of Sinai Temple for twenty-five years.

Mr. Stern was endowed with a rare keenness and quickness of mind. He was notably just and fair, strong, good and honorable. Friendship with him was sincerely prized throughout the chosen circle of his intimates.

The death of Henry L. Stern, February 22, 1929, closed a life that has seldom been equalled in attainment. He will long be remembered as one of the foremost lawyers in America.

WILLIAM ROSCOE STILES

WILLIAM ROSCOE STILES was born in Savannah, New York, January 6, 1868, a son of Albert and Amanda Stiles.

He attended the public schools of New York state, and came to Chicago when he was sixteen years old. Through the influence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Floyd Thompson, who was at that time the Chicago assistant post-master, he secured a position as messenger-boy in the post-office, remaining in the employ of the Federal government for forty-seven years.

From the very beginning Mr. Stiles was enthusiastic about his work and applied himself closely to his duties. His fine attitude and industry won for him many promotions, until, in 1910, he was made Superintendent of the General Delivery service. Later he was placed in the auditing department, remaining there until the time of his death.

Mr. Stiles was quite interested in the promotion of mining properties and was successful in many of these ventures.

May 24, 1899, William R. Stiles married

Miss Elvina E. Moore of New York City, a daughter of Henry and Elvina E. Moore. Her father was the first importer of English Sheffield files and steels from England. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have one child, Thelma E. (Mrs. W. H. Love). He is also survived by four sisters.

Mr. Stiles was a member of the Marquette and Hamilton clubs. He also served at one time as National Republican Committeeman of the 48th ward.

A man of the finest character, Mr. Stiles commanded the deepest affection and respect of all those who knew him. He was always eager to render service and was invariably kind and considerate. His determination and fortitude under stress of circumstances were most marked.

The death of William R. Stiles occurred March 6, 1932, in his sixty-fifth year. He will be long remembered for the faithful, devoted service he had given the Federal government of the United States for nearly half a century.



L. R. Stiles.



Albert Wiesner

ALBERT WISNER

A CONTEMPORARY journalist said of Albert Wisner following his death:

"He early developed a cool head, was a good listener, learned much, was well-balanced, and endowed with good judgment and unlimited courage. Thus he was enabled to make steady progress, and it was not long before the foundations of great wealth were at his hand. As a leader in the development and ownership of real estate he continued to his death. He was a lineal descendant of the Swiss notable, Johannes Wisner and of Henry Wisner of revolutionary fame, both of whom have so many descendants in this part of the country, and he has shown the same sterling qualities and independence of character shown by so many of them."

Albert Wisner was born on the home farm near Wisner, New York, November 26, 1835, a son of William Roe and Eliza (Miller) Wisner. In 1854 Mr. Wisner went as far west as Champaign, Illinois, where he was engaged in business with his brother Henry, and he remained there for about twelve years and then went to Fort Dodge, Iowa. Still later, he came to Chicago, and soon became associated with the development of subdivisions and the erection of homes for the people in the rapidly growing suburbs of this metropolis of the West.

Mr. Wisner was married January 20, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Furniss of Brooklyn, New York, and over a period of forty-two years they were never separated from each other for twenty-four hours. This ideal married life was interrupted by the death of Mr. Wisner, March 28, 1918. He and Mrs. Wisner had no children of their own, but took into their lives a niece, Miss Annie Wisner, a daughter of Mr. Wisner's nephew, William W. Buckbee. The beautiful residence of the Wisners, on Drexel Boulevard, is one of the most charming homes in

Chicago. It is furnished with countless art treasures gathered by them while on their travels. Mr. Wisner was a valued member of the South Shore Country, Kenwood, and Hawkeye clubs. He also was a charter member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Very successful in the broadest sense of the term, he was prouder of the fact that in attaining this prosperity no man had ever been wronged, and that his name was everywhere recognized as being synonymous with strict integrity and uprightness. It is truthfully said that when he died he did not owe anyone a single dollar.

Many of the beautiful suburbs now housing thousands of happy and contented people, first were conceived in the broad vision of Albert Wisner, who, looking ahead, was able to predict the probable expansion of districts, and the extension to them of the necessary transportation facilities. Having once grasped the idea, he lost no time in promoting the project; and, owing to his reputation for good judgment and fairness of dealing, he never had any difficulty in securing associates in his work. Thus, one after another, he brought these additions to the city's area into being, and, by building for people in ordinary circumstances, comfortable houses, at reasonable prices and terms, he provided for these suburbs, homemakers, who once settling, did not care to move, but remained, and in their turn, did their part in establishing a stable government and developed true civic pride.

While Mr. Wisner would have been, perhaps, the last to think of such a title himself, he can be justly called the founder of real homes, and the promoter of actual happiness. In his death Chicago most certainly lost a citizen it could not afford to see pass, and his associates a friend who always put their interests before his own.

BENJAMIN THOMAS

THE REMARKABLE development of the railroads of the country, and their successful operation, have afforded ample opportunities for men of unusual strength, many of whom have centered their efforts at Chicago, which city has become the railroad center of the United States. One of these men deserving of special mention was the late Benjamin Thomas, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Railroad, and a man of uncommon business ability.

Benjamin Thomas was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Savage) Thomas, natives of New York State. Mr. Thomas attended school at Newark, New Jersey, and later taught Latin in the Lyceum at Jersey City, New Jersey. Educational work, however, did not appeal to him, and he became a telegrapher for the Erie Railroad, thus entering on his railroad career. He showed such adaptability that his rise was very rapid, and in time he became superintendent of the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad, then general superintendent, and finally was made general manager of the road. In 1887 he terminated his connection with the Erie Railroad and came to Chicago as general manager of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. In 1888 he was appointed general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Rail-

road, and still later became president of the system. He was chairman of the General Managers' Association for fifteen years. The connection of Mr. Thomas with the remarkable development of Chicago's railway facilities was of great permanent value.

In 1861 Mr. Thomas was married (first) to Eloise Little, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children: Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, of Racine, Wisconsin, and Holgate Thomas, of San Francisco, California. On December 18, 1883, Mr. Thomas was married (second) to Lillian Gaylord, of Port Jervis, New York, and they had one son: Gaylord Thomas, of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Thomas for twenty-three years was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. He belonged at the time of his death to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Midlothian Country Club.

He will be remembered by those who knew him well as a constant student and reader. He was a great lover of books and his collection of them was remarkable. His memory was most remarkable, and the outlook on life, which he attained through his books and personal touch with business affairs of large moment, was splendidly broad and charitable. Benjamin Thomas died January 6, 1921.



B. Horns



A. V. Barry

NATHANIEL VIDETO PERRY

MAJOR NATHANIEL V. PERRY was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, February 26, 1867, a son of Thomas and Euphemia (Videto) Perry. He attended public school in Hartford, Connecticut, and later graduated, in engineering, from Yale University. After that he began his long and successful career in his profession.

As years passed his general engineering practice gave him a wide range of experience, both in the United States and Central America, where he was identified with many projects of importance. Also his experience in government service, both as to building construction and design, was of much value, both to the government and to himself. Some of his more important work in government service should be mentioned.

In 1915 he was secretary of the board that inspected all United States marine hospitals and quarantine stations. During the "flu" epidemic in 1918 he personally supervised the equipping of emergency hospitals. He also proposed and wrote the first drafts of the war emergency legislation for improvements and additions to United States quarantine stations; also the first drafts of the bills which provided hospitals for war risk beneficiaries.

He further built up an emergency construction organization in the Public Health Service, which, in less than two years, utilized in actual

construction on many projects more than six million dollars, and provided every hospital bed under the control of the Public Health Service acquired since March 3, 1916. As a mark of appreciation of the value of his work he was commissioned major in the Public Health Service Corps.

He also did a great deal towards the perfecting, expansion and equipment of the Hines Memorial Hospital at Chicago.

He designed and supervised the construction of the Veterans' Hospital at North Chicago, and he made the plans for the enlargements of the Hines and the North Chicago hospitals, which work was under construction at the time of his death.

For many years he filled the very important post of superintendent, supervising architect, and chief construction engineer of the Public Health Service.

On December 27, 1903, Nathaniel V. Perry was married, at Atlanta, Georgia, to Miss Grace E. Gill, a daughter of William and Ida May (Bennett) Gill, of Atlanta. Major and Mrs. Perry have one son, William Gill Perry.

The death of Major Nathaniel V. Perry occurred on April 8, 1930. His long public service, both as an engineer and as an architect, entitle him to permanent recognition as one of the best authorities on governmental hospitalization in America.

HARRY S. HALL

HARRY S. HALL was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 15, 1894, son of Dr. Harry Newbery Hall and Anne (Russell) Hall. His father, who was a practicing physician in Chicago, died in 1896. The family is an old one in America, and Harry S. Hall was a direct descendant of Myles Standish.

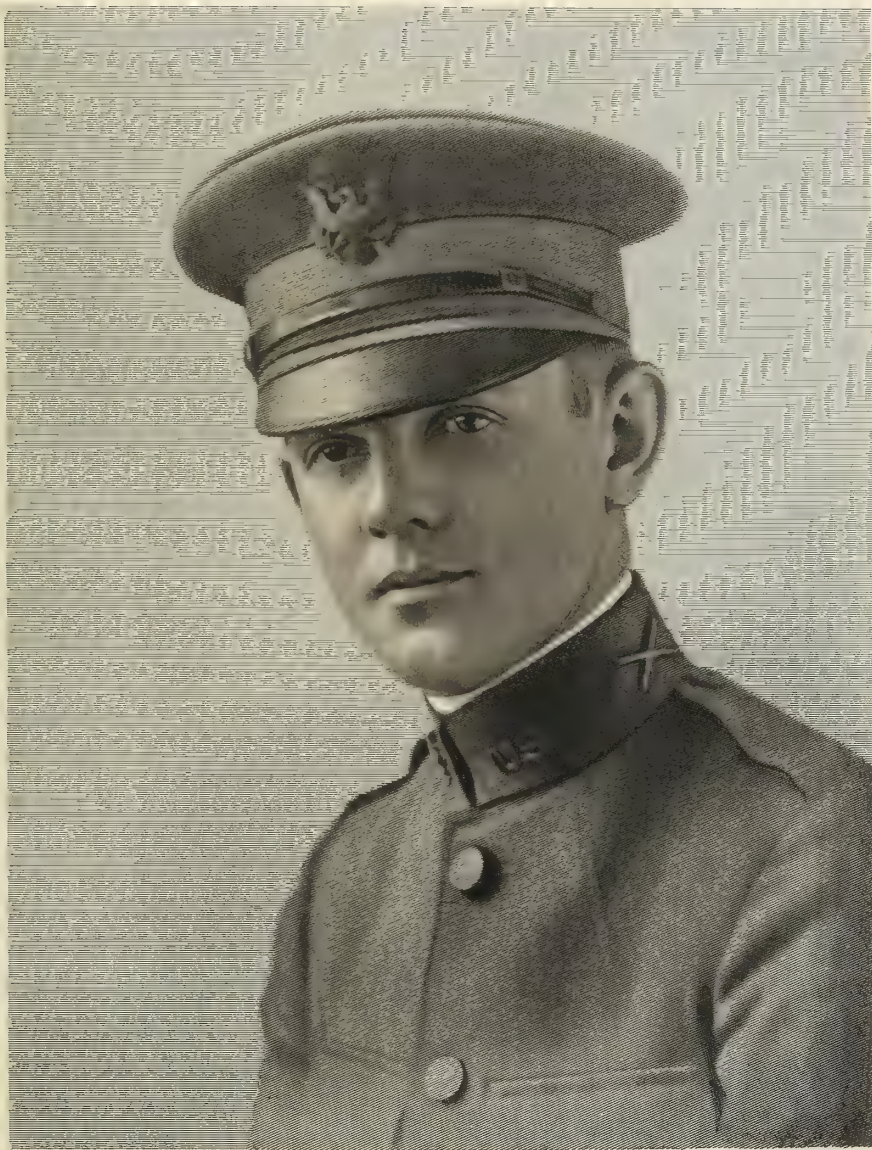
After completing his preparatory schooling at the Hotchkiss School and the Choate School, Harry S. Hall entered Yale University (Sheffield), Class of 1916.

When America entered the World War he was one of the first to volunteer, enlisting in April, 1917. He took the full course of instruction at the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and accepted an appointment as 2nd lieutenant, Field Artillery, November 27, 1917. He sailed for overseas service May 10, 1918, and participated in the following engagements: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Vesle

and Sommedieue sectors. He accepted an appointment as 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, May 16, 1919, returning to the United States June 24, 1919, where he was honorably discharged June 27, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, with rank of 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery. He came through the war alive, but was so severely gassed that, but for his splendid courage, he would not have survived at all.

After the war he returned to Chicago, and there became active in the insurance business. Later he became president of the Kolax Company, which position he held at the time of his death.

However, he never regained his health which was so badly shattered during the war. He fought to regain his health for the ten years after the actual hostilities of war had ceased, and was uncomplaining and courageous throughout. He died February 18, 1929.



Harry S. Hall



J. G. Stromberg

JOSEPH G. STROMBERG

DR. JOSEPH G. STROMBERG was born in Westergotland, Sweden, April 22, 1882. His parents brought him to America when he was a child, and settled in Chicago, where he attended the public schools.

After leaving high school, Dr. Stromberg, who had decided upon medicine as his profession, worked with his father for a while in order to help raise the funds necessary to send him to medical school.

He was graduated from the Dearborn Medical College in 1907 with his M.D. degree. During the next two years he served as interne in the Swedish Covenant Hospital, and he became adept in the use of the X-Ray.

When his internship had been completed, Dr. Stromberg opened an office on the north side where he began his practice. The conscientious obligation and skill with which he discharged his professional services, coupled with his strong personality and calm collected manner, soon won for him the respect and

admiration of all those with whom he came in contact.

In the very early years of that quarter-century of professional service which Dr. Stromberg gave to Chicago, he gained an enviable reputation as a diagnostician and as an authority on children's diseases and bone-setting.

February 16, 1910, Dr. Stromberg married Miss May Swanson, a daughter of James P. and Johanna Swanson.

Dr. Stromberg belonged to the Swedish Club of Chicago, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the Scandinavian Medical Society, and the Chicago and American Medical Societies.

The death of Dr. Stromberg occurred March 31, 1930. The services which he rendered with an earnestness of purpose and a keen sense of perception are of inestimable value to the medical profession and to all humanity.

FREDERIC EBENEZER JOHN LLOYD

IN PREPARING a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in a history of Illinois than that of the late Archbishop Frederic E. J. Lloyd, of Chicago. He stood as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public spirited citizens who have contributed so much to the social and religious advancement of the city during the past two decades. His history is written in the lives of those who came under his influence and follow his teachings, and no citizen of Illinois was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Archbishop Lloyd was born at Milford Haven, South Wales, June 5, 1859, a son of Thomas and Marie (Clay) Lloyd. His early educational advantages were those afforded by English schools, and the Dorchester Theological College, Oxfordshire, England. He later entered the College of Church Musicians, and was graduated from that institution in 1895, with the degree of Doctor of Music. He also received the degree of Master of Arts and the degree of Doctor of Letters from the same institution, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Intercollegiate University. In 1901 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Rutherford (North Carolina) College. He was ordained to the ministry by the Church of England in 1882, at Oxford, England, by the Right Reverend Bishop John Mackarness, and in the same year removed to Canada, where he held various pastoral positions for eleven years. In 1885 he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Reverend Bishop Williams, of Quebec, Canada. In 1893 he came to the United States where continued ministerial work, and has since been a potent factor in church affairs of this country. He was President of the Intercollegiate University of Chicago and London, and also served for four years as Superintendent of the Grace Episcopal Church Parish House at Chicago. He was

elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Oregon Protestant Episcopal Church in 1905, but declined the position, and in the subsequent year he resigned from the Protestant Episcopal ministry. On June 18, 1915, he was ordained to the ministry of the American Catholic Church, and was consecrated Bishop of Illinois on December 15, of that year. He was elected Archbishop and Primate in 1920, and retained this high position, having served in this capacity for many years, a record that not only indicates his ability as Chief Ecclesiastic of the American Catholic Church, but his popularity and high standing as a citizen.

Besides his church connections Doctor Lloyd was also active in civic and municipal affairs. As a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois, from the Third Senatorial District in 1912-1914, he rendered effective service to that body. He was appointed a member of the Curran Commission by Governor Dunne, for investigating home-finding institutions of Illinois, and in that capacity he rendered most effective and valuable service. He also gained distinction as a writer and was the projector, editor and sole owner of Lloyd's Clerical Directory, of which five editions were issued; Lloyd's Church Musicians' Directory in 1910; and Church Life, of the Ohio Diocesan Organization in 1901-3. He was the founder of the Society of St. Philip, the Apostle for Mission-Preachers, in 1902.

He was also the author of "Two Years in the Regions of Icebergs," in 1885, besides being a liberal and valued contributor of many magazine articles.

The following is a quotation from a letter written to Doctor Lloyd January 5, 1926, by J. Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois: "It has come to my attention that you are on the eve of delivering some lectures upon your recent travels in Palestine and other subjects. I am delighted to know that you will present yourself in communities where I have acquaintances and friends, and I would be happy if you felt free to let them know that by this letter I present



F. H. Lloyd

you as one of the men who has been ardent as a citizen, one of the important men in our civic life, a distinguished member of the Legislature, have ever been regarded as one of the first men of letters; and in the long life you have lived here, esteemed as a gentleman representing the highest ideals of honor, citizenship and integrity. I beg to wish you success in the field that you now advance upon."

Archbishop Lloyd has been three times married. In 1883, he married Miss Joanna Genge, of Newfoundland, who died later, leaving two daughters: Ethel I. M., who is the wife of Lloyd Hull; and Muriel Marie,

wife of Ira Kaser. In 1892 Archbishop Lloyd married Miss Ada Anna Green, of Quebec, Canada, who died at Chicago, in 1912, leaving eight children: Lillian Ada, wife of Benjamin Phillips; Frederic E. J., Jr.; Edwyn Clay; Florence M. M., wife of Willard E. Lyons; Edythe Ada, wife of James T. Beattie; Harold Henry; Sara Beatrice, wife of Bester P. Price; Mary Frances, wife of Prescott F. Kay. February 7, 1917, Archbishop Lloyd married Mrs. Philena Ricker (Maxwell) Peabody, of Chicago, widow of the late Hiram Bell Peabody.

The death of Archbishop Lloyd occurred September 11, 1933.

EARL H. REED

THE LATE Earl H. Reed of Chicago was born at Geneva, Illinois, July 5, 1863, a son of Hiram V. and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Reed.

When he was a young man, Earl H. Reed began working for a Chicago newspaper and, as he was very much interested in writing, this experience was of great benefit to him in his creative work. Later he left the newspaper in order to devote more time to his writing and art, and he soon became recognized as an author and artist of note.

Mr. Reed's love of the outdoors, and his interest in one scenic spot in particular, is exemplified in the titles of many of his writings and in the subject matter of most of his etchings. He was devoted to the rugged country of the great sand dunes that border Lake Michigan, and was a leader in the campaign to prevent the despoiling of that area, which resulted in the founding of the Dunes State Park by the Legislature of Indiana.

The following are listed among Mr. Reed's best known writings: "The Voices of the Dunes," "Etching, a Practical Treatise," "The Dune Country," "Sketches in Dune-land," "Tales of a Vanishing River," "The

Silver Arrow," "Sketches in Jacobia," and "The Ghost in the Tower."

His etchings, the best of which depict the sand dune region, have been exhibited in the principal cities of this country, in Paris salons, and elsewhere abroad. Some of them are now in permanent collections in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., the New York Public Library, the Toledo Museum of Art, the Detroit Museum of Art, the St. Louis Museum of Art, and the Art Institute of Chicago.

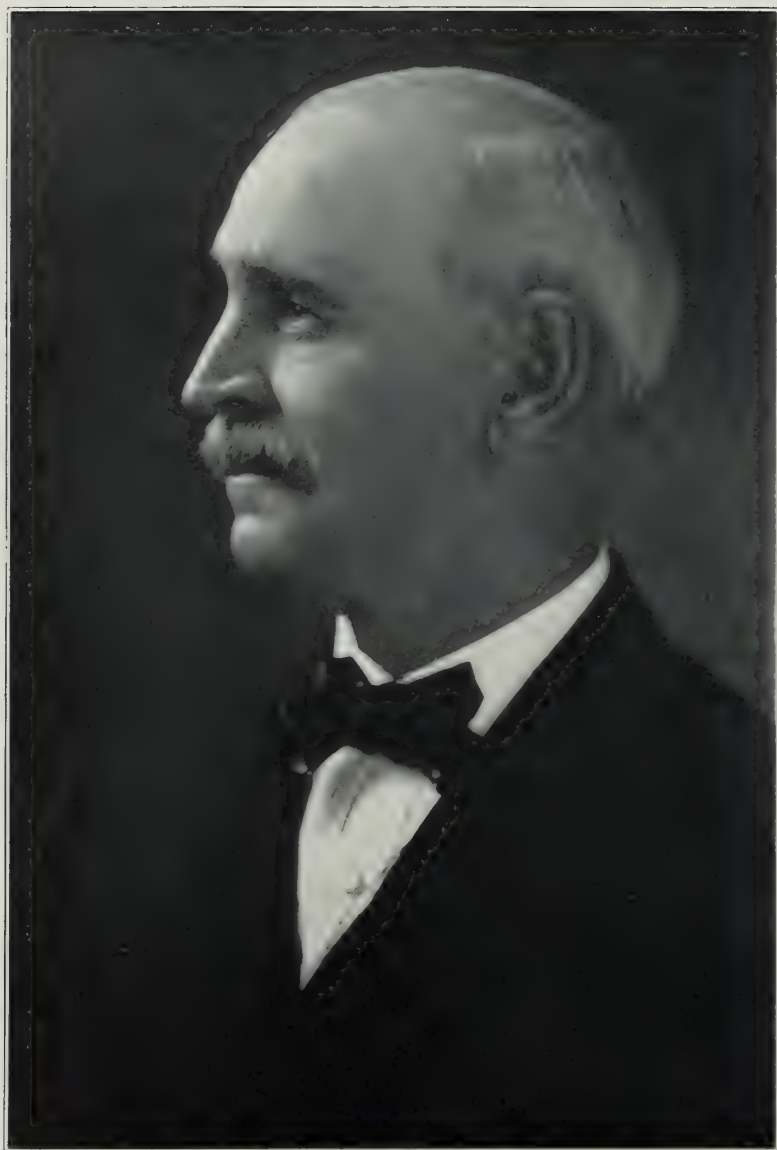
Mr. Reed was a member of the Board of Trade for many years. He belonged to the Chicago Society of Artists, the Society of Midland Authors, the Writers' Guild, the Masonic Order, and the Cliff Dwellers.

Earl H. Reed was married, June 12, 1882, to Miss Carrie Collins of Norwood Park, Illinois. Their children are Earl Howell Reed, Jr., and Collins Bert Reed. The mother died. On October 14, 1922, Mr. Reed married Miss Emy Kimmer of Chicago.

Earl H. Reed died July 9, 1931. His etchings will remain as a memorial to him and to that beautiful country which he portrayed.



Forest Reed



Henry Polhemus

HENRY POLHEMUS

HENRY POLHEMUS was born in Fairview, Illinois, in March, 1849, a son of Garrett and Jane (Brokaw) Polhemus.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of Fairview, and started early in life to learn the business of farming with his father, who owned one of the largest farms in the community at that time.

Mr. Polhemus devoted practically his whole life to farming, and during his lifetime bought and developed several fine farms. They still remain in the family and have always proved successful ventures.

In June, 1874, Henry Polhemus was married to Miss Catherine Stines in Fairview. Four children were born to them: Mrs. C. H. Willey, Winifred Polhemus, Gertrude Polhemus, and Mrs. L. B. Sherwin.

Mr. Polhemus passed away March 26, 1927. He never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the community in which he lived. The fine character of the man himself, and the active interest he took in all civic enterprises, brought him recognition as an honored and beloved citizen.

CYRIL R. JANDUS

CYRIL R. JANDUS was born July 22, 1865, in Jilove, near Prague, Czecho-Slovak Republic, the youngest child of Joseph and Anna (Skruzna) Jandus.

When he was about two years old his parents came to the United States, and located in Chicago. Cyril Jandus attended public school here, then when he was twelve he worked in the newspaper office of the *Chicago Daily Svornost*. Later he was with the *Irish Tribune*, and finally with the *Northwest Lumberman*, under Major Lucius H. Drury.

Ill health making it imperative that he seek another climate, he went to Denver, Colorado, where he worked for a time as typesetter for the *Rocky Mountain News* and the *Denver Times*. This work proved too confining, however, and he was forced to obtain an outdoor position. For a time he was head yardsman of the Windsor Hotel, and then he held various positions at Raton, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and in Trinidad, where he set Spanish type on the *Trinidad Daily Advertiser*, then owned by the famous Dr. Beshoar.

In 1883 Mr. Jandus returned to Chicago, and, after working for a short time, he was appointed probate clerk by Roger C. Sullivan. He later became police clerk of the Maxwell Street station, and then clerk of the Justice Court.

In the meantime he had been studying law at the Union College of Law, and, in 1896, was admitted to the Illinois bar. He immediately began the practice of law and soon thereafter was appointed assistant city prosecutor, and then was advanced to assistant corporation counsel. In the fall of 1900 he was elected a representative to the 42nd General Assembly from the old 13th Senatorial District, now known as the 15th Senatorial District. He later was elected state senator from that district. Twice in succession he served, in the 43rd and 44th and 45th and 46th General Assemblies, being the minority leader in the 46th General Assembly and being the first Czecho-Slovakian elected to that office.

Toward the close of his last term Mr. Jandus resigned from the senate. In the

meantime he had been appointed vice-president of the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago. In 1910 he was appointed chief deputy and assistant to the probate judge of the probate court, where he served until 1915, when he resigned to resume private practise of law. However he remained active in politics right up to the time of his death.

Cyril R. Jandus was married May 28, 1887, to Anna Trepes. Four children were born of this marriage: Clara Jandus (Mrs. Frank Honsik); Robert Cyril Jandus, who died January 20, 1920; Mildred M. Jandus, Mr. Jandus' assistant and his partner in the real estate office; and Anna Ruth Jandus (Mrs. Adolph Kadlec). Mrs. Jandus passed away January 13, 1928.

For many years Mr. Jandus was actively interested in the building and loan business. He organized about twenty associations, among them being the first Slovak Building and Loan Association, the Slovak Building and Loan Association "Tatra," and the first Croatian Building and Loan Association. At one time he was attorney for fifteen building and loan associations and secretary for four associations.

He belonged to the Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, A.F.&A.M.; Knights of Pythias, Syracusean Lodge, No. 500; Loze Vltava, No. 17, C.S.J.; Radu Plzen, No. 1, C.A.J.; R. H. Vickers Lodge, No. 63, C.S.P.S.; and the Plzensky Sokol. He also was a member of the Low Twelve Club, the Chicago Bar Association, Bohemian Lawyers Association, and was connected with the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Protective Real Estate Board, Real League of Chicago, the Crawford Business Men's League, and various building and loan associations. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Papanek-Kovac State Bank.

Cyril R. Jandus passed away March 6, 1933. He was one of the most outstanding men connected with the building and loan association work in Chicago, one of the city's most prominent lawyers and a leader in political circles.



Cyril R. Landus



E. H. Gilman

EUGENE STUART GILMORE

EUGENE STUART GILMORE was born at St. Cloud, Minnesota, April 19, 1867, a son of Addison and Nubelia Elizabeth (Graves) Gilmore, both of New York state.

He attended public school in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and was graduated from the high school in 1886. He also took a short course in the Cleary Business College there. Since the time he was twelve years old he had earned his own living and financed his own education, but the death of his father necessitated his withdrawal from school, and he then commenced working in the general offices of the Michigan Central railroad at Detroit, and continued in the railroading business for thirteen years.

Through the influence of United States Senator Royal S. Copeland Mr. Gilmore was made superintendent of the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1899. He filled this office until the year 1908, when he was called to Chicago to become superintendent of Wesley Memorial Hospital. He remained at the head of this great institution throughout all the rest of his very active and very useful life.

His counsel was frequently sought by boards of trustees, architects, superintendents and others interested in hospital matters; he took an active part in all hospital and allied association affairs whether local, state, sectional, denominational, or national, and was always eager to advise those who sought his suggestions.

Mr. Gilmore was a trustee of Wesley Memorial Hospital, of Northwestern University, of Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois, and of the Chicago Hospital Association. He was a member of the American Hospital Association, and the Methodist Hospital Association, being an ex-president and trustee of both organizations and the founder of the latter. He belonged to the Protestant Hospital Association, of which he was vice-president and trustee, to the American Deaconess Association, of which he was trustee, and to the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess work, of which he was secretary. He was also hospital consultant of the Illinois Central railroad, and a member of the hospital administration of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the editorial board of "*Hospital Management*."

His clubs included the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Athletic Association. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church.

October 10, 1895, Mr. Gilmore was married to Miss Charlotte Clark of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have one daughter, Bertha Mae (Mrs. James L. Davis). There is one grandson, Richard Eugene Davis. Mrs. Gilmore passed away February 15, 1932.

Eugene S. Gilmore died September 12, 1931, in his sixty-fourth year. For many years he was recognized as an authority in the field of hospital management in this country.

GUSTAF WILHELM HALLBOM

THE LATE Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Lulea, Sweden, April 16, 1865, a son of Isaac August and Maria Gustava (Bohman) Hallbom. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and there he attended public school.

When he was fourteen years old he came to the United States. He went out West to Kansas for a short time, but soon thereafter located in Chicago. His first employment in the city was as errand boy for the banking firm of Haugen and Lindgren. This was in about the year 1879. This firm was subsequently expanded into the State Bank of Chicago. Mr. Hallbom was connected with this institution for many years, rising in the organization, through various deserved positions, to a place of much importance. He resigned from this connection in 1905 and was one of the organizers of the Union Bank of Chicago. He was chosen to become vice-president and cashier of this bank, and he continued to fill those offices from 1905 to 1922.

In 1922 Mr. Hallbom founded the Builders and Merchants State Bank of Chicago. He was president of this institution from 1922 until the time of his death.

Mr. Hallbom was married April 10, 1900, at Pitea, Sweden, to Miss Ida Holmgren. Three children were born to them: Aina (Mrs. George Purtell), Greta (Mrs. Grant Broadbent), and Gustav V. Hallbom.

The death of Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom came in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Chicagoan for nearly fifty years. Starting life here as a boy without any especially favoring circumstances to help him along, he worked hard and conscientiously, did his best from day to day and from year to year, and, in this manner, rose to a place at the very top in the great banking business of Chicago. The story of his career holds true inspiration.

Gustaf Wilhelm Hallbom died May 5, 1928.

His life is a fine record of work well done and of success rightly earned.



Malbone



James J. McComb

JAMES JULIUS McCOMB

JAMES JULIUS McCOMB was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 14, 1857, a son of John Barclay and Mary Jane (Mooney) McComb.

He was educated in the public schools, and later took a night course in the Dyrenfurth Business College.

In 1870 when he was but thirteen years old, he obtained his first job as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. For the next seven years he was occupied with several clerical positions, then, in 1878, he became a member of the Board of Trade and continued his membership actively until 1919.

In 1888 Mr. McComb was affiliated with the Board of Trade firm of F. G. Logan & Company, where he remained until 1893 when he went with George Thurber & Company, brokers.

Soon after this Mr. McComb became interested in politics and was elected Secretary of the old Fifteenth Ward. He was also secretary for Phillip Knopf from 1894 to 1902 while the latter served as County Clerk. From this time on James J. McComb held many public offices, all of which he filled conscientiously and faithfully. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization of the Seventh Congressional District for twelve years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture for twelve years, Harbor Master by

appointment of William Hale Thompson from 1918 to 1923, Secretary of the West Park System by vote of the West Park Commissioners from July, 1923, to his death.

Aside from filling other political offices, Mr. McComb had been a delegate to almost every Republican State and County Convention since 1891, and was elected as a Harding Presidential Elector in 1920.

James J. McComb was united in marriage March 27, 1883, to Miss Euphemia A. Barnett of Chicago, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Robertson) Barnett. Two children were born: John Barnett McComb, who died in 1925, and Gertrude Estelle (Mrs. I. Raymond Hendricksen.)

Mr. McComb belonged to the Masons, Oriental Consistory, Medinah Temple, Royal Arcanum, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Press Club.

He was the home-loving type of man who found his happiness and his relaxation in his family circle. His personal life earned for him the respect and affection of both business and social acquaintances.

James J. McComb passed away January 11, 1932, in his seventy-fifth year. Many years of his life were devoted to political interests, but he was not a politician in the corrupted sense that the world has come to use today, but a public servant whose aim was to serve his party in honor and integrity.

WILLIAM TENT HODGE

WILLIAM TENT HODGE was born in Bridgewater, England, June 28, 1852, a son of James and Rebecca (Thorn) Hodge.

He was educated in private schools in England up to the year 1865, at which time he came to Chicago.

His first business connection was with the printing and publishing concern of Howard, White & Crowell. He soon resigned his position with this firm to become connected with Marder, Luce & Company, type founders, and was put in charge of their order desk.

In 1876 he went into the supply business for himself under the name of Rose and Hodge. The firm dissolved a few years later, and he organized the Garden City Type Foundry, which successfully continued in business until about 1892.

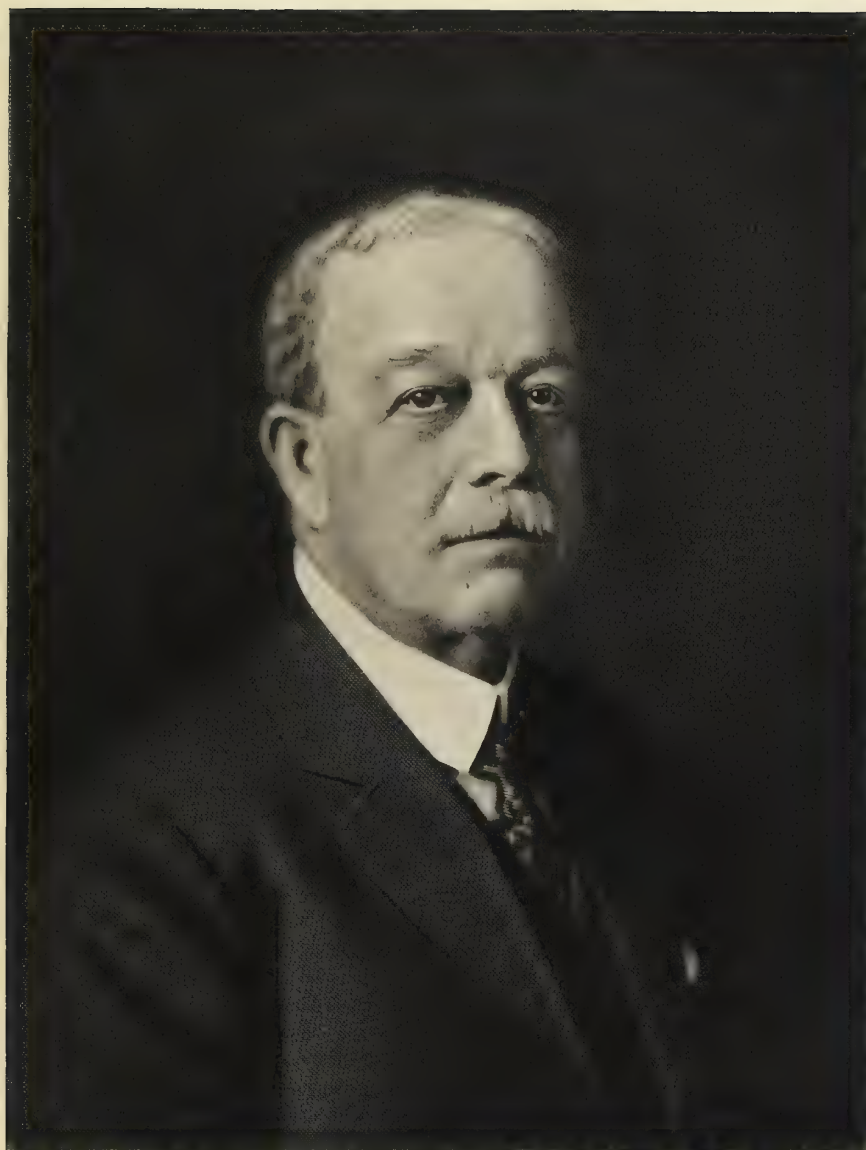
In 1894 Mr. Hodge accepted a position with Samuel Bingham's Sons Manufacturing

Company and shortly thereafter was elected treasurer and a director of the company. He remained with this firm for thirty-seven years.

November 18, 1877, Mr. Hodge married Miss Dora A. Hopkins of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hopkins) Hopkins. A daughter, Ruth, died November 26, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1927.

He was a veteran member of the Chicago Athletic Association, a charter member of the Art Institute, and a member of the North American Union. He belonged to Company F, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard.

William T. Hodge died December 24, 1931. He was keenly interested in the development of the printing industry in Chicago and devoted untiring efforts toward the success of his organization.



William Tent Hodge



Charles H. Ventry

CHARLES DAYTON COVENTRY

CHARLES D. COVENTRY was born in Rome, New York, December 12, 1872, a son of Charles B. and Jeanette (Dayton) Coventry. His father was a Colonel in the Civil War.

When he was about seven years old, he came to Chicago with his parents, who settled in Washington Heights, where Charles attended the public school and was graduated from high school. After his graduation from high school he entered business college. His studies there were terminated by the death of his father, which made it necessary for him to go to work.

With W. W. Barnard & Company, a retail and wholesale seed house, Mr. Coventry made his first business affiliation, and his last, for he served this firm in increasingly responsible capacities up to the time of his death. He was first engaged in clerical work in the concern, then later was made secretary, continuing to hold this position for nearly twenty years. Finally, the responsibility of buying all the seeds was placed in his hands, and in the

ensuing years he proved himself unusually competent and efficient in the execution of the duties involved in this important trust.

October 16, 1909, Charles D. Coventry was united in marriage to Miss Esther Nelson, of Chicago, daughter of Albin and Augusta (Linden) Nelson. One son, Berkley N. Coventry, was born to them.

Mr. Coventry belonged to the Spanish-American War Veterans. For over fifty years he was a regular attendant of the Bethany Union Church, serving as deacon, trustee, and secretary of that body at various times.

His charity and generosity were reflected in the many kind and helpful things which he sought to do for the less fortunate ones. He was a man of absolute integrity and dependability, possessing an equanimity of mind and spirit which endeared him to all.

The death of Charles D. Coventry occurred February 10, 1932.

His history is indissolubly linked with the growth and development of the seed business in Chicago.

LEO JOACHIM FRACHTENBERG

DR. LEO FRACHTENBERG (who was executive director of Palestinian activities in the United States, for the midwest region) was born in Czernantz, Austria, February 24, 1883, and received his preliminary and college education in that country. Upon coming to America he studied at Cornell and at Columbia universities, receiving his degree of Master of Arts in 1906 and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1910 from the latter institution. That same year Dr. Frachtenberg was appointed instructor in anthropology at Columbia University. After teaching two years, he became a member of the staff of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., specializing in the study of the North American Indians.

While at Columbia University Dr. Frachtenberg served as assistant superintendent of the Educational Alliance of New York City. He was also a member of the United States Immigration Commission in 1908, served as the expert to the Commission on Crime and Dependency of the State of New Jersey in 1909, and during the United States census of 1910 was the chief representative of the foreign population in the city of New York.

During the World War Dr. Frachtenberg served the government of the United States, first in the Department of Justice, and then on the Committee on Public Information. He was later commandeered into the War Department as the director of Service Clubs, with the rank of captain. Five months later he was promoted to the position of supervisor of the Service Clubs, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He received his honorable discharge from the army in the latter part of 1921, and

several months later he joined the forces of the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Dr. Frachtenberg was with the United Palestine Appeal forces in 1922 as director of the Philadelphia region, which under his supervision became the banner section in America. In October 1926 he undertook the organization of the southern region, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Within the course of one year the income of the United Palestine Appeal there was doubled, and then trebled at the end of the second year.

Dr. Frachtenberg was married at Portland, Oregon, May 22, 1913, to Miss Claudia McDonald, a daughter of Sidney and Margaret McDonald. Two children were born, Margaret and James Frachtenberg.

Dr. Frachtenberg was a member of numerous scientific organizations in America and Europe. He was the author of several books and publications on the North American Indian and on kindred subjects, some of which are considered as leading authority by anthropologists throughout the world.

It is an interesting fact to note that Dr. Frachtenberg spoke fourteen different languages.

Dr. Leo Joachim Frachtenberg passed away November 25, 1930, in his forty-seventh year.

His greatest contribution to the cause of Palestine in America is not so much the amount of money he helped raise, as his successful efforts in arousing the interest and active participation of powerful groups of non-Zionist leaders. He was much beloved for his kindly, sensitive nature and his fine character.



Pub. Co.

Leop. Frackenberg



Henry D Hatch

HENRY DOUGLAS HATCH

PROFESSOR HENRY DOUGLAS HATCH was born at Joliet, Illinois, March 10, 1858. His mother died when he was a child and his boyhood was spent mostly with his grandfather, Alanson Ives Hatch, at Plainfield, Illinois.

He attended public school at Plainfield and later studied for two years at the University of Illinois. He left the university before completing his course, as it became necessary for him to go to work and earn his living. He taught school at Oswego and at Yorkville, Illinois, for a time. Later he was principal of the school at Trempealeau, Wisconsin. Returning to Illinois, he became principal of one of the elementary schools at Moline.

About this time he became much interested in the work of teachers' institutes, and he conducted institutes for teachers at Rock Island, Moline and Davenport for several years. From that time on he was widely recognized as a thoroughly progressive educator.

He furthered his own studies by advanced work at the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, at Columbia University, and at Kent College of Law, Chicago, from which institution he graduated with the first class.

From the Moline schools Professor Hatch came to Chicago and was made principal of the Wicker Park School. This began a term of service in the public schools of our city that was to continue for many years, and was to be of much value to Chicago and its people.

During the period when the late Ella Flagg Young was superintendent, Professor Hatch became very much impressed by the great possibilities of vocational training. He came to be an outstanding figure in this connection, and he was sent to Europe by the Chicago Board of Education to make a comprehensive study of vocational schooling abroad. Many of his subsequent recommendations are effective in our schools here today.

On leaving the Wicker Park School, Professor Hatch became principal of the Brainard School, then, in succession, of the Gladstone School, the Chicago Lawn School, the Thomas School and, lastly, of the J. N. Thorpe School, of which he continued the

head until the close of his life. He accomplished a great deal of good for that school and the people of that community. When he first took charge of the Thorpe School the school building was old and inadequate. Largely through his efforts, covering a period of seventeen years, the present building and equipment, which are thoroughly complete, have replaced the old. As an educator he gave to that community the full measure of his devotion and fine scholarship and executive ability.

Another noteworthy thing that Professor Hatch did was to originate and establish the "penny lunch." He found that many of the children under his care were backward in their studies because they were undernourished. He met this situation successfully by arranging to have noon meals served at his school at the lowest possible cost, without any profit, and made to include the foods essential to good health. Many items on the menu sold for a penny. This plan which he started has since been developed into a fine and practical service to the children in many schools here and elsewhere.

Professor Hatch appeared a number of times before the Illinois State Legislature in behalf of vocational training and for the granting of increase in teachers' salaries.

He was also vitally interested in the problems of unemployment and did much for the betterment of sociological conditions in Chicago.

Professor Hatch was a member of the George Howland Club, the Chicago Whist Club, the National Educational Association, the Illinois State Teachers' Association and the Chicago Principals' Club. He was a Mason, and was a member and ex-commodore of the Jackson Park Yacht Club. He belonged also to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Professor Hatch was notably progressive, always looking forward. He devoted his life to the working out of educational problems, one after another. For more than forty consecutive years he served as principal of the schools of Chicago, and this service was only terminated by his death, on the 14th of March, 1927.

HENRY AUGUSTUS PORITZ

HENRY AUGUSTUS PORITZ was born November 6, 1859, in New York City, a son of Albert and Mary (Hill) Poritz.

In 1865 he was brought to Chicago to live, and he received his education in that city, graduating from the old Haven School.

He then entered the employ of C. H. Fargo & Co., a wholesale shoe house. He remained with this concern until November 6, 1882, when he resigned to go with I. N. Ash & Co., one of the best-known houses then operating on the Chicago Board of Trade. While in their employ Mr. Poritz filled various important positions and was their trader on the floor. In 1897 Mr. Poritz was made a member of the firm. He had become a member of the Board of Trade in 1889.

On the first of May, 1907, Mr. Poritz resigned from the firm, and, from that time on, traded for himself under his own name. He was actively engaged in his own business practically up to the time of his death.

October 19, 1899, Mr. Poritz was united in marriage to Miss Lotta Wheeler of Chicago, a daughter of George F. and Lotta Elizabeth (Sibley) Wheeler.

Mr. Poritz was a member of the old 41st Street Presbyterian Church of Chicago, now known as the Woodlawn Presbyterian Church. He took an active part in church work, and was a member of the quartet that sang in that church until a choir was engaged.

Mr. Poritz was a well-read man. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but merited praise to say of him that he fully lived up to high standards.

Henry A. Poritz died in his seventy-first year, July 29, 1930. He was a Chicagoan for sixty-five years, and was active on the Chicago Board of Trade for nearly half a century.



HA Portz



Bennett

JOHN Z. MURPHY

JOHN Z. MURPHY was born in a log cabin in the village of Palos, Cook County, Illinois, on May 28, 1857, a son of William and Ann (McCarthy) Murphy. He attended the local grade school until he was thirteen years old. At that time his father died. It then became necessary for the son to begin earning money to support himself and his mother and four brothers and two sisters. His first work was driving a horse, towing freight along the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, at the wage of a dollar a day. Later he worked as a laborer for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At the age of seventeen he came to Chicago and engaged as watchman and as fireman on a steam derrick. Four years later he became an oiler on a steamboat, and after a year of this experience, coupled with study, he passed the required examination and secured his license as a steam engineer.

Returning to railroad work, he first ran a steam shovel on a construction job for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and was later promoted to take charge of the building of the Galena Division of this road. It was Mr. Murphy who finally succeeded in bridging the Platte River.

After this he again took up steamboating, and was engineer on several different boats plying the Great Lakes.

In his thirty-second year, Mr. Murphy was chosen by the Pennsylvania Iron Works to

install the boilers and cable machinery in their Rockwell Street power house at Chicago. After this work was completed he operated this plant for them until the power house was taken over by the West Chicago Street Railway Company.

In 1892 he was made operating engineer of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. When this city's North and West Side street railways were consolidated as the Chicago Union Traction Company, Mr. Murphy was elected chief engineer of the combined properties. In 1914, when all the traction systems were merged into the Chicago Surface Lines, he was then made Electrical Engineer; and he remained in this office until his death. He had also represented the Chicago Surface Lines on the Board of Supervising Engineers since 1908.

Mr. Murphy was married on May 25, 1884, to Miss Mary A. Spellman, a daughter of Michael and Rose Spellman.

John Z. Murphy died on January 16, 1925. His death and the death of William Gurley and John M. Roach, all within a period of two years, mark the passing of three of the men who were the builders of one of the greatest public utilities in this country, the Chicago Surface Lines. Mr. Murphy was a great engineer, and a man to whom friends, coworkers, and subordinates were deeply attached.

HENRY MEREDITH NELLY

THE LATE Lieutenant Colonel Henry Meredith Nelly was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on January 1, 1878, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Heile) Nelly. His father was president of the Parkersburg National Bank.

Henry M. Nelly studied for a time at the University of West Virginia and also attended Virginia Military Institute.

He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 18, 1897. He graduated and was commissioned 2nd lieutenant of infantry, June 12, 1902. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant December 11, 1907; captain, July 1, 1916; major, July 1, 1920, and lieutenant colonel, July 10, 1925.

During the World War he served as major of infantry, National Army, and as lieutenant colonel and colonel of infantry, U. S. Army (emergency) from August 5, 1917, to January 20, 1920.

Lieutenant Colonel Nelly saw service with his troops in different sections of the United States, the Philippine Islands, in China, in the Canal Zone, and in France during the World War. In France he served as adjutant of the First Corps, and in the Central Records office.

He filled a number of important assignments in the United States at various times. He was detailed as a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Ft. Leavenworth; as instructor, Department of Drawing U. S. Military Academy; as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute; as assistant to the officer in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps work

in the 6th Corps area at Chicago, and later as R. O. T. C. officer at Chicago and at Camp Custer, Michigan; as recruiting officer in the office of the chief coordinator, Washington, D. C.; and as coordinator of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Army Corps areas.

He was very widely known in the field of amateur athletics. He had been football coach and representative at West Point, and more recently had officiated as referee in many of the important inter-collegiate football games.

On November 16, 1903, Henry M. Nelly was married at Omaha, Nebraska, to Miss Blanch R. Craig, a daughter of Josiah W. and Ada E. (Potter) Craig. Their life together was very happy and devoted. They have two children, Helen and Henry M. Nelly, Jr. Helen Nelly married Lieutenant Robert W. Douglass, Jr., of the United States Air Service. They have one son, Robert W. Douglass III.

We quote here from a letter written by Major General Summerall after Colonel Nelly's death:

"Lieutenant Colonel Nelly had earned an enviable record for loyalty, good judgment and conscientious and efficient performance of all duties assigned to him. His standards of duty and honor were of the highest. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its phases. His passing is deeply regretted throughout the service."

Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Nelly died on December 14, 1928, and was buried with full military honors in the cemetery at West Point. He was held in the highest esteem and affection.



Lt. Col. H. M. Kelly.



S. P. Long.

SIMON PETER LONG

REVEREND SIMON PETER LONG, D.D., was born at McZena, Ohio, October 7, 1860, a son of George and Margaret (Merkling) Long. His father was a farmer.

Simon Peter Long attended Greenstown Academy at Perryville, Ohio, and then entered Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio, graduating there with his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He received his Masters degree in 1886. He studied Theology in Columbus, Ohio, and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wittenberg College, and from Susquehanna University in 1909. Lenoir College conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1926.

He was ordained in the Lutheran ministry in 1886, and was then the pastor at Londonville, Ohio, for four years. From there he went to Massillon, Ohio, where he was pastor from 1890 to 1893. Following that he served his denomination at Columbus, Ohio, for ten years, accomplishing a work of great and lasting value.

He was president of Lima College at Lima, Ohio, from 1898 to 1903. From 1903 to 1918 he was pastor of the First Lutheran Church at Mansfield, Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1918 as pastor of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church. He became a distinguished leader in the affairs of the Lutheran Church throughout this part of the community, and was president of the Chicago Lutheran Bible School.

He was president of the Wittenberg Synod

in 1909. He was tendered the presidency of Lenoir College at Hickory, North Carolina, and was also called to the First Lutheran Church of Los Angeles, California, in 1915, but his congregation refused to let him accept either position.

In 1917 Dr. Long lectured extensively throughout the United States in the interest of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.

He was a writer of recognized power and was the author of "Prepare to Meet Thy God," "The Eternal Epistle," "The Way Made Plain," "Prophetic Pearls," "The Crime Against Christ," "What I Owe My Church," "My Lord and My Life" (an autobiography), and "Luther on the Radio," a collection of radio addresses on the doctrines of the Lutheran Church.

May 12, 1887, Dr. Long was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Clara A. Marion, a daughter of Elijah and Adeline (Livingston) Marion. Dr. and Mrs. Long's children are Margaret Long Trescott, Clara Long Hanning, Mary (deceased), Naomi Long Anderson, Loy L. (deceased), and Ruth Long Cline.

The close of Dr. Long's career among us came in his sixty-ninth year. He began life as a boy on his father's farm. He became one of the best-known and best-loved pastors of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

Dr. Simon Peter Long passed into the World Beyond, January 3, 1929.

JOHN LEO SWEENEY

DOCTOR JOHN L. SWEENEY was born August 27, 1866, in Cassville, New York, a son of Owen and Mary (Kelly) Sweeney. His parents came to this country from Ireland, bringing with them a strong heritage of thrift, honesty and perseverance—traits which were early instilled in the character of John.

He attended public school in Cassville, and then taught country school for a short time. Later he was made inspector of the training classes for state schools, and continued as such for two years. At this time he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Baltimore University in 1898 with his M.D. degree.

In that same year he came to Chicago and located in private practice at 35th and Halsted Streets. He was also one of the doctors for the city railroad company for a short time.

A few years later, about the year 1900, Doctor Sweeney moved to the corner of 47th Street and Princeton Avenue, and remained in that neighborhood, serving the people of that community for thirty-two years. A man of unfailing industry and energy, he gave his full strength and devotion to his work. So

deeply conscientious was he, and so entirely unthinking of his own pleasures and wants, that all during the time of his practice he never took a vacation.

Doctor Sweeney was married November 15, 1895, in Chicago to Miss Elsie Weeks, a daughter of Eugene Fayette and Evah Laura (Marvin) Weeks. Her parents were representatives of old families in America and were among the pioneers of St. Charles, Illinois. Doctor and Mrs. Sweeney were inseparable and devoted companions throughout all of their married life together.

Mrs. Sweeney's grandfather, the late Doctor Jerome F. Weeks, was one of the earlier doctors in Chicago, and a surgeon in the Civil War.

Doctor Sweeney was a member of the American Medical Association. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church.

Doctor John L. Sweeney died August 26, 1932. He filled a really great place in the life of the community where he lived and worked. It has been accurately said of him that he was a model of a doctor completely absorbed in his profession.



John Quincy Adams



William Franklin Hapel

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HARPEL

DR. WILLIAM F. HARPEL, son of Howard Marcus and Martha Ann (Morgan) Harpel, was born in Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1856. His father, a well-known and beloved Lutheran clergyman, had five sons, all of whom became homeopathic doctors.

Following his graduation from Millersville Normal College, William Harpel taught school. He became superintendent of schools in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and, in recognition of his services in the field of education, was given an honorary M.A. degree from Gettysburg College.

Later, however, he decided to become a physician, and came to Chicago to attend Hahnemann Medical College, from which institution he received his M.D. degree. Upon taking up the practice of his profession in Chicago, Dr. Harpel did not give up his connection with Hahnemann College, but continued on the faculty there as head of the biology department. He was also instrumental in establishing the department of histology and embryology and worked hard and devotedly for the perfection of these departments and was head of these departments also for many years.

After the closing of the college and hos-

pital, Dr. Harpel devoted his time entirely to private practice, specializing quite largely in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Dr. William F. Harpel was married July 2, 1896, in Orange, New Jersey, to Miss Elizabeth May Stedman, daughter of Major James M. and Nancy Hyde (Salisbury) Stedman. Three daughters were born to them. They are Mrs. Nannette H. Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Denning, and Mrs. Helen H. Marquard. There are four grandchildren: James Harpel Byler, William Stedman Marquard, Robert Hyde Marquard, and George Smith Denning, Jr.

Dr. Harpel was a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Lakeside Lodge No. 739, A. F. & A. M., a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His religious affiliation was with the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

William F. Harpel passed away June 10, 1932.

Hahnemann College and Hospital owed much to Dr. Harpel, for he, as secretary and librarian, as much as any other man, built and developed that institution. In private practice, too, he served faithfully the people of Chicago, and his name will long be remembered as an outstanding one in the medical profession.

WILLIAM C. COMSTOCK

WILLIAM C. COMSTOCK was born at Oswego, New York, October 22, 1847, a son of Charles and Julia Sprague Comstock.

His father was for more than thirty years a distinguished resident of Evanston, Illinois. He was born at Camden, New York, in 1814 and came to Chicago in 1861, as western agent for the Onondaga Salt Company, of Syracuse, New York, in which company he was a stockholder. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was one of the founders of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, in 1864, and was senior warden there for thirty-one years. He was president, also, of the Traders' Insurance Company, and was a director in several Chicago banks. He was a brother of the late Judge George F. Comstock of the New York Court of Appeals. In every way Mr. Charles Comstock was a fine type of Christian gentleman. He established his home at Evanston, Illinois, in 1861, and died there in 1895.

William C. Comstock, after completing his studies in a preparatory school, entered Northwestern University, graduating in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received his Master's degree.

He then joined his father in business, and, after some years of this association, he

founded his own business. He was prominent in Board of Trade operations from 1868.

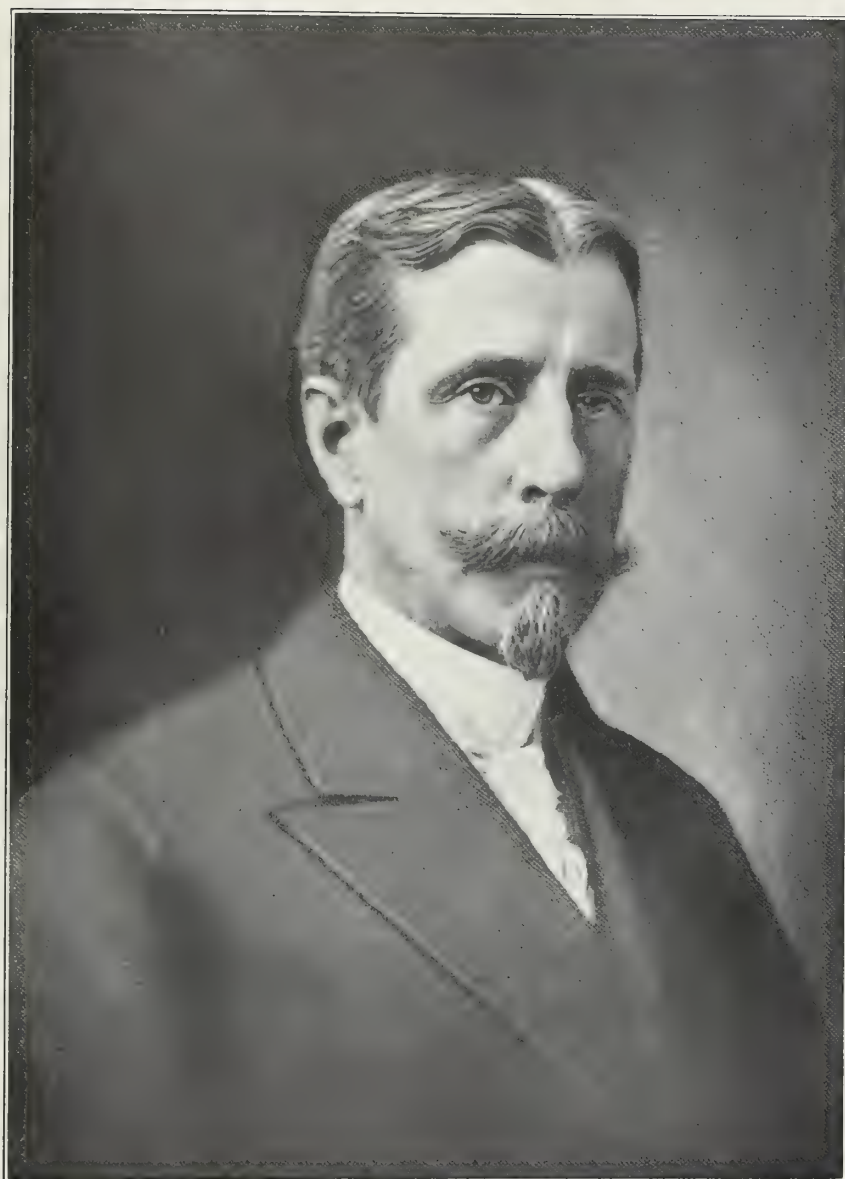
For forty years, Mr. Comstock spent much of his time in Florida. He was deeply interested in the development of that state; and he did much to further its advancement. He maintained his home at Winter Park. He was one of the founders of Rollins College there and was a great benefactor to this institution. He was one of the principal organizers of the Winter Park Chamber of Commerce.

In September of 1868 Mr. Comstock was married, at Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Eleanora K. Douglas. Mrs. Comstock died in June, 1902.

For years he was a member of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, being most active and helpful, and singing in the choir. In Florida, he was deeply interested in All Saints' Parish, Winter Park.

He was a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago and Edgewater Golf clubs, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Art Institute of Chicago.

William C. Comstock died September 29, 1924, in his seventy-seventh year. He was beloved as a friend and was respected for his character and his works wherever he was known.



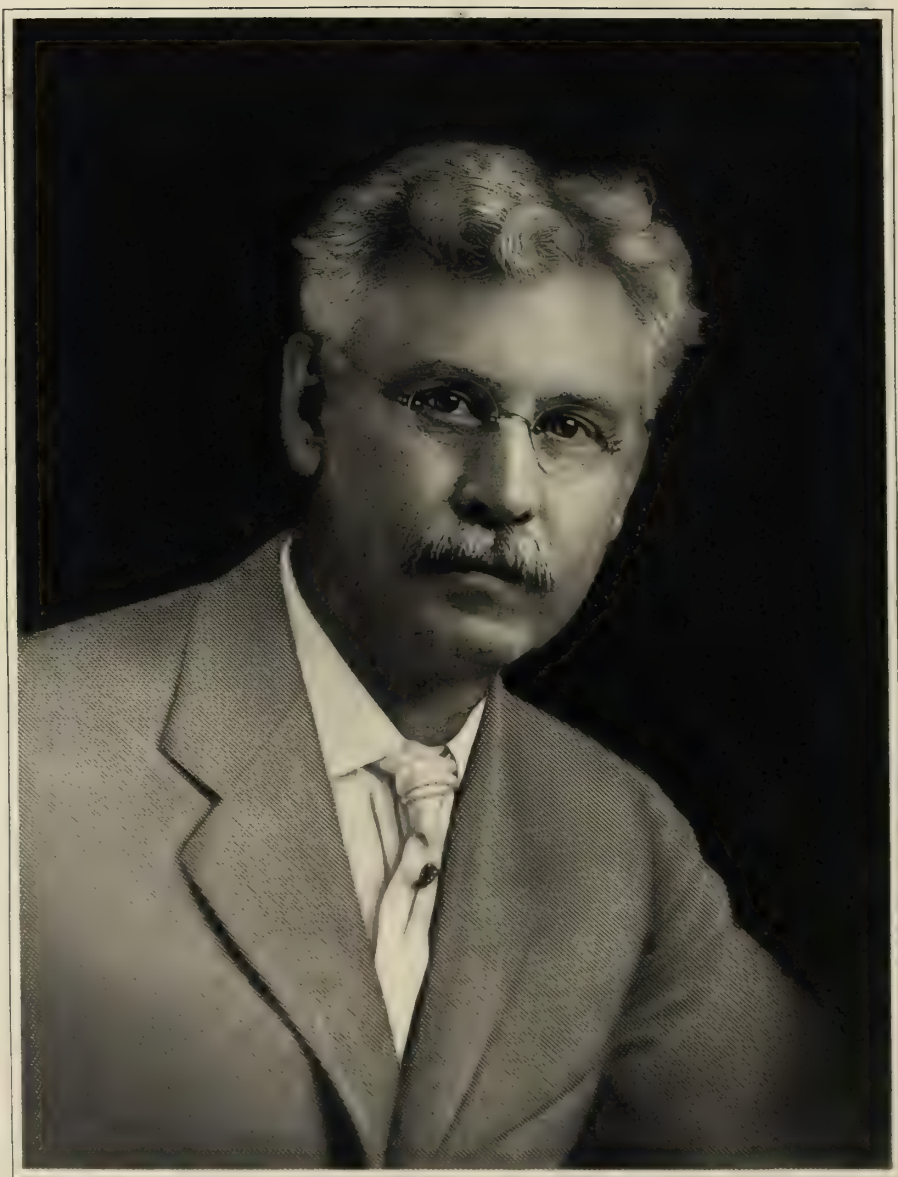
Wm C Cowstock



CHARLES COMSTOCK



Julia L. Comstock



Geo. H. White photo

GEORGE W. WHITEFIELD

GEORGE W. WHITEFIELD was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, September 30, 1855, son of John and Martha (Kemp) Whitefield. He is a descendant of the Rev. George Whitefield, the noted English Methodist evangelist. The Whitefield family have lived in County Dorset, England, since the sixteenth century.

George W. Whitefield came with his family to Aurora, Illinois, in his boyhood, and there received his grammar and high school training. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Chicago Dental College in 1885, and that of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College in 1886.

Dr. Whitefield devoted most of the years of his long life to the practice of his profession at Evanston, Illinois.

He held the chair of dental pathology in the American Dental College, that of electrical therapeutics in the dental department of Northwestern University, and for some time was aural surgeon at the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He was assistant surgeon under the celebrated late Dr. Gunn.

Dr. Whitefield invented a number of important instruments now in general use in electrotherapy. He was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress. His more important published articles were: A paper known as "Sensation," read some thirty-five years ago before the Washington Dental Congress, and one on "Soft Teeth and Galvanic Action Between Gold and Baser Metals" and "Conservative Methods of Treatment of Fractures of the Anterior Teeth," which was read before the World's Columbian Dental Congress at Chicago, Illinois, August 17-18, 1893. Dr. Whitefield was a member of the North Shore Dental Society and the Chicago Dental Society.

Dr. Whitefield lived for some years in the

South. He was vice-president of the American Fruit and Transportation Company, and a director of the Rio Bonito Company. One of his interesting and successful experiments came as a result of his residence in Daytona, Florida, in 1907, where he became interested in the growing of thin-shelled pecans. Because he liked them so well he believed there would be a large market for them. He determined to try out a plan of growing an orchard on a Southern plantation and selected forty acres in Yazoo County, twenty miles from Yazoo City, Mississippi. Because hickory nuts grew well there, he assumed pecans would also thrive. He then entered the employ of a nurseryman in south Mississippi and learned in detail the care of trees, working right along with the Swedish day laborers. He then purchased fifty additional acres and started his orchard. The results that he eventually attained were very gratifying. Dr. Whitefield, in this way, not only gave himself profit and great pleasure, for he much enjoyed working out-of-doors; but he suggested to a whole region a profitable industry. He also invented a very serviceable nut grader.

He was formerly a member of Company D, 3d Illinois National Guard; of the University Club of Evanston; and a charter member of the Evanston Boat Club. He belonged to St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Evanston.

George W. Whitefield was married January 31, 1895, at Evanston, to Miss Fannie Comstock, daughter of Charles and Julia (Sprague) Comstock, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this history. Dr. and Mrs. Whitefield have one daughter, Julia Sprague Whitefield, wife of Dr. Paul Heath Hoeffel of Chicago.

The death of Dr. George W. Whitefield occurred October 15, 1925.

JOHN CHRIMES

JOHN CHRIMES was born in Warrington, England, April 22, 1823, a son of John and Ann (Johnson) Chrimes. About 1850 he came to the United States, first settling in New Orleans, and then, for a time, locating in Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1856 he came to Chicago and established his home and his business connections here.

For several years he worked for A. D. Titsworth, and he then went into business for himself under the name of Waterbury & Chrimes, civil and military tailors. Their first location was at 146 Dearborn Street, but this property was destroyed at the time of the Chicago fire. Waterbury & Chrimes next opened their store at Twenty-second Street near Wabash Avenue, but within a short time moved to 102 Madison Street.

In 1872 Mr. Chrimes purchased the home, then referred to as "Widow Clark's house," now located at 4526 Wabash Avenue. This

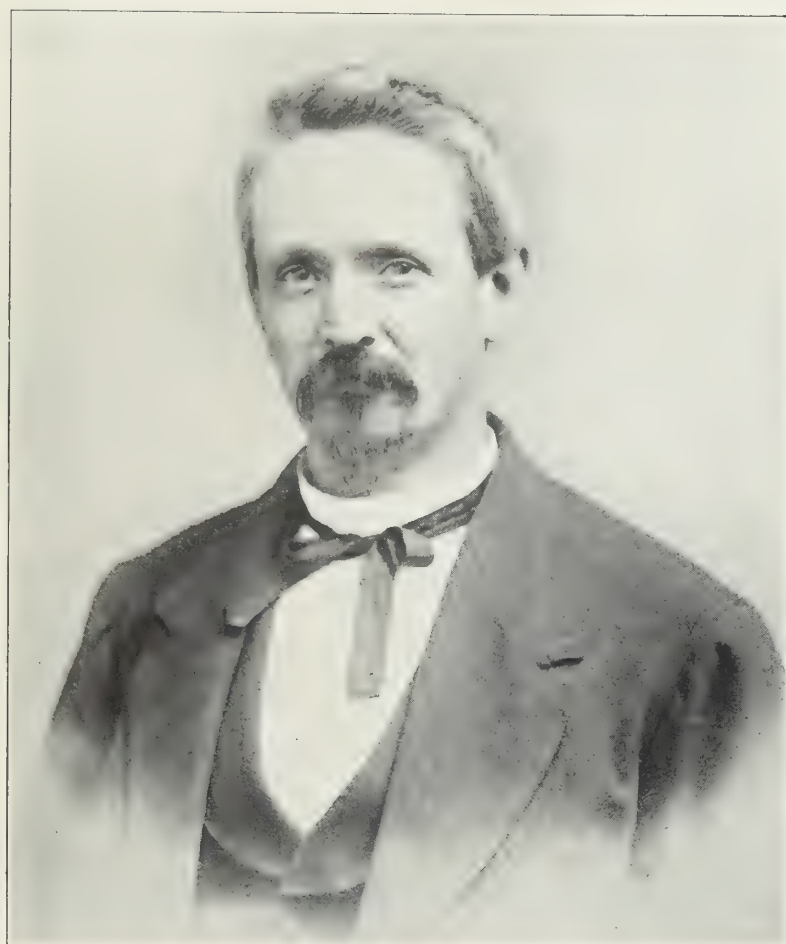
house was built about 1836. Mrs. W. H. Walter, daughter of Mr. Chrimes, still lives in this house, which is probably the earliest residence still standing in Chicago.

John Chrimes was married in the fall of 1853 to Lydia Claghorn Richardson. Seven children were born to them: David P. Chrimes (deceased); Lydia Chrimes; George H. Chrimes; Mary R. Chrimes; William P. Chrimes; John Chrimes; and Robert L. Chrimes.

Mr. Chrimes was an Episcopalian, and, in later years, a Unitarian. He belonged to the Masonic order and was a charter member of Home Lodge.

John Chrimes passed away April 16, 1876.

He is still remembered as an outstanding pioneer tailor in Chicago and as a man of strong purpose, high ideals and fine character.



John Chvines



Mr & Mrs W. H. Walter.

WILLIAM H. WALTER

WILLIAM H. WALTER was born in Connorsville, Indiana, September 5, 1857, a son of Alexander and Ann (Anderson) Walter. He was educated in a Quaker school in Spiceland, Indiana, and he then taught school in Iowa.

Mr. Walter went to California for a short time, and there became interested in cattle-raising. After that he was on a cattle ranch in Montana, then, in 1882, he came to Chicago, and went into the live stock commission business with the Mallory Commission Company. About six years later he and his brother, Edward D. Walter, founded the firm of Walter Brothers, dealers in live stock. William H. Walter was president of this concern, and he continued to direct its activities successfully until his retirement a few years prior to his death. He was also at one time president of the Faulkton Live Stock Company, of Faulkton, South Dakota.

In 1885, William H. Walter was married,

in Chicago, to Miss Mary Chrimes, daughter of John Chrimes and Lydia C. (Richardson) Chrimes. Six children were born to them: Harry C. Walter, Lydia C. Walter, Frank W. Walter, Laura Walter, Ralph A. Walter and Byron H. Walter. There are four grandchildren: William H. Walter, II, and Howard S. Walter, sons of Harry C. Walter; and Gloria Lorraine Walter and Patricia Carol Walter, daughters of Byron Walter.

The family have long resided at 4526 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, in what is probably the oldest home in the city. It was built about 1836.

Mr. Walter was a Mason, a Shriner, and a Knight Templar. He also belonged to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

William H. Walter died July 12, 1933. For a number of years he was one of the very well-known men in the live stock commission business in Chicago.

FREDERICK EARL FRENCH

THE LATE Frederick E. French of Chicago was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 9, 1863. The family soon thereafter moved to Evanston, Illinois, where they became very well known among the early residents of that place.

Frederick E. French, as a boy, attended public school in Evanston. He also worked for his father, who was the proprietor of the old French House, now the Greenwood Inn, in Evanston.

He then entered the employ of John V. Farwell & Company, with whom he remained for half a century, rising through various positions to the office of credit manager and assistant treasurer of that old and distinguished concern.

He was also a trustee of the Capital Land Reservation, controlling a great number of acres of Texas land owned by the Farwell

family. Mr. French filled these important offices until his retirement from business May 1, 1931.

Mr. French's first marriage was to Miss Esther Bayless. They became the parents of two children: Bayless French and Mrs. Augustus Knight. The mother died in August, 1926. September 29, 1927, Mr. French married Mrs. Sanger Steel.

Mr. French was a member of the First Congregational Church of Evanston, the Evanston Country Club, Glen View Country Club, and the Midway Club.

Frederick E. French died June 22, 1931. He was an exceptionally fine man, respected and honored for fifty years, not only among the business men of Chicago, but throughout the country. His kindness and understanding won him many friends everywhere he had business contacts.



FREDERICK EARL FRENCH



Jesse R McDougall

JESSE ROBERT McDOUGALL

THE LATE Dr. Jesse R. McDougall of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Bayfield, Ontario, Canada, November 17, 1867, a son of Daniel and Patricia (Stafford) McDougall.

As a boy he attended public school in Canada, and then, after deciding to enter the field of osteopathy, he prepared himself for his profession at the famous college of Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1900.

Soon thereafter he entered upon private practice in Chicago. For five years he was located in the Champlain building, and the following decade he was in the Goddard building.

The last eight years of his active practice were spent in the Kimball building.

Dr. McDougall was married, April 28,

1897, in Chicago, to Miss Laura Rice, a daughter of W. H. Rice and Sarah M. Rice. Dr. and Mrs. McDougall have one daughter, Helen Inez McDougall.

Dr. McDougall was a member of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Old Colonial Club, the Hamilton Club, Olympia Fields, and the Business Men's Prosperity Club, of which he was president.

Dr. Jesse R. McDougall died February 13, 1925, in his fifty-eighth year. He was among the early pioneers in the field of osteopathy in Chicago and, as such, was of lasting benefit to his profession, for his competence and his ability convinced many of the real merit of this branch of healing, and won unlimited esteem for himself as well as for his chosen work.

CICERO DEMERIT HILL

THE LATE Cicero D. Hill of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 22, 1857. His parents, Avery and Angeline (Brown) Hill, were substantial early residents of that city.

Cicero D. Hill attended public school in Milwaukee, and then entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the School of Civil Engineering, with his degree, in 1879.

Following his graduation, he began work as a recorder on the U. S. Survey of the St. Mary's River, Michigan. Then he was a rodman on railroad construction work in the Dakotas and in Iowa, after which he was made assistant engineer in charge of construction on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

From this work he came to Chicago and became engaged as topographer in government service on work on the Hennepin Canal and on the harbor at Chicago. He later became draughtsman at the United States Army Headquarters at Chicago.

It is also a most interesting fact to note that Mr. Hill was assistant engineer of the Village of Hyde Park for much of the paving and sewer construction done there before the village became part of the City of Chicago.

Mr. Hill then was made assistant engineer for the City of Chicago, in charge of paving. From that work he was still further advanced to become chief engineer of the Bureau of Sewers for Chicago.

From 1901 until his death on June 2, 1929, Mr. Hill, as engineer of the Board of Local Improvements, occupied one of two engineering positions in Chicago provided by statute,

and one of the most important offices of its kind in the country.

In that capacity Mr. Hill had charge of the enormously extensive improvements carried out by the Board of Local Improvements after their initiation by the Chicago Plan Commission.

The most prominent of these improvements were: The widening of Roosevelt Road; Western Avenue; Ashland Avenue and Robey Street; the extension of Ogden Avenue; and the two projects, now famed the world over, Wacker Drive and Michigan Boulevard.

As technical advisor in special assessment proceedings Mr. Hill had no equal, and, through his specialty, the design and construction of immense sewer systems, he was recognized as one of the leading municipal engineers in the United States.

On December 24, 1890, Mr. Hill was married at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Harriet Austin. Their children are David A. Hill, Mrs. Betty Hill Taylor, Mrs. Virginia Hill Burow and Frances Hill. The family residence has been in Beverly Hills, Chicago, for more than twenty years. Mr. Hill was deeply devoted to his family and his home.

He attended Bethany Union Church, which he served as treasurer and as a member of many committees.

Mr. Hill was honored for his professional attainments and his steadfast adherence to the highest ideals of citizenship. His integrity and devotion to Chicago's interests throughout forty-four years of service brought him the admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

Cicero D. Hill died on June 2, 1929.



C. S. Hill



Theodore Marshall Manning

THEODORE MARSHALL MANNING

THEODORE M. MANNING, a son of Rockwell and Sarah (Warner) Manning, was born February 19, 1836, at Camillus, New York, a charming little town nestled in the high mountains of the East.

When a boy of thirteen, he came, with his family, by boat through the Great Lakes, to Illinois, where his father settled on a farm in Du Page County and established a country store.

At the age of nineteen he began, on his own account, teaching a district school in the neighborhood, in connection with going into partnership with his father in his farming, milling, general merchandise, and real-estate business.

Aspiring to be a lawyer he entered the law school of the University of Chicago and, immediately upon his graduation in 1865, began the practice of his profession in Du Page County and in the courts of Chicago, where his office and law library burned in the fire of 1871.

In order to further his education during his study of law, he listened to many speeches made by the immortal Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and was present at the historical Lincoln-Douglas debate.

In the course of his active business life, Mr. Manning was attorney in several important cases vital to the state of Illinois. One case, in particular, was the famous drainage case decision. Mr. Manning and the late Judge Gary grew up together as boys and later were associated on many important legal questions.

As a boy, he was musical, singing as well as being an accomplished organist and leading the church choir. He kept up an interest in this direction, sang in male quartets, and served, at one time, as president of the Bach

and Handel Musical Society of Chicago.

In his early manhood, Mr. Manning purchased of his father nearly two hundred acres of unimproved land, near the town of Winfield, having an elevated and very scenic location for building, and a beautiful woodland with a running brook. Upon completion of the improvements this estate was named Montview Park Farm. On this land he also constructed an exceptionally fine driving park, and raised the finest of horses, eligible to registry in the American Trotting Register.

December 17, 1857, Mr. Manning married Miss Mary D. Jones at Warrenville. She passed away February 3, 1868. Three children were born: Mary Alice Manning Hoy, Walter Carlton Manning (deceased), and Frederick Percy Manning.

He married the second time October 13, 1870, taking as his wife Miss Lucy Talbot, who passed away November 24, 1872, leaving no issue.

July 3, 1888, Mr. Manning married Miss Mary E. Briggs, the daughter of Irvin F. and Mary Howell Briggs, of Downers Grove. Seven children were born of this union: Grace Louise Manning, Katharine Manning Patterson, Mildred Esther Manning, Howell Everett Manning, Richard Irvin Manning, Helen Bernice Manning, and Harold Emmons Manning.

Mr. Manning passed away at Naperville, Illinois, in his eighty-sixth year May 7, 1922, honored and respected. His unfailing dignity, tempered by courtesy and kindness, his loyalty to the highest standards of his profession, and his willingness to help others at all times, endeared him to a large circle of friends throughout the country. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Du Page County Bar Association.

CHARLES SUCHET MAURAN

CHARLES S. MAURAN was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1859, a son of Charles J. and Fannie (Perkins) Mauran. The family home then was located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Street. Both of Mr. Mauran's parents were representatives of old New England families, who came to Chicago to live soon after their marriages.

Mr. Mauran was educated in the Chicago public schools, and at the age of eighteen he embarked on his business career, with C. H. Fargo & Company, in the boot and shoe business. A few years later he went into the hardware business with Keith, Benham & Dezendorf. He then became associated with E. B. Millar Co., importers of fine teas, coffees and spices. Because of Mr. Mauran's ability as an executive, his strong, clean personality and his rare gift of handling men, he was made treasurer of this concern; and held this office for thirty-five years until his retirement in 1924. As long as Mr. Mauran was associated with this company it enjoyed a steady annual increase in business.

December 23, 1891, Mr. Mauran married Miss Grace Goodman, a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Yeates) Goodman. Mr. Goodman was one of Chicago's early builders, who, with his associates, built many of

Chicago's business houses, including the original First National Bank building, which withstood the great fire and was a source of great pride to its builders.

Mr. Mauran was a member of numerous clubs and organizations, among them being the Illinois Athletic Club, Bob-O-Link Golf Club, Friends of American Landscape, Chicago Association of Commerce, Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the National Roaster's Association.

For thirty-two years Mr. Mauran lived at 1314 East 50th Street, which property was known, long ago, as the country home of Judge Dunham. A large part of the block in which the home is located still remains vacant, and up to a few years ago was farmed. A summer home in Ravinia was also maintained and enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Mauran for eighteen years.

Mr. Mauran loved to fish, take long walks and ride in the family electric, which was purchased twelve years ago and which is still in use. He was very democratic; a keen and interested student of human nature, and wonderfully sympathetic.

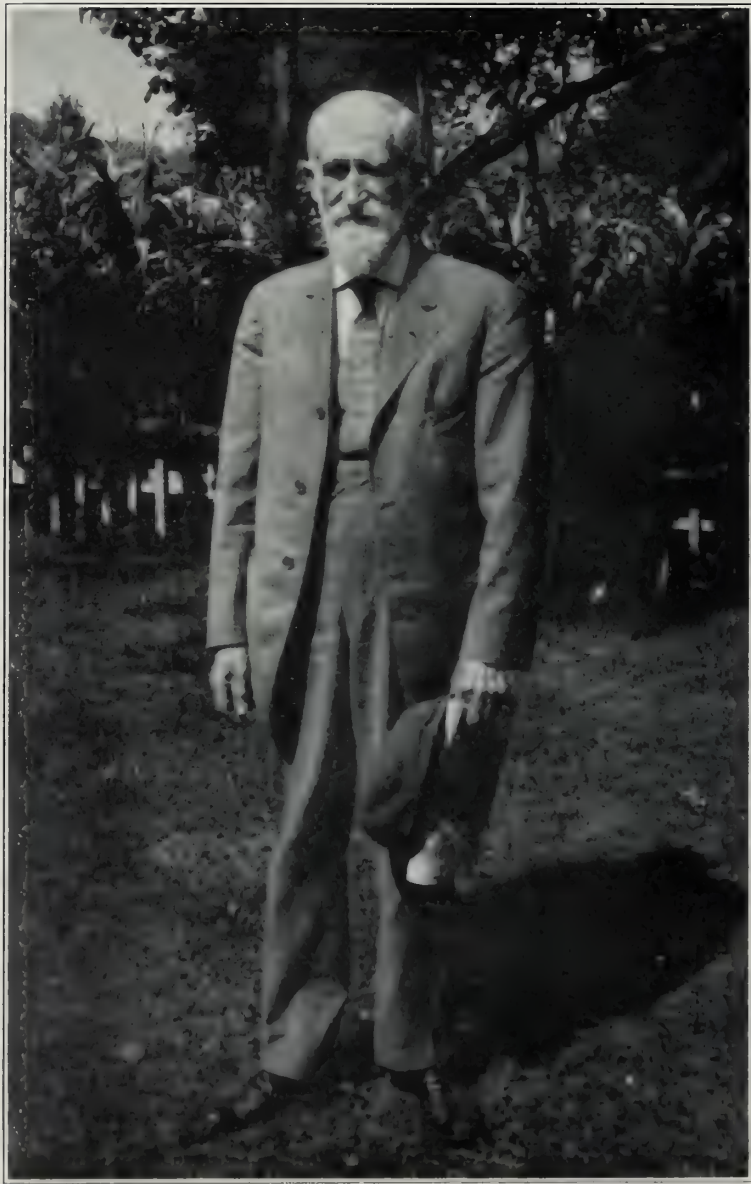
Charles S. Mauran died September 8, 1930, in his seventy-first year. His passing was a distinct loss to the business world as well as to a multitude of cherished friends.



Charles S. Maurer



DANIEL GOODMAN



C. E. Fraser.

CHARLES E. FRASER

CHARLES E. FRASER was born in 1845 at Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, a son of J. R. and Ann E. (Brown) Fraser. At the age of ten, Mr. Fraser's family moved from New York to Will County, Lockport Township, Illinois, where they farmed. His father died in 1875.

Mr. Fraser, as a boy, attended the public schools of Plainfield, and later, Northwestern College. He then farmed the homestead until 1871, when he became a merchant in town. In 1882 he took up the manufacturing of tile; and since 1895, he devoted all his time to his farming interests in Will County.

He married Miss Ellen E. Hagar, a daughter of Jonathan Hagar who was an early resident of Plainfield. She died in 1883, and Mr. Fraser later married Miss Lettie J. Smiley of Plainfield, a daughter of James H. Smiley, a pioneer resident. Two children were born of this union: Elma E. and Leila G. Fraser.

For several years Mr. Fraser served as alderman. He also served as president of the board of education.

In his death, March 5, 1924, Plainfield lost one of its finest and best-known citizens.

ALBERT GRANNIS LANE

THE LIFE span of Albert Grannis Lane extended from the year 1841 to the year 1906, the entire period from the beginning to the end having been spent in and near Chicago. His father, Elisha B. Lane, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Amanda Grannis, of New York, both of whom were descendants from ancestors who had lived in these states far back in colonial times. Both his parents came west in 1836. They were married in 1840 and settled on the "Gale farm" near the present village of Oak Park, where the elder Lane carried on farming for a time after his arrival. Albert G. Lane, the eldest of a family of eight children, was born in Galewood, March 15, 1841. In a few years, however, the family removed to Chicago, then a flourishing market town of about 5,000 inhabitants. The house in which the Lanes took up their residence was situated at the northeast corner of State and Van Buren streets, the site of which is now occupied by the department store of the Davis Company.

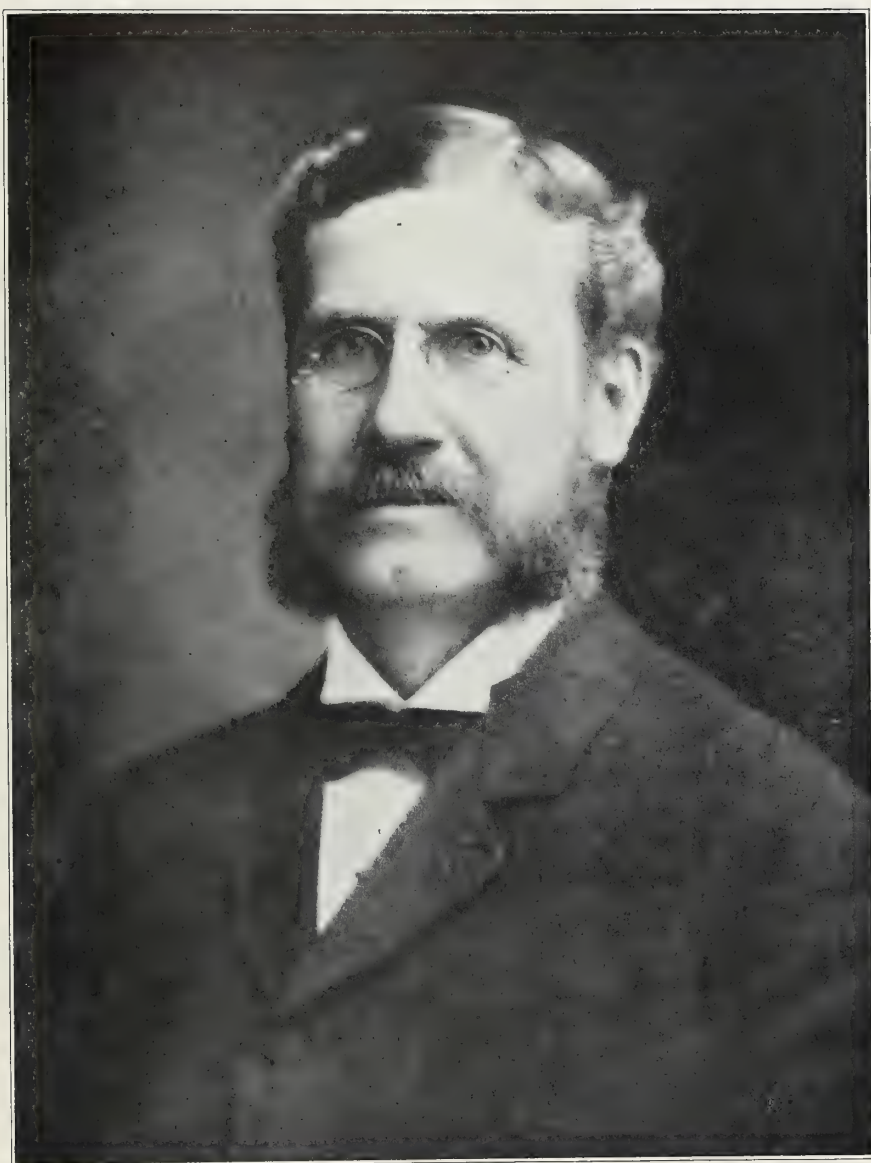
Albert G. Lane attended public school in Chicago. After leaving the high school he was elected principal of the old Franklin School, situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. He was the youngest man who ever held such a position in the history of our schools, as he was barely seventeen years of age at the time. He retained this position for eleven years, when, in 1869, he was elected superintendent of schools of Cook County. In this larger field he displayed unusual tact and ability.

In 1873, Mr. Lane met with a financial loss through the failure of the Franklin Bank in Chicago, which loaded him with a grievous burden of debt and which required many years for him to liquidate. He had in his possession a fund of \$33,000 of school money which with the approval of the county commissioners he had placed on deposit in the bank before its failure. Nothing was saved from the wreck and the deposit was almost a total loss. It is probable that the action of the commissioners relieved Mr. Lane from all responsibility under the law. When he de-

clared to his friends that he would assume the entire loss, they endeavored to persuade him to seek relief under such a plea. He steadfastly refused to do so, however, and undertook the task of making good the whole amount of the loss. To make the situation still more discouraging, Mr. Lane was not re-elected in the following November. He did not hesitate for that reason, but called his bondsmen together and told them they would have to pay the loss until he could pay them in the future. The county did not lose a cent of the fund. Nineteen years later he paid the last dollar of his "national debt," as he humorously called it. He was restored to his former position by the choice of the people in 1876, and there he remained until his resignation fifteen years later, when he was called to a position of greater honor and responsibility. Mr. Lane was selected by the Board of Education in 1891 to be superintendent of Chicago schools, which position he held until 1898, when he failed of re-election, being succeeded by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. He accepted the position of assistant superintendent, under Dr. Andrews, though urged by friends to withdraw from the schools and devote himself to business pursuits. But his answer to all was: "Why should I abandon the profession of my choice and my love simply because I cannot have the highest place?" Dr. Andrews in later years paid a high tribute to him in these sentences: "No report could be too glowing to set forth the excellence of his character or the value of his services. He was among the very ablest and most extraordinary school men whom I have known. His genius for detail approached the marvelous."

His work was constructive as well as progressive, and much advancement in educational matters was made under his administration.

He became a member of the National Educational Association in July, 1884, and was elected president of the association for a period of two years during the sessions of the memorable Congresses of Education held



Albert L. Lane.



Dolph H. Christensen

in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. Lane served as ex-officio member of the board of trustees during the two years of his administration. Afterwards he was elected a member of the board and was continued in that position until his death, having served as chairman of the board since July, 1896.

The Albert G. Lane Technical High School, completed in 1908 and situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, on the site of the old Franklin School, was so named in honor of Albert G. Lane. The new and very fine buildings of the Albert G. Lane Technical High School in Chicago are now being constructed. Mr. Lane will always be remembered as one of that small group of

men who brought manual and technical training into the public schools of Chicago and of Illinois.

Mr. Lane was an active worker in church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association and other religious organizations. In all social civic affairs and organizations for the advance and improvement of society in general, and his beloved city in particular, he was always a leader and an enthusiast. He stood for purity in politics and for a broad and intelligent advance along all lines of life and work.

Mr. Lane was married on July 18, 1878, to Frances A. Smallwood, and their family consisted of two daughters, Clara Lane Noble and Harriet Lane McPherrin.

ADOLPH HAROLD CHRISTENSEN

THE LATE Dr. Adolph H. Christensen was born in the town of Christiansund, Norway, on November 9, 1870, a son of Martin and Margrethe (Kvale) Christensen.

When he was but two years old the family came to America and located in Chicago. Here it was that Adolph Christensen began his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice in a drug store, with the purpose of learning that business. Later he studied at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and graduated there in 1894. After a time he determined to become a physician, so he entered Bennett Medical College, graduating there with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902.

In 1903 he became proprietor of the drug store at 654 Milwaukee Avenue, which has since borne his name for more than a quarter of a century. Throughout all of this time Dr.

Christensen was also actively engaged in the private practice of medicine.

On June 8, 1904, he was married in Chicago to Miss Marie S. Moltzen. They have one daughter, Margaret D. Christensen (Mrs. William E. Hill).

Dr. Christensen was a Mason, being a member of Cregier Lodge, Washington Chapter, Humboldt Park Commandery, and the Medinah Temple.

The death of Dr. Christensen occurred on July 6, 1929, in his 59th year. He was an excellent physician, and his life accomplished a great deal of good. It must also be recorded of him that he worked very earnestly all of his life, in his quiet way, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. There is no man in the community where Dr. Christensen lived and worked for the past twenty-five years who was more sincerely loved or who will be more sadly missed than he.

JAMES McCLINTOCK

JAMES McCLINTOCK, a resident of Hinsdale, Illinois, since 1890, was born in Lyonsville, Illinois, April 3, 1848.

His father was a farmer who settled in Illinois in 1826.

After receiving a good public school education Mr. McClintock occupied himself with farming until he moved to Hinsdale in 1890. Since that time he engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

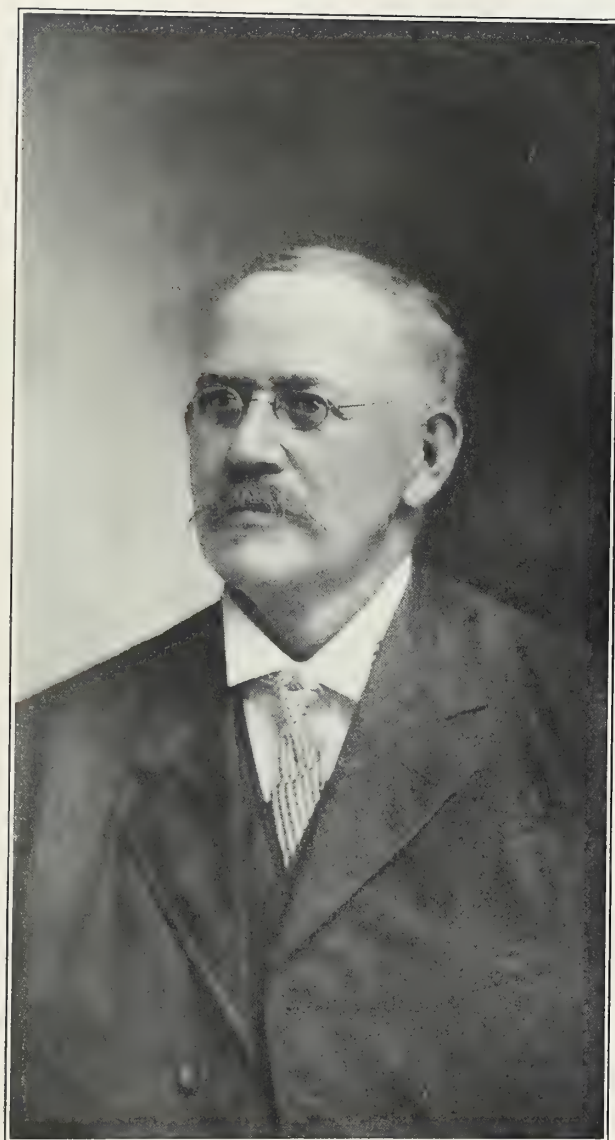
From 1895 to 1907 Mr. McClintock served continuously as supervisor from Downers Grove Township. In the latter year he was honored by being appointed postmaster at Hinsdale, an office he conducted with distinction for ten years. He also served as chairman of the Board of Review of Du Page County for several years.

Mr. McClintock held a unique place in his community. A man of good business judgment, forceful, courageous, and energetic, he used these attainments not so much to advance his own interests as to serve others.

He had all the attributes of a good neighbor, ready always to help others over the rough places of life by his useful and intelligent advice and untiring efforts. Mr. McClintock was a good and upright citizen in every sense of the word. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and who gave unstintingly of his time and energy for those measures which he believed stood for the best interests of his county, state, and nation.

On December 3, 1872, Mr. McClintock married Miss Augusta Reynolds of Lyonsville, Illinois, a daughter of William H. and Fannie (Fell) Reynolds. Two children were born: Birney, who passed away in 1906, and Grace, who died in 1914. Mrs. McClintock continued to live in the home at 283 Third Street, Hinsdale.

Mr. McClintock passed away April 13, 1927, in his seventy-ninth year. Because of his sterling qualities he will be remembered for many years to come, and his name will be honored by all who knew him.



Jason C. Clinton



J. W. Morgan

FRED WILLIAM MORGAN

FRED W. MORGAN, manufacturer, was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua County, New York, March 20, 1854, the son of Benjamin Townsend and Eunice Odell (Carey) Morgan.

Mr. Morgan received his education in the public schools, later completing his studies in the Jamestown (New York) High School; and became a wage-earner at the age of sixteen.

He gained his first experience in the rubber business in the employ of the B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, Ohio.

In 1879 Mr. Morgan came to Chicago and conducted experiments in rubber manufacturing processes.

Seven years later he founded the Morgan Rubber Company. Some time later his father-in-law, Rufus Wright, joined him, and the two were engaged in the manufacture of rubber-stamp gum and other rubber specialties in a small factory.

He subsequently designed and perfected the well-known Morgan & Wright double tube bicycle tire, with the butt-end inner tube, basing his experiments on the Dunlop pneumatic bicycle tires made in England.

The enormous increase in the bicycle business, which continued until the close of the nineteenth century, brought a voluminous business to the firm, later known as Morgan & Wright; and the Chicago plant expanded until it reached a daily production of 12,000 tires. Among the factors making for his success as a manufacturer was the form of guarantee which Mr. Morgan devised. The policy of replacing tires which showed defects con-

tributed so much to the firm's reputation that when the business was sold to the U. S. Rubber Co. in 1898, the corporate name of Morgan & Wright was continued.

On September 10, 1879, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Rufus Wright of Brooklyn, New York, a portrait painter. Four children were born: Helen Eunice, wife of Roy E. Watrous; Agnes Josephine, wife of C. A. Tilt; Ernest, a landscape painter of Chicago, and Hiram Morgan of Beloit, Wisconsin.

Mr. Morgan was a member and at one time president of the Chicago Yacht Club. It was at that time he revived the International races with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; and at Kenosha, Wisconsin, he built a handsome clubhouse, which he tendered as a station to the Chicago Yacht Club of which he was commodore during 1897-1900. He was also a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, founder of the Beloit (Wisconsin) Country Club, and also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Oak Park Country Club, also the Union League Club of Chicago.

Mr. Morgan passed away May 27, 1921, in his sixty-seventh year. He was kind to all, and generous to a fault. His sterling honesty and genial nature won for him in return the most sincere love and affection of all who knew him. He leaves behind him the memory of a well-spent life, a life fruitful of good results in business, a life fraught with many good deeds and characterized by high and noble purposes.

JOHN CALDWELL BURNS

JOHN CALDWELL BURNS was born at Mansfield, Ohio, January 26, 1847, a son of Colonel Barnabas and Urith (Gore) Burns. He had a wonderful father and mother. His father was a noted lawyer and was colonel in the Federal army throughout the Civil War.

John C. Burns, as a boy, attended public school, then the Cincinnati Law School, after which he went to college at Delaware, Ohio.

Then he practiced law in Mansfield, and also served as state's attorney for several terms, and later as clerk of the courts there.

In 1903 he came to Chicago and went into the claims department of the Milwaukee Railroad. He continued there, in a legal capacity, until he retired from active work about 1922.

Mr. Burns was married on August 29,

1883, at Mansfield, Ohio, to May Louise Barbour, a daughter of Justus and Melissa (Armentrout) Barbour. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have no children.

Mr. Burns was a member of the Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Ohio Society.

He was a Mason, and was one of the founders of the Knights of Pythias chapter in Mansfield, Ohio.

It must also be recorded that at the time of the Civil War he enlisted in the Federal army, the 163rd regiment, under his father's command, and he served with honor throughout the war from 1861 to 1865.

John C. Burns died February 11, 1931, in his eighty-fifth year. He was held in closest and highest esteem by all of his friends and associates.



John Caldwell Thomas



MAHONEY FARM

DANIEL MAHONEY

WHAT has become known as one of the most valuable farms of its size in America, located on Sheridan Road at the boundary line of Wilmette and Kenilworth, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan, was purchased in 1866 from Dr. Gibbs for two hundred dollars an acre by Daniel Mahoney. The entire purchase consisted of approximately 34 acres.

The Mahoney family are among the oldest settlers in this part of Illinois, Mr. Mahoney having settled on this property nearly sixty-five years ago.

Daniel Mahoney was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 15, 1832. He received his education in the country schools of his native land, coming to America when twenty-four years of age and settling in New York City, where he secured employment in a dry-goods store, for a salary of two dollars per week.

When thirty-four years old he came west and located in Chicago, purchasing from Dr.

Gibbs this thirty-four acre tract of land in what was then known as New Trier.

Mr. Mahoney worked this farm the balance of his life, and his daughter, Mary Mahoney, still lives in the old home. With the exception of three and one-half acres, this farm was sold for sub-dividing purposes in 1922 for a quarter of a million dollars.

In 1858 Mr. Mahoney was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Murphy in New York. Three children were born: Mary Mahoney, Annie Mahoney, who passed away in 1929, and William Mahoney, who died in 1923. Bridget Mahoney passed away in 1921.

Daniel Mahoney passed away June 3, 1914, in his eighty-second year. He was a farmer practically his whole life, and worked under hardships and difficulties that are hard to realize today.

He lived to see Chicago grow from a frontier town to the third largest city in the United States.

BURTON HANSON

BURTON HANSON, general counsel and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, died August 5, 1922. So important has been Mr. Hanson's identification with railroad development, and so fine and strong and worthy of regard was his personal character, that we take this occasion to print his biography for permanent record. We quote an appreciation of Mr. Hanson written by Mr. H. H. Field, who succeeds him as general counsel, and who was, for thirty-five years, closely associated with Mr. Hanson.

"Burton Hanson was born on a farm in the town of Rushford, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, August 27, 1851. He attended the town school, the high school in Berlin, and the Whitewater Normal School. After graduation, he taught for several years and then went to Milwaukee and studied law in the office of Cottrill and Cary, then a leading firm in that city engaged in general practice, and as attorneys for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. He was admitted to the bar October 17, 1876, and afterwards entered the firm. He came to the St. Paul Company in September, 1883, as assistant general solicitor. For several years he was chiefly engaged in the trial of cases in Wisconsin, Iowa and others states, in which he was quite successful, and earned a fine reputation at the bar. In 1895 he became general solicitor, and on January 1, 1911, he was chosen general counsel, which position he held at the time of his death. He was elected a director January 27, 1921.

"As a lawyer, he was a close student, with a clear, comprehensive mind, and his arguments were forceful and convincing before courts and juries. He had the faculty of going right to the merits of a case and his fair, straightforward conduct of trials won the confidence of the courts. Among the many important cases in which he was engaged for the railway company may be mentioned the litigation involving the purchase of the capital stock of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad (1894) in which he recovered about \$125,000 for the St. Paul Company;

the cases growing out of the East St. Louis fire (1899), in which he succeeded, before the United States Supreme Court, in establishing an important principle in the law of connecting carriers; the suit growing out of the construction of the Kansas City Division (1900) in which he defeated a claim of the contractor for extra work, etc., of over \$80,000; the attempt (1896 to 1903) to foreclose that portion of the Northern Division between Milwaukee and Portage under an old mortgage made by the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company in 1864, which he defeated after several years of litigation involving over \$2,000,000; and the Wisconsin tax cases in 1906. His last appearance in court was in the Des Moines Union Terminal case, which he argued in the United States Supreme Court in March, 1920. The decision in that case adjudged the ownership of the terminal property, worth many millions of dollars, equally in the St. Paul and Wabash companies. It was said of his argument in the scant half hour allotted to him, that it was a clear and concise statement of a complicated case with a record of over 2,000 printed pages. The decision followed closely the line of his reasoning. In addition to this and other litigation, he had charge, after 1895, of numerous matters pertaining to issues of capital stock mortgages and bonds, the Puget Sound Lines, amendments of the articles of incorporation, etc., frequently calling for new legislation and corporate action.

"His accomplishment in the settlement of the claims of the railway company against the United States for the federal control and guaranty periods, one of the earliest made, was most gratifying to the directors and executive officers. His later services in connection with important financing, practically completed at the time of his death, were most valuable. When it is remembered that much of this strenuous work, in later years, was done under the stress of impaired health and the apprehension of a physical breakdown, his courage and persistence merit the highest commendation.

"June 3, 1896, Mr. Hanson married Mrs.



Arthur Hanson

Caro Lina Martin McClure, a daughter of Cornelius K. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have two children: Alexander Hanson and Madeline (Mrs. Chester D. Tripp).

"He was a man of fine ideals and good citizenship. Just in all his relations in life, he hated injustice in every form, whether of individuals, organizations or government. He was outspoken in denunciation of sham, pretense and insincerity. He had no patience with waste of effort or resource, or extravagance in word or action, and was a notable example of the sane and simple life. He was kind and considerate, generous and helpful to the unfortunate, and, although his liberality was often imposed upon, he always retained faith in his fellow men, and there were many whom he assisted, in a quiet, unostentatious way, to obtain education or positions, and who owe their success in life to his advice and encouragement. To sum up, his life was one of conspicuous achievement, actuated by right principles and the highest ideals of service, and he was rewarded by the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends, the honors of his profession, and the appreciation by the corporation of his indefatigable services.

"He read much and was a student of eco-

nomics and of government. He was fond of history and of biography. He had a finished style of writing and his occasional addresses were models of thought and expression. His essays on 'Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Statesman and Lawyer' and on 'Benjamin Franklin,' which he read before bar associations and social gatherings, attracted wide attention. Veterans will recall his thoughtful and inspiring message, pervaded with deep religious feeling, delivered at their Milwaukee reunion in 1920.

"He had, in Macbeth's words: 'All that which should accompany age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' and as the end of a useful and successful career approached, he could have said in the words of the Great Apostle: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'

"And so it was fitting that all that was mortal of our friend and associate should be borne to rest in his native town, in the state he loved so well, and to which he brought so much honor; from whence a half century before he had gone forth to do his part in the world with a banner upon which were inscribed the high ideals of his young manhood, at last returning home with that banner untarnished, and with an honorable record of a well-spent life."

CHARLES WILLIAM GINDELE

CHARLES WILLIAM GINDELE was born in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, Germany, April 19, 1847, a son of John George Gindele and Louisa (Hirscheimer) Gindele, who came to the United States in 1850, and located at Chicago in September 1852.

His early educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, but, before completing his education, although only a boy in his 'teens, he answered the call of President Lincoln for troops and tendered his services in the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was later promoted to the rank of corporal, being honorably discharged as such in June 1865.

Following the war he took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, and in the spring of 1866 became street numbering clerk on the Board of Public Works. Two years later, in the spring of 1868, he was taken into his father's firm, known as J. G. Gindele & Sons, established in 1857, which controlled a large building and contracting business and from which the corporation of the Charles W. Gindele Company, engineers and general contractors, was later evolved. For years Mr. Gindele executed the contracts for many of the most important building and construction works of the city of Chicago, including that of the courthouse, the custom house and post office, the construction of the battleship "Illinois" at the Columbian Exposition, the Calumet Club and other club houses, together with equally important buildings all over the country. Mr. Gindele also devoted much attention to railroad construction.

Mr. Gindele was married March 26, 1880, in Chicago, to Miss Ida Lucy Elliott Ash. One son was born to them, John George Gindele, who died in infancy. The mother passed away October 16, 1897.

Mr. Gindele was married July 29, 1908, to Miss Margretha Carline Schneble, and to this marriage three children were born:

Charles William Gindele, Jr. (deceased), Margretha Ida Gindele, and Carl W. Gindele.

Mr. Gindele's prominence and worth to his city may, in a measure, be judged by the numerous representative organizations with which he was officially or otherwise connected, and by the responsible positions to which he was elected and re-elected. He belonged to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, which he served as president in 1893 and again in 1899; also to the Masons' and Builders' Association, which he served as president for two years. He served in the office of president of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, having been first elected in July, 1911, at the time of its organization, and three times thereafter re-elected, in 1912, 1913 and 1914.

In this capacity, and as president of the executive board of the Building Contractors' Employers' Association, he being the first honorary member to be elected to that post, he was responsible, perhaps more than any other, for bringing about peace and harmony to the formerly harassed Chicago building industry. It was largely through his exercise of tact, his wise discrimination, unimpeachable integrity, and exalted sense of justice, that desired results were brought about.

By no means do the associations above referred to include all of the intimate connections which Mr. Gindele had with important gatherings and organizations in the industrial world, but they indicate his great usefulness and his high standing.

He was a member of the Builders' Club, of which he was president in 1901, and of the Hamilton Club, the Press Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

Charles William Gindele passed away December 9, 1918. In every problem of life presented to him, he showed resourcefulness and dignified capability and stood as one of the men of mark of Chicago.



Chas. W. Girdele

CHARLES FRANKLIN WIXON

CHARLES F. WIXON was born at Danbury, Connecticut, on December 31, 1860, a son of Ferdinand and Caroline (Ingersoll) Wixon, of Danbury, Connecticut. When he was about three years old the family moved their home to Chicago, Illinois, and here his boyhood and the balance of his later life were spent. He was educated in Chicago public schools.

When he began work as a young man he became connected with the spice business. He was first a city salesman for a spice concern and later traveled extensively in the same business for several different large firms.

In 1902 he went into business for himself and founded the firm of Wixon & Co. This business was incorporated as the Wixon Spice Company in 1915, with Mr. Wixon as president. The company's factory is in Chicago, at Dearborn and Austin Streets.

During the period of approximately a quarter of a century in which Mr. Wixon was at the head of his own concern, he developed the business to large proportions. He bought and imported great quantities of spices from all over the world, bringing them to Chicago where they were manufactured and packed by his organization. These finished products he sold throughout the world to the large jobbers and wholesalers. The firm of Wixon &

Company and its successor, the Wixon Spice Company, have enjoyed a very substantial reputation in business circles.

A short time prior to Mr. Wixon's death, he turned his entire business and good will over to several men in his employ who had stood by him, with faithful service and friendship through many past years. This act of Mr. Wixon's was very typical of him, for he was notably considerate, just, kind and appreciative.

Mr. Wixon was a Thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club.

The death of Mr. Wixon occurred March 10, 1925. For over sixty years he lived in Chicago and he accomplished a great deal of good in the city. As has been outlined above he founded and developed the business house bearing his name which is one of the most important firms of its kind. He was also a founder of the Home for Men in Chicago, which has done very much in the care and rehabilitation of needy and discouraged individuals. Besides this, his philanthropy has been of true service to people here in many quiet ways.

His death removed a good and able man from our midst.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA

ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, July 1, 1827, and when seventeen years of age he went to live with his first cousin, Mrs. Mary (Rea) Manlove, and her husband, Absalom Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana. Here he received the encouragement, affection and educational advantages of a son, and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to teach a country school, in which profession he engaged for five years. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession with Dr. W. P. Kitchen, of Brownsville, Indiana, and in September, 1851, established himself in practice at Oxford, Ohio. To further his education he later matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1855, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately thereafter, Doctor Rea was made demonstrator of anatomy at his alma mater and about the same time was appointed resident physician at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, although young to have been chosen for these two important positions. His connections with the hospital ceased at the expiration of a year, but he remained a member of the college faculty during three terms. Resuming his practice at Oxford, he began delivering a series of lectures on anatomy and physiology before the young ladies of the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee. His fame spread until, at the solicitation of the late Dr. Brainard, he consented to accept the proffered chair of anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which he filled for sixteen years without the loss of a single lecture hour. At the end of this time he severed his connection with the Rush Medical College, and afterwards assumed a similar position with the Chicago Medical College. He had decided to give up lecturing, but was induced to become professor of surgery by the founders of the latter institution, among whom was Dr. W. E. Quine.

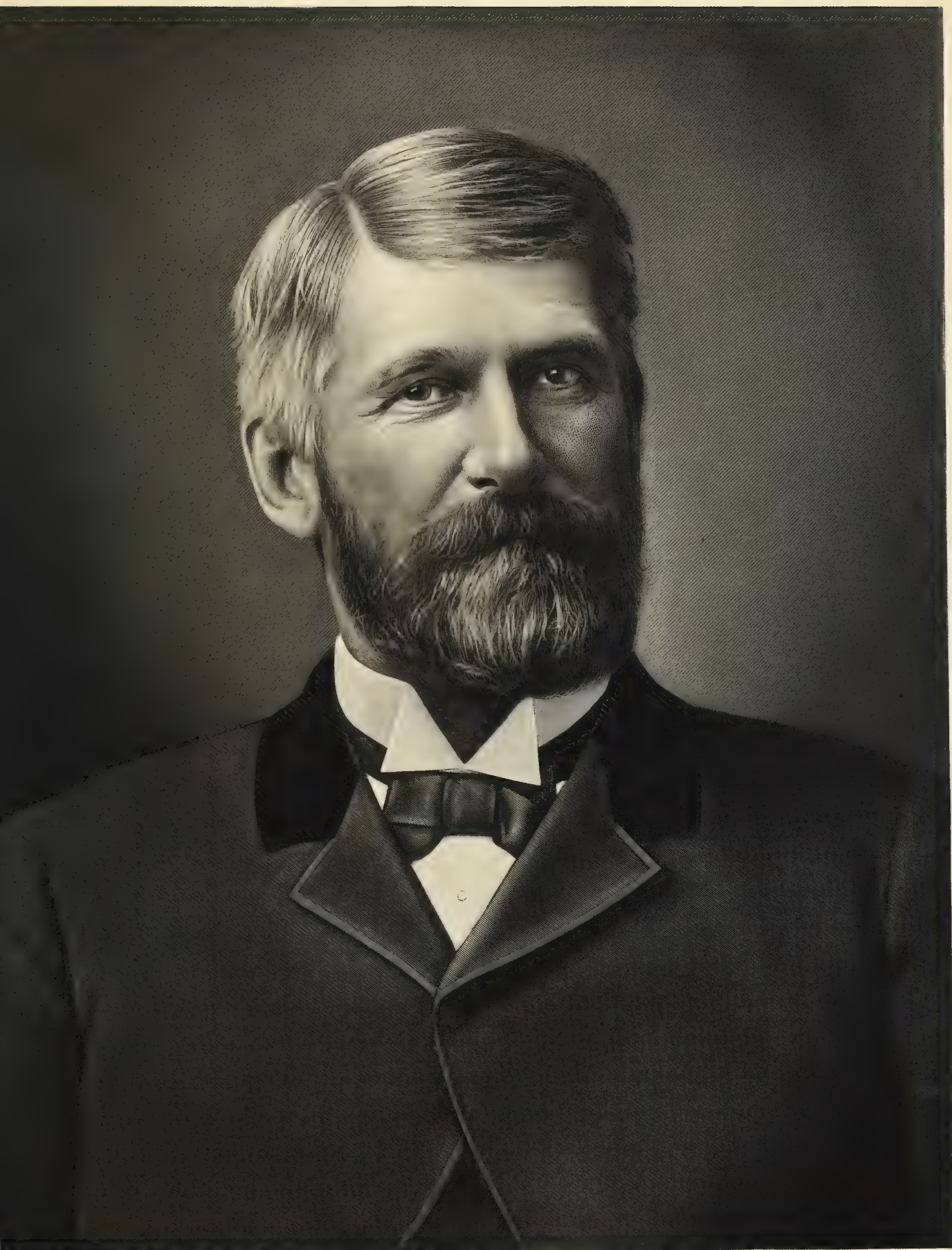
In 1882 Doctor Rea became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and

held the chair of surgery. The noted Dr. I. N. Danforth estimated Doctor Rea as follows: "As a teacher of anatomy he was great, perhaps not excelled by any teacher in America. It was impossible to attend his lectures and not learn anatomy. No more powerful mind has adorned the medical profession of Chicago than that of Professor R. L. Rea." To this may be added the testimony of the celebrated Dr. N. S. Davis: "He was a strong, generous, open-hearted man, one of the most thorough and successful teachers of anatomy that we had in a century."

In addition to his engagements at the seats of learning, Doctor Rea carried on a large and lucrative private practice, and was for many years surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Doctor Rea was at one time a member of the Presbyterian Church, but later he became a Unitarian, and afterwards held membership with Professor Swing's congregation. He was also affiliated in early life with the Masonic fraternity. He was a lover of music, the opera, and all those influences which are uplifting. His interest centered in his home, where he found genuine pleasure in the companionship of family and friends, and of his books. He kept in close touch with all that research brought to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors gave impetus to the work of science throughout the entire country. He always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. In professional life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

During the war of the Rebellion, Doctor Rea at considerable personal sacrifice entered the Federal service as an army surgeon. The celebrated Robert Collyer of New York City,



R. L. Rea

then a chaplain, served by his side, and often acted as a hospital nurse under the surgeon's direction.

The management of his pecuniary affairs, Doctor Rea entrusted largely to his faithful wife, who was for so long his helpmate. He saw a competence consumed in the great conflagration of 1871, but with such signal ability, rare discernment and sound business genius did his wife manage the slender remnants of his fortune, and his subsequent accumulations, that, before his death, he saw his wealth multiplied many times. In the drawing of his last testament he exhibited that broad sympathy which was the guiding principle of his life, for, after providing for his widow and sixteen nieces and nephews, he made provisions for the endowment of the Rea professorship of anatomy, in the medical department of the Northwestern University, and bequeathed \$5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be devoted towards defraying the support of four students each year, and named as residuary legatees the Illinois Nurses Association, the Illinois Training School for Boys, the Home of Self-supporting Women, and the Illinois Humane Society.

In 1925 Mrs. Rea presented the new Northwestern University with her splendid gift of \$100,000 to endow the Robert

Laughlin Rea Chair of Anatomy at that great Institution. In 1928 she made another gift of \$50,000 to the University. In the Medical Library of Northwestern University will be found a most interesting collection of mementos of Dr. Rea.

Doctor Rea died July 10, 1899, in his 72nd year. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and his loyalty, his high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet this was not all of the man. In every relation of life were shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. What a magnificent legacy such a man leaves to the generations who shall come after him!

Doctor Rea was married July 2, 1874, to Miss Permelia Mellie Manlove, a daughter of Absalom Manlove and Mary (Rea) Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana, and a woman of refinement and much beauty of character. She still resides at the old homestead, 17 West Huron Street, and is greatly admired for sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities.

GILBERT BEEBE MANLOVE

MR. MANLOVE was born in Fayette County, Indiana, December 7, 1850, a son of Absalom Manlove and Mary F. (Rea) Manlove, and came of a prominent old-established Maryland family which dates back to the Colonial epoch in American history. The progenitor of the family in this country was Mark Manlove, a native of England, who migrated to America in 1665 with his wife and twelve children and settled in Maryland. The line of descent is traced through his son William; his son Mark, who married Margaret Hart (or Hunt); their son William, who married Elizabeth Brown; their son William, who married Hannah Robinson; their son George, who married Rachel Dunning; their son William, who married Prudence Cook and who was the grandfather of Gilbert Beebe Manlove, the subject of this sketch.

When nineteen years of age, after acquiring a substantial country school education, Mr. Manlove matriculated at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he took a course in law. He then became associated with his brother, William R. Manlove, in the practice of law at Indianapolis, and continued in this field of activity for three years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with James Buchanan, a leader in the Greenback party and an inventor of the pneumatic stacks for threshing machines. In 1883 Mr. Manlove retired from this firm and removed to Pinal,

Arizona, but four years later settled in Chicago, where for eight years he was one of the city's most expert abstract examiners. During 1895-99 he gave up active business and devoted himself to the closing years of his sister's husband, Dr. Robert Laughlin Rea, who died in 1899.

Mr. Manlove was of an inventive mind, and, being interested with his brother in the Manlove Gate Company, he purchased his interest and then made later improvements and inventions in the gate, which made it an assured success, and the new Manlove automatic gate is now used throughout the civilized world. At the time of his death Mr. Manlove had nearly completed an invention for an automatic switch for railroads, which as a labor-saving device was complete in detail. He was given to scientific researches and was considered an authority on ornithology, entomology and natural science. He possessed unbounded loyalty and enthusiasm and as a boy tried to enlist as a drummer-boy in the Civil War, although living in a district of the strongest sympathy for secession.

Of a quiet, unostentatious nature, Mr. Manlove was charitably inclined, and never so happy as when promoting the welfare of deserving young men or giving comfort to the aged and infirm. He died February 5, 1909, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mellic Manlove Rea, in Chicago, Illinois.



Gilbert Beebe Manslove.



Chalkley J. Hambleton

CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON

CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON was a man of much consequence in Chicago a generation ago. He was born at Upper Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1829, a son of James and Esther (Moore) Hambleton, descendant from the earliest families of Bucks County and Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

When he was a child his father died and he went to live with his uncle and grandparents on their farm and attended district school, then Whitestown Seminary near Utica, N. Y. In the fall of 1847 he went to New York City to begin work there. Having previously studied shorthand writing, being one of the first persons in America to learn that art, he engaged in reporting and he continued to live in New York and Boston, until 1855. Much of this time he was engaged in the book business. In January of that year he moved to Chicago. He soon became interested in real estate. During his earlier years here he also took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1858. He practiced law a short time, and dealt in

real estate from that year until his death. He became one of the foremost experts on real estate in Chicago. He owned and developed a number of very important properties.

He attended Robert Collier's Unity Church, and David Swing's Church.

Chalkley J. Hambleton was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Emma Lander of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Harriet (Spaulding) Lander. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton had three children: Earl Lander, Maud Gladys and Chalkley J. Hambleton. Mr. Hambleton was a member of the Board of Education in Chicago from 1869 to 1875, and was active for four years on the committee that examined all teachers applying for positions. He took a leading part in the building up of the school system following the great Chicago fire. Both his home and his business were destroyed in that great conflagration and were promptly re-established. He was the compiler of the genealogical record known as "The Hambleton Family," which he published in 1887. He died November 19, 1900.

OLIVER ROCKNEY NELSON

FOR NEARLY seventy years, the late Oliver R. Nelson had been a resident of Illinois. He was born at Voss, Norway, on January 15, 1849, a son of Nels Olson Rockney and Anna Sonve, both natives of Norway. In Norway the family name Rockney is spelled Rokne. The family came to America to establish a new home, when the son was three years old, and located in Chicago. Here the father died the following year. The family then moved to Queen Anne Prairie, near Woodstock, Illinois, traveling by ox-team; and the mother married again.

Oliver R. Nelson went to school near this home until his mother died when he was twelve years old. He was living on his step-father's farm at the outbreak of the Civil War. When he was only sixteen years old he and a friend of his walked into the nearest recruiting station and enlisted for service. When his step-father heard this news he was highly displeased, because of young Nelson's extreme youth; so he took the necessary measures to cancel his enlistment. The step-father then allowed him to attend school for two winters.

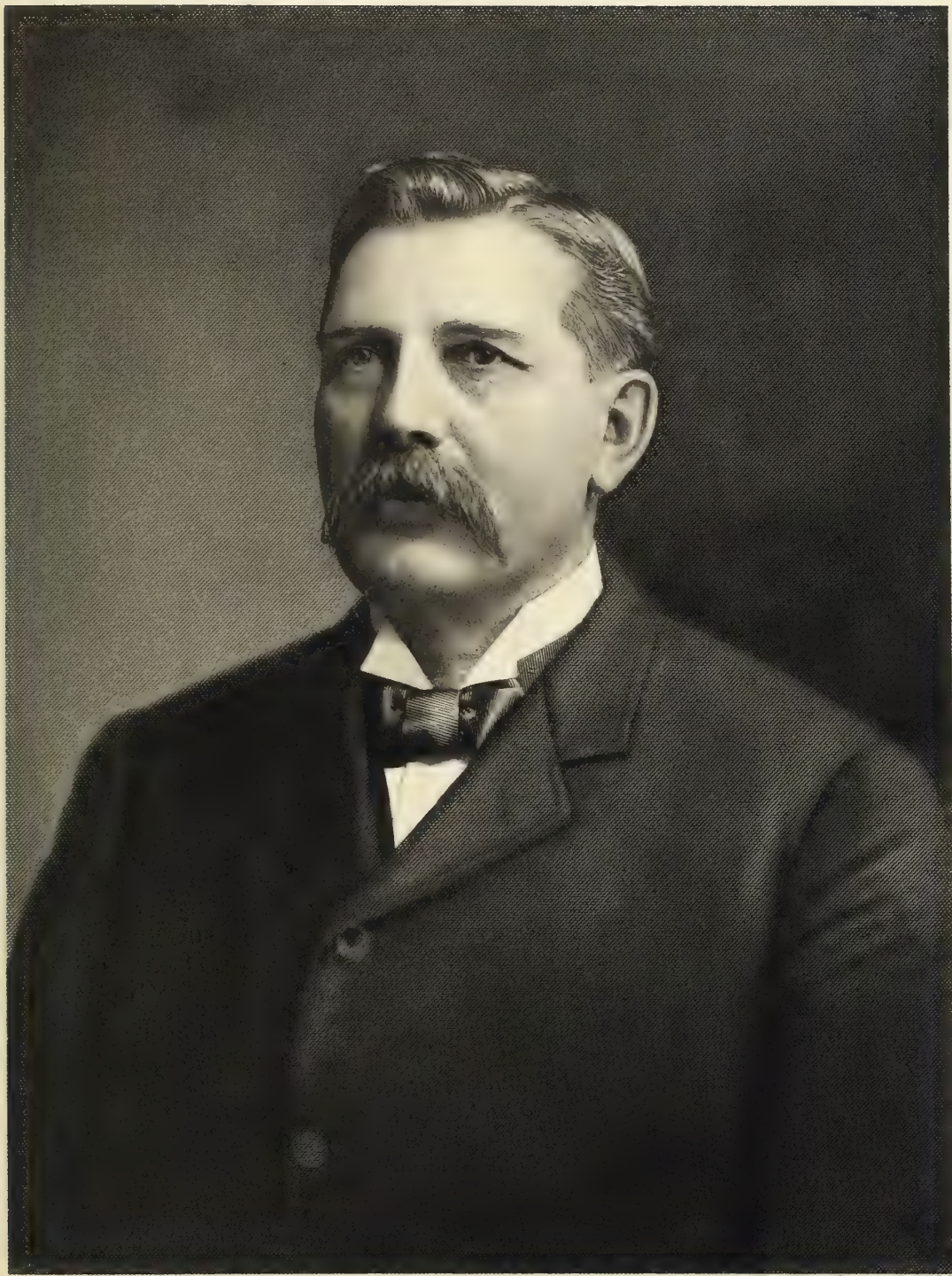
In his seventeenth year he ran away, his whole capital at the time being sixty-five cents. He worked on a farm at McHenry and went to school as opportunity offered. Later he came to Chicago where he worked at various jobs until he went to Southern Mississippi. After working on the levees there for a while, he journeyed up to the great pine forests in

the north, where he spent two winters working in logging camps.

He returned to Chicago just before the Great Fire in 1871, and went to work for Wright & Lawther, linseed oil manufacturers. This firm became the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Company, of which concern Mr. Nelson was made superintendent. After a short time he was elected vice-president and so continued. A large share of the gratifying success attained by this business came through Mr. Nelson's hard work, judgment and experience. In 1900 the business was sold to the American Linseed Oil Company. Mr. Nelson remained with this concern as an executive for a few months. Then he retired from active commercial life.

On May 6, 1880, Oliver R. Nelson was married at Woodstock, Illinois, to Miss Julia Marie Solveson. Their married life together was long and most happy. After Mr. Nelson's retirement from business in 1901, he and Mrs. Nelson traveled extensively throughout Europe and America. Their residence was maintained in Chicago after their marriage; and they also greatly enjoyed their summer home at Squirrel Lake, near Minocqua, Wisconsin.

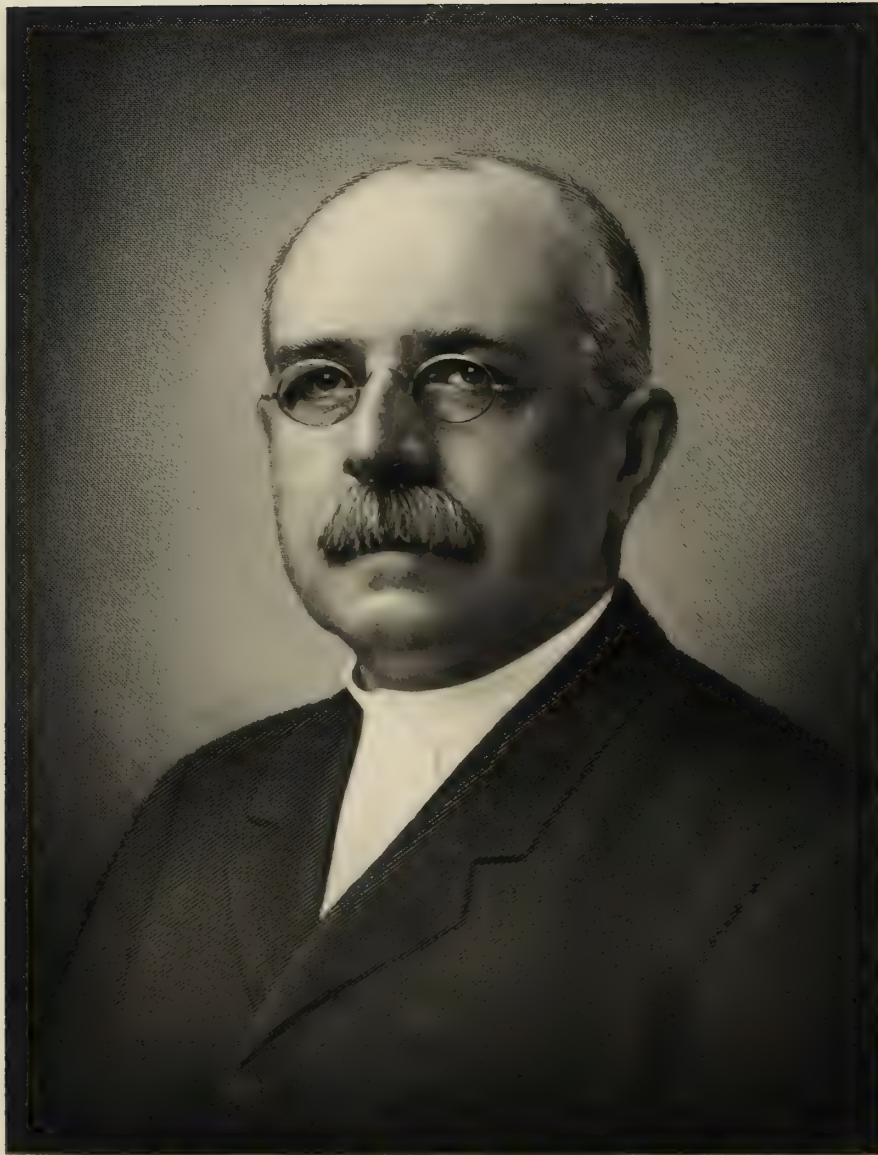
Oliver R. Nelson was called from this life on September 14, 1922. He began life as a poor boy with comparatively very meager opportunity to reach success. His career, just closed, is a fine inspiration and example and his memory is entitled to sincere respect.



Monmouth, N.J.

August 1900

Oliver R Nelson



H. G. L.

ALBERT GEORGE FARR

ALBERT G. FARR was born at Brandon, Vermont, December 3, 1851, a son of Flavius Josephus and Chastina Eliza Buck (Parkhurst) Farr. His parents were both natives of Vermont. The family are strictly of English stock, the first representative in America having come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

Albert G. Farr was a student in the seminary at Brandon during 1861-67, and in 1870 was graduated first in his class, from the Columbus (Ohio) High School. He had hoped to attend a technical school, but owing to his father's illness his plans were necessarily changed and he joined the teaching staff of the Columbus High School and thus continued for nine years, at which time he was made principal of that institution, serving two years. In 1881 Mr. Farr came to Chicago and became a clerk in the law firm of Willard & Driggs, the junior member being a friend of the Farr family. At that time the late Mr. N. W. Harris, who subsequently became the head of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, had desk room with the law firm, and a warm friendship grew between Mr. Farr and Mr. Harris. In 1882 Mr. Farr was admitted to the bar as a general attorney, and continued to practice as such for some years, but gradually abandoned practice owing to his increasing duties pertaining to the Harris interests with which he became identified in 1891, when he was made a member of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers of Chicago, New York and Boston. On its incorporation in 1907 he was made a director and vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. At the time of his death, December 22, 1913, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of this institution. He was a director and a member of the executive committee of the

Michigan State Telephone Company; a director of the Terre Haute (Indiana) Water Works Company, and a trustee of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, of which institution he was also treasurer from 1908-10. Mr. Farr was an ardent advocate of collegiate training and one of his favorite charities was aiding young people to secure the advantage of a college education. The Alice Parkhurst Farr Alcove, in the Public Library of Ripon, was given and constantly added to by Mr. Farr, and he was also much interested in starting a department for the circulation of good sheet music. He was a trustee and supporter of the Brandon Free Public Library as well. Stephen A. Douglas was also a native of Brandon, and it seemed very fitting that some memorial to his memory should be erected there. In 1913 a marble monument with two bronze tablets was given by Mr. Farr and set up by the town authorities in front of the house in which Douglas was born a hundred years before.

Mr. Farr married (first) Miss Alice Parkhurst of Berlin, Wisconsin, on July 23, 1873. She died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Shirley Farr. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Farr was married (second) to Miss Lottie Snow of Chicago, who died in 1911. Mr. Farr attended the services of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and served on the board of trustees of the Bishop Cheney Memorial Fund. In politics he was an Independent Republican. For some years he was a member of the Union League, the Quadrangle, the Chicago Literary and the South Shore Country clubs, all of Chicago, and the Green Mountain Club of his native state, in which last he took particular interest. The summer residence of the family was at Brandon, Vermont, for Mr. Farr never lost his affection for his native town and its people.

J. FRANK FOSTER

THE LATE J. Frank Foster rendered the people of Chicago a really great service in the many years of his work as general superintendent of the South Park System. He has now passed from among us, and the following brief memorial is recorded as a permanent recognition of our esteem for him:

He was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, March 28, 1851, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Pidge) Foster. The family were very early settlers in Wisconsin. The father organized the First Wisconsin Battery, for the Civil War, and was its captain. He was later commissioned colonel in the Federal Army and fought to the close of the war.

The boyhood of J. Frank Foster contained a good deal of work and but little schooling. He attended school when and where he could; but undoubtedly gained the foundation of his technical training from his father who was an excellent engineer. Throughout all his life, too, he was an earnest reader.

It was in the early seventies that J. Frank Foster became connected with the Chicago parks. Throughout all the years that followed, up to the time of his death, he gave the very best of his fine mind and fine heart to maintaining, creating and improving the facilities in the public playgrounds that have so blessed Chicago. In addition to his supervision of every important detail of the work incident to Washington and Jackson parks over a period of forty years, we have Mr. Foster to thank, perhaps more than anyone else, for the smaller parks that have added so much to health, happiness, outdoor recreation and contact with nature in practically every important section of the great city. His planning, his engineering skill, and, most of all the wisdom and the vision of his great heart, have created for the people of Chicago what is in many ways the finest system of public parks that the sun shines upon any place in the world today.

He was made general superintendent of the South Park System in 1891. Although the Park administration changed many times in subsequent years he retained that office, which fact is a credit to him and a credit to

the successive park boards. The plain fact of the matter is that his service to us, the people of Chicago, was of such excellence as to earn a deep appreciation and to make him well-nigh indispensable.

Mr. Foster was married June 20, 1877, at Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania, to Miss Clara E. Walton, a daughter of Augustus and Anna (Myers) Walton. They had three children: May Belle (Mrs. H. A. Abbott), died June 2, 1931, George Thomas, who died at the age of fourteen, and Frank, who died in infancy.

The death of J. Frank Foster occurred January 25, 1926. Tributes in recognition of the great and lasting value of his work came from all parts of the world. We quote here from the resolutions adopted by the Board of South Park Commissioners at a meeting held April 21, 1926:

"In the death of J. Frank Foster on January 25, 1926, the Board of South Park Commissioners and the City of Chicago have suffered a serious and enduring loss.

"Mr. Foster was superintendent of the South Park System for forty-five years and was everywhere regarded as the dean of park superintendents. As an engineer he was thorough, skilled and resourceful; as an executive scrupulously honest, thrifty and just. He was enterprising in providing park development of every character for a rapidly growing community. He was fearless in maintaining the rights and properties of the park district against every attempt at fraud or imposition. In his personal relations he was friendly, courteous and human, intensely loyal to his associates and subordinates. The South Park System is a lasting memorial to his wise and faithful labors.

"We therefore, members of the Board of South Park Commissioners, resolve that we enter upon our records, an acknowledgment of the services of this honored citizen, that we express our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement and that, as an additional and perpetual tribute to his memory, the new park now in the course of construction in the South Park System at West Eighty-third Street and Loomis Street we name J. Frank Foster Park."



[Handwritten signature]



W. H. Childs

ALBERT HENRY CHILDS

THE LATE Albert H. Childs of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in Chicago, December 19, 1861, a son of S. D. Childs, Jr., and Mary A. (Wright) Childs. He was educated in the public schools of Evanston.

Back in 1878, when he was but sixteen years old, he entered the employ of the firm of S. D. Childs & Company, which was founded by his grandfather, S. D. Childs, in 1837. The firm, which continues with distinguished success to the present, is one of the oldest business concerns in the history of Chicago.

Albert H. Childs began his work for the firm at the very bottom, as errand boy. Two years later he became one of the traveling salesmen representing the business. Then, from 1884 to 1886, he was a salesman at the firm's downtown place of business. Following the death of his father, in 1886, he represented the latter's interests in the company for the ensuing six years. In 1902 the business

was incorporated as S. D. Childs & Company. At this time he was elected Vice President, which office he filled until 1908. In 1908 he was made President, and he continued as President as long as he lived.

He was a member of the National Association of Stationers (elected Treasurer in 1921).

The marriage of Albert H. Childs to Miss Florence Huntington Johnson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took place in Philadelphia, May 29, 1884. His wife is a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Jones) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Childs have one daughter, Mrs. Helen Childs Garvin. The family residence has been at Evanston, Illinois, for many years. Mr. Childs was devoted to his family and his home.

The death of Albert H. Childs occurred March 10, 1927. He was a worthy representative of an old and honored Chicago family, and was one of the leading stationers in this country for many years.

ARTHUR BLAYNEY JONES

THE LATE Arthur B. Jones, of Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, was born in a small village near Aberystwith, Wales, October 21, 1851, a son of Arthur B. and Ann Jones. He began his schooling in his native town, but in 1868 he came to the United States and located at Chicago. Here his training was further advanced both through his associations in the office at which he worked, and through his night attendance at business college. During his earlier years in Chicago he worked for two men, one a prominent lawyer, and the other an equally prominent real-estate man; both of whom took marked personal interest in him. From them he gained much of his invaluable early experience.

It was in the early seventies that he entered the employ of the present great firm of Marshall Field & Company. Before long he earned the personal attention of Mr. Field, and the result was that he became, after a time, Mr. Field's private secretary. As the years passed this association brought about a warm mutual friendship and regard between the two which continued without interruption until Mr. Field's death in 1906. Throughout the latter part of this period Mr. Field came to place great reliance in Mr. Jones' very exceptional financial judgment as well as in his splendid integrity and character.

Upon Mr. Field's death, Mr. Jones was made one of the trustees of the Field Estate under the terms of Mr. Field's will. For over twenty years, up to the time of his own

passing, Mr. Jones filled this office. He was also, for more than two decades, a director of Marshall Field & Company. He was trustee of several other important estates, among them that of Joseph N. Field.

Mr. Jones had long rendered the people of Chicago great service through the thought and work and devotion he always exercised as trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

On October 5, 1880, Mr. Jones was married at Racine, Wisconsin, to Miss Eliza Thomas, a daughter of John and Ann (James) Thomas. Their children are: Howard B. Jones, Mabel (Mrs. Milton Wilker), Ida (Mrs. Ralph Hayden), Margaret (Mrs. Rudolph Clemen), and Florence (Mrs. Draper Allen). The family residence has been at Evanston for over forty years. Mr. Jones was infinitely devoted to his family and his home.

He was an active and devout member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. He was proud of his native country, Wales, and did much for various Welsh organizations in Chicago. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Midday Club, the Westmoreland Country Club, the University Club of Evanston, and of the Chicago Historical Society. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Mr. Jones passed from among us February 21, 1927. A life such as his is a true blessing to the world, in its spirit and strength and usefulness.



Arthur Jones



Dwight B. Cheever

DWIGHT BISSELL CHEEVER

DWIGHT B. CHEEVER was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 23, 1868, a son of Henry Sylvester and Laura Edna (Bissell) Cheever. He attended public school at Ann Arbor, and completed high school there in 1887. He then entered the University of Michigan and graduated from the College of Mechanical Engineering, with his degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1891. It is an interesting fact to note that from 1858 to 1903 there has been some member of the Cheever family at the University of Michigan, either as a student or as a member of the faculty. At the time of this writing one of a new generation of the family is in attendance there.

Dwight B. Cheever took a very active part in the life of the university throughout his undergraduate years. He was not a fraternity man. He was, however, class treasurer, secretary of the Mathematics Club, treasurer of the Students Lecture Association, was "Castalion" editor and "Technic" editor.

For several years following his graduation he was engaged in practical engineering work. Then, deciding to perfect himself in the legal end of his profession, he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1896.

In 1897 he became a clerk in the patent law office of Robert H. Parkinson at Chicago. He was in this office until May 1, 1901, at which time he engaged, by himself, in the practice of patent law. In November of 1904, he and Mr. Howard M. Cox formed

the firm of Cheever & Cox, with offices in the Monadnock Building, Chicago. This firm has since practiced law as it relates to patents, trademarks and copyrights, exclusively, and has met with marked success. Mr. Cheever tried several cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cheever was married September 1, 1904, at Pasadena, California, to Miss Arline H. Vallette, of Chicago, a daughter of Frank H. and Jean (Martin) Vallette. Mr. and Mrs. Cheever have two sons: Dwight Martin Cheever, and Bruce Bissell Cheever. Mr. Cheever was deeply devoted to his family. Loving travel, they have journeyed together throughout most of the United States. He believed very thoroughly in the educational value of travel and was very anxious that his boys, to whom he was always a very near and dear companion, should have the gifts of understanding that travel would give them.

The family residence has long been at 5491 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, and their summer home was at Flossmoor, Illinois.

Mr. Cheever was a member of the American and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Patent Law Association.

He was a member of the Congregational Church. He also belonged to the Union League Club, Flossmoor Country Club, and the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Cheever's death occurred July 24, 1927. He had an exceptionally fine mind and a rare ability to concentrate. For some years past he has been recognized as one of the best and most highly regarded patent lawyers in this country.

EDWARD FIELDING

GENERAL FIELDING was born June 28, 1861, in Westchester County, New York, a son of Robert and Marie (Jones) Fielding. After he had completed his courses in the public schools of his native country, Edward Fielding felt a strong urge toward the ministry, and studied at Nelson, which is near Manchester, England, in a Methodist seminary. He felt that the regular ministry did not afford the broadest field for his Master's work, and, becoming interested in the Salvation Army, he joined its forces. This was in 1881 while he was still in England. He later returned to the United States in the Salvation Army service. For thirteen years he was connected with some of the pioneer movements of the Army in America, and at the time of his resignation held the rank of brigadier, having charge of the Northwestern division, with headquarters at Chicago. Being an American, he affiliated with the Volunteers of America when that organization was founded, 1896, by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth; and was placed in charge of the work in Chicago and the northwestern territory, with the rank of colonel. In 1903 he was elected vice-president of the Volunteers of America, with the rank of major general, and continued actively engaged in the work until his death, June 30, 1921.

In August, 1881, General Fielding was married, at Manchester, England, to Eliza Hoyle, known as "Gospel Hoyle" of the Salvation Army. They had four children, namely: May Fielding Harrington, Eva, Myrtle C., and Edward B., of whom Myrtle C. and Edward B. are deceased. General Fielding was a brother of Robert Fielding of New York. He belonged to Waubansia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T. and Oriental Consistory. A man of commanding personality, he was also one of the most sympathetic characters, and no one ever appealed to him without receiving strength and help.

Having been brought into close contact with many phases of life, his knowledge of human nature was profound, and he understood his fellowmen and their motives as few do. His religion was not something apart, but the very essence of his nature, and he practiced constantly the faith he professed. General Fielding has passed to his last reward, but the influence of his earnest, high-minded, Christian life remains, and will continue active as long as the organization he assisted in establishing, continues, and as long as its converts hold their places among the reclaimed of earth.



E. J. Hildes



J. D. Grant

ALLAN PETER GRANT

THE LATE Allan P. Grant was one of the best-known and best-liked men among those of long residence in River Forest, Illinois, and his business interests in Chicago, especially of recent years, gave him a prominent place in the great baking industry here.

He was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1848, a son of Alpine and Hannah (Grant) Grant, who were natives of Scotland and Canada, respectively. When he was boy the family moved to Ottawa. His schooling was in the public school and in the college at Kingston, Ontario. He came to live on a farm just outside of Chicago when he was twenty years old.

About 1868 he moved to Chicago, and, for a number of years, was in the grocery business. Later he entered the D. F. Bremner Baking Company. When the National Biscuit Company was formed Mr. Grant continued in that organization. In 1914 Mr. Grant be-

came convinced that he could establish a business of his own in Chicago, and could make it a sound success. Accordingly he and some of his friends, who had strong and justified faith in his ability, founded the Grant Baking Company. Mr. Grant was president and general manager of this concern from 1914 up to the time of his recent death. This business, under his management, became a very substantial one, yielding gratifying returns. Following Mr. Grant's death, May 9, 1922, the business was sold to the Livingston Baking Company.

Mr. Grant was married September 12, 1874, in Chicago, to Miss Jennie Gould, a daughter of George and Annie (Bremner) Gould. Their children are: Allan F., Melville A., Grace C., deceased, Harvey R., Jessie M., Roger A. and Jennie Grant. The family home has been in River Forest since 1888. There are many close friends to whom Mr. Grant's death was a sincere sorrow.

GEORGE P. A. HEALY

THE LATE George P. A. Healy, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of America, belonged to the world-at-large, but spent the last two years of his life in Chicago. While his best portraits are admirable for intensity of life; for fresh and natural coloring, and for strong drawing, his genius was not confined to them, for among others of his noted paintings are the large historical picture of Webster replying to Hayne, in Faneuil Hall; the group of Armenian bishops, which he gave to the Chicago Art Institute, and an adorable series of children's heads, which, alone, would be enough to consecrate him as a great artist.

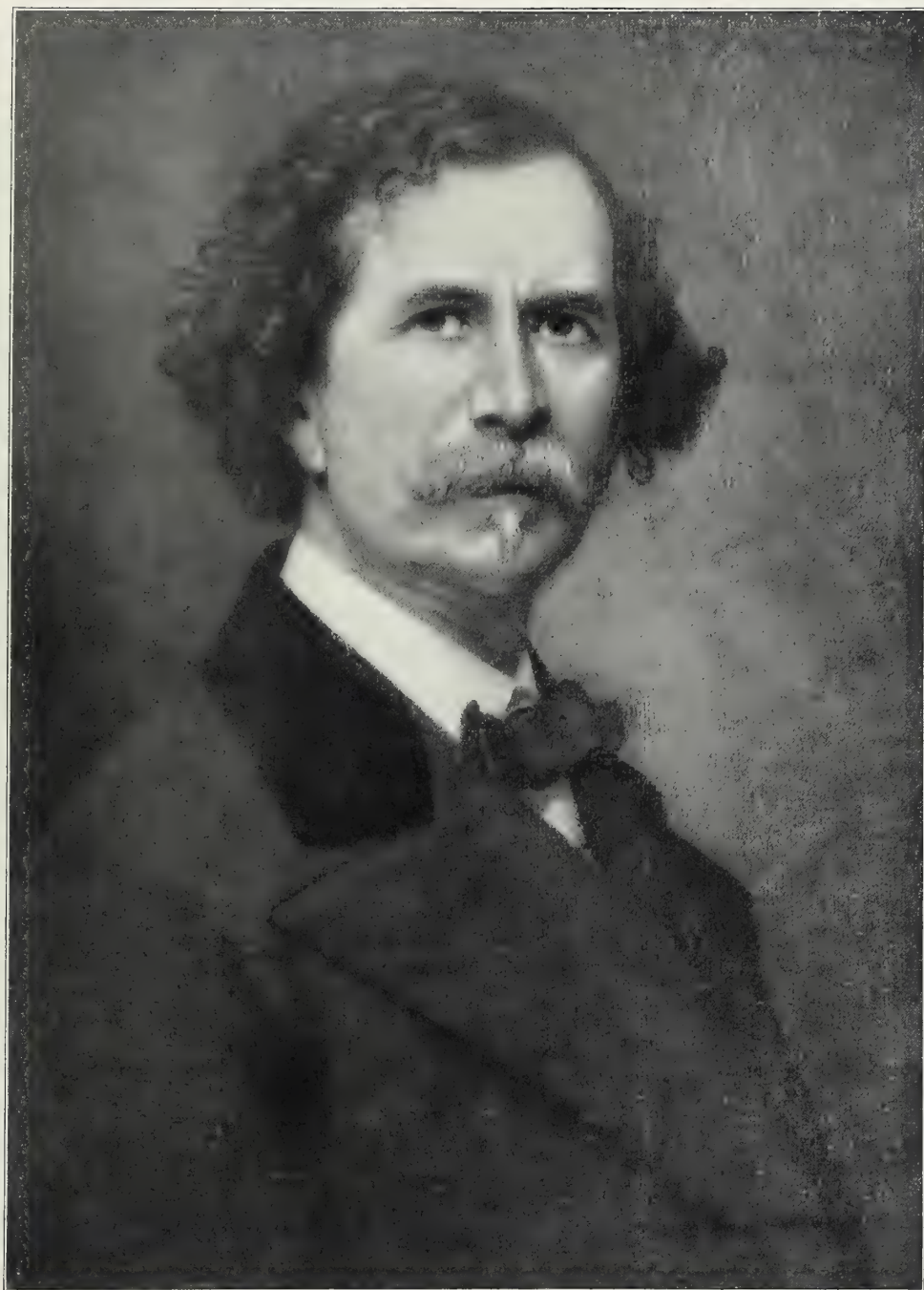
George P. A. Healy was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 15, 1813, of Irish descent on the paternal side, and of American stock on the maternal. His father was a captain in the merchant service. The vessel he commanded was in Moroccan waters in 1812, and capture seemed imminent. He caused his sailors to disembark, blew up his ship and barely escaped with his life. Young George's early training was secured in the public schools of his native city, and he gratified his longing to express himself with his pencil and brush by perpetual practice. His mother was in very moderate circumstances and he was forced to work at whatever came to hand in order to assist her, so there was no money for an artistic training, even had there been in those days the art schools now so common. Fortunately for the ambitious lad he received encouragement from the daughter of the famous painter, Stuart, and it was a copy made of a print lent him by Miss Stuart, of Guido Reni's "Ecce Homo," which brought him his first pecuniary reward. A Catholic priest seeing the copy where it was displayed in a bookseller's window, asked if it was for sale, and finding that it was, offered and paid ten dollars for it, a price that seemed a fortune to the young artist.

The friendly Miss Stuart recommended the lad to the great Sully, who, upon examining the sketches taken to him, advised the timid youth to make painting his profession. Encouraged by this, Mr. Healy took a studio, hung out a sign, as was then the custom, and

waited for patrons, but in vain. In order to pay his rent, the future great artist made portraits of his landlord, and his landlord's son-in-law. It was his ambition to paint a beautiful woman, and through the introduction of a friend, he was enabled to realize this in the portrait he made of a queen of society, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. Through all of his early struggles Mr. Healy never lost sight of his determination to go to Paris to study, and in 1834, before he was twenty-one years of age, he was able to take passage on a sailing vessel for Havre.

In spite of the fact that he had very little money, and practically no knowledge of French, he not only was able to make his way, but secured admittance into the studio of Baron Gros. It was in Gros' atelier that he made the acquaintance of Thomas Couture, who became the great artist of his day, and who continued to the end of his life Healy's great friend. Another friendship formed during his earlier years was that with Sir Arthur and Lady Faulkner, whom he met at the inn of the Mont-Cenis Pass, while on a trip to Italy. In 1836 these kind English friends summoned him to London, and through their patronage and that of Joseph Hume, the radical member of Parliament, whose portrait he painted, he was fairly launched in London society, sittings being obtained for him by Sir Arthur from the Duke of Sussex, uncle of Queen Victoria. Lady Agnes Buller, sister of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord and Lady Waldegrave and the Master of Grant were among Mr. Healy's early sitters.

In 1839 Mr. Healy returned to France, and through General Cass, the American minister, obtained sittings from Louis Philippe. The French king commissioned him to copy several of the masterpieces that hang in Windsor Castle, obtaining from Queen Victoria permission for the young artist to do so. Among these was Van Dyck's group of the children of Charles I, now the property of a daughter of the artist, Mrs. C. H. Besly. The queen and Prince Albert were absent from Windsor Castle at the time Mr. Healy did this work, and the young artist and his



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Geo. P. Healey



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MRS. GEORGE P. A. HEALY

bride had the run of the castle for three months. Never was honeymoon so delightful. When the royal couple returned, the queen stopped before the copy and said to her husband: "Please tell Mr. Healy that this is the best copy of Van Dyck I ever saw." The prince turned to the artist and repeated the queen's words. In the spring of 1845 Louis Philippe requested Mr. Healy to paint the portrait of General Jackson for the king's new gallery of political celebrities, in the Palace of Versailles. Among these he wished to include the most famous of the American statesmen. Thus it happened that Mr. Healy was at The Hermitage when Andrew Jackson died. He also painted Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and other celebrities. In 1884 when he went to paint President Arthur he was given the same painting room he had forty-two years earlier in order to paint the portrait of President Tyler, and in it he found portraits painted by him of John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren. He painted Daniel Webster several times. The lady who became Mrs. Henry W. Longfellow, Miss Appleton, sat to him for a charming portrait, and he also painted Mr. Longfellow several times. It was during this period of hard and successful work that he lost his royal patron in the fall of Louis Philippe, but he returned to Paris, and in 1855 completed a historical painting: Franklin before Louis XVI, which obtained for him, at the Universal Exhibition of that year, a gold medal, the highest honor which has been awarded an American artist, and which gave him the right to send pictures to the salon without the sanction of the jury.

In 1857 William B. Ogden induced Mr. Healy to return to the United States and pay Chicago a visit. He painted Mr. Ogden, his brother-in-law, Mr. Edwin Sheldon, and his two children, also Miss Nellie Kinzie, one of the first white children born within the shadow of Fort Dearborn. During the Civil War, Mr. Healy painted a number of the famous generals: Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan and Admiral Porter being among the best-known, and his admirable portrait of Lincoln, now one of the treasures of the Newberry Library of Chicago.

In 1867 Mr. Healy went back to Paris,

and thence to Rome, and while there he painted a portrait of Liszt, of the young princess of Roumania, later Carmen Sylva, Pope Pius IX, and others of note. In 1873 Mr. Healy once more returned to Paris, and was engaged in painting a number of portraits, among them being those of Thiers, Gambetta and Jules Simon. He later went to Germany and painted Bismarck. It was about 1878 that Mr. Healy painted a spirited portrait of Stanley, then in the zenith of his fame. Some idea of his marvelous capacity for work may be gained from an entry in his diary which says that from November, 1880, to May, 1881, he produced forty-six portraits. While he had paid several visits to his native land, it was not until in February, 1892, that he located permanently at Chicago, and there he died, June 24, 1894.

In 1839 Mr. Healy was married to Miss Louisa Phipps, and their second daughter, Mary, now Madame Charles Bigot, has written a very interesting life of her distinguished father, following it with a collection of his letters. He was a most devoted and loving husband, and after his death, his wife, who survived him ten years, wandered about like a lost soul, longing for the end. Born of a Catholic father and Protestant mother, Mr. Healy was reared in no particular religious faith, but, through the influence of Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, he became an ardent Catholic. With all his religious fervor, however, he was the most tolerant of men. As to his personal charm, all those who approached G. P. A. Healy, either as sitter or friend, are unanimous in speaking of his courtesy, his old-time politeness, his absolute kindness. In 1913 a Centenary Exposition of the works of G. P. A. Healy was held at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Bibliography: *Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter* by G. P. A. Healy, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1894 (out of print). *Life of George P. A. Healy by His Daughter Mary (Madame Charles Bigot)* followed by a selection of his letters. Private edition, 1913. *Fine Arts Journal*, Chicago, March, 1913. *Tuckerman—Contemporary American painters*. Healy, George Peter Alexander; *His Work, His Time* by Marie de Mare (in preparation).

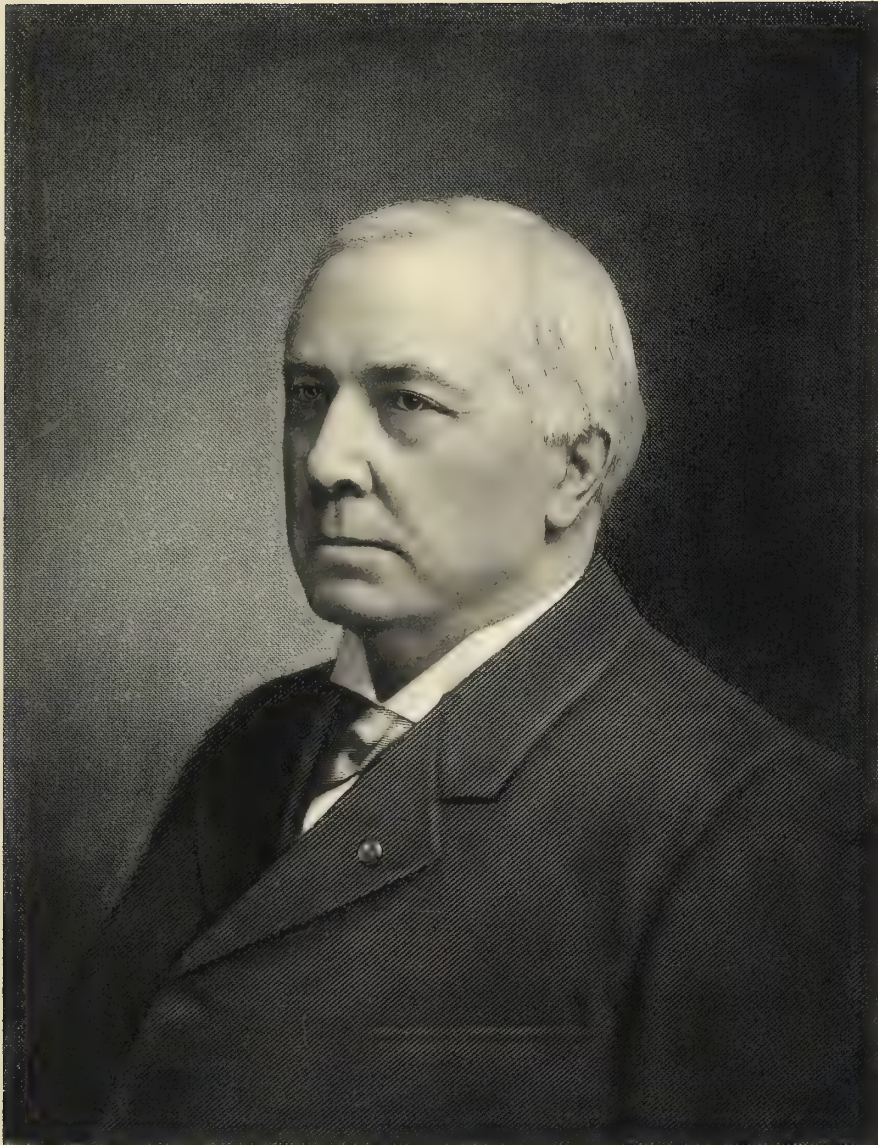
LYSANDER HILL

AMONG the distinguished characters who have left the impress of their individuality upon the legal history of Illinois, few attained so high a reputation for ability and faithfulness as did the late Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago. Although some years have passed since he was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and an honorable, conscientious man. His life was actuated by high ideals, and spent in close conformity therewith; his teachings and example were an inspiring force in the world, and his love of principle and strength of character gained for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In his home, in social and professional circles, he was ever kind and courteous, and no citizen of the community was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

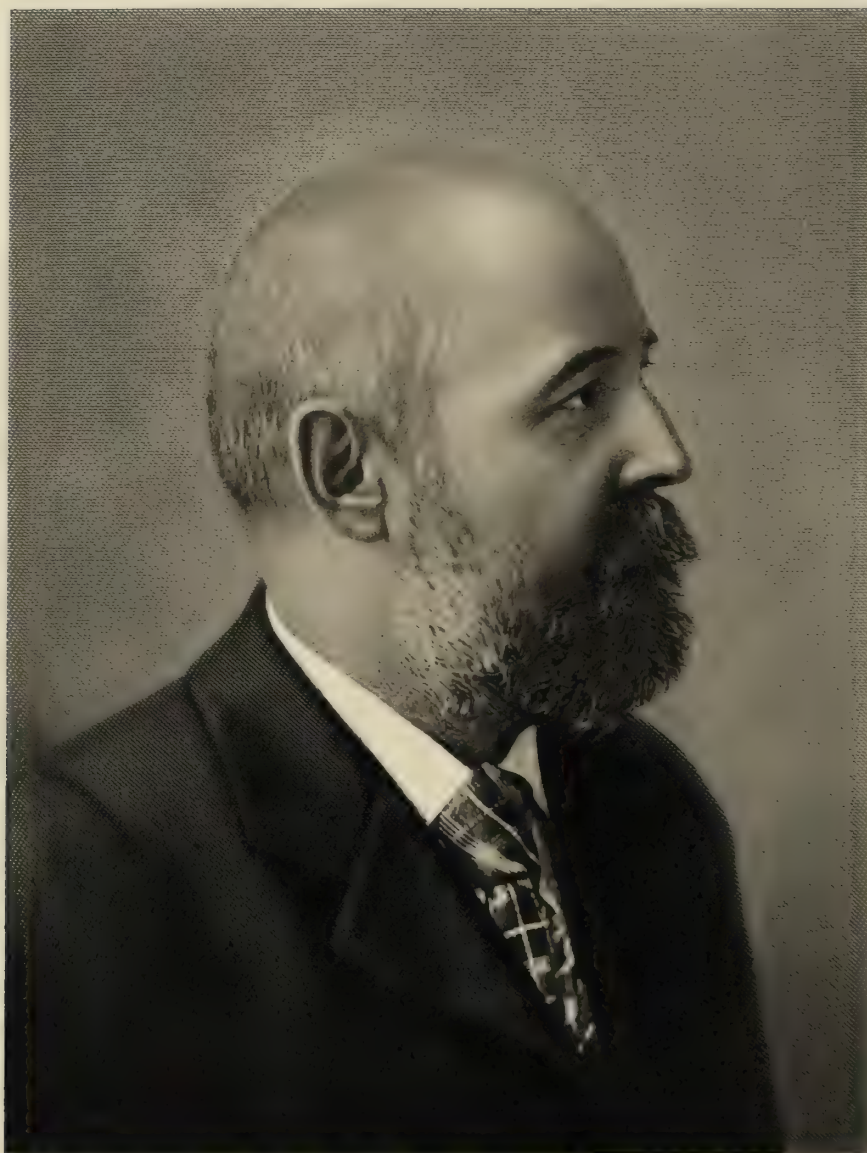
Judge Hill was born in Union, Lincoln County, Maine, July 4, 1834, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth M. (Hall) Hill. He came of a prominent old eastern family, of Puritan ancestry, of whom more extended mention is made in the biography of John W. Hill of Chicago. His parents were anxious and able to give him a good education, and he made the best of the opportunities presented to him. After passing through the common schools he entered the academy at Warren, and there prepared himself for matriculation in Bowden College, entering himself as an undergraduate in 1854. Four years later he took his degree with honors. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Maine, after a long and thorough course of study and rudimentary practice in the office of the late A. P. Gould of Thomaston, Maine. Immediately upon receiving his license to practice he formed a partnership with J. P. Cilley. The young firm of Cilley & Hill gained and held a fair share of practice, but in 1862 he entered the military service of his country as captain of the Twentieth Maine Infantry, which he organized. A year later he unwillingly accepted a discharge on account of typhoid fever contracted after the battle of

Antietam, and settled as a practitioner of law at Alexandria, Virginia, his business necessitated the opening of an office at Washington, and Mr. Hill became the mouthpiece at the capital of the law firm of Hill & Tucker. Mr. Tucker attended to most of the routine business at Alexandria. In 1867 Mr. Hill was appointed registrar in bankruptcy for the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia. He resigned this function upon his appointment in 1869, at the early age of thirty-five, to the bench of the same district.

In 1874 he withdrew from all connection with practice at Alexandria, and, as the head of the firm of Hill & Ellsworth, devoted himself entirely to practice in the courts at Washington. By this time the remarkable bent of Mr. Hill's mind in the direction of patent law had become apparent, and it was but a short time until the firm of Hill & Ellsworth had gained much more than a local reputation for clear understanding of patent law and for ability in the conduct of cases. But Washington soon proved to be too narrow a field for the exercise of Mr. Hill's legal skill. Inventions are more numerous in commercial than in political centers, and, therefore, with a clear discernment of its nascent greatness, Mr. Hill selected Chicago as his final base of operation. He came to the city in 1881 and founded the patent law firm of Hill & Dixon, which endured for nine years. He then practiced alone for a time, and later was joined by his brother, John W. Hill, remaining in this connection until August, 1904. Judge Hill stood in the first rank of patent lawyers, and his retainers came from all parts of the country. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and in him were united mental and moral sagacity joined to integrity and honor. He was a stalwart Republican, and in his younger days was very active in politics. For two years he served as chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, and in 1868 was delegate to the convention that nominated General Grant. In this distinguished body he was honored by election as a member of the committee on



Lyander Hill,



Cha. H. Jesly.

resolutions, and the resolutions embodied in that convention may justly be considered as epoch-making.

Judge Hill was twice married, the first union being solemnized February 2, 1864, with Miss Adelaide R. Cole of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died February 3, 1897. November 26, 1904, he was married to Miss Edith Healy, a daughter of George P. A. Healy, of Chicago.

Judge Hill was a member of the Union League and Exmoor clubs. He was a writer

of considerable note, and besides his contributions to various papers and journals, he was the author of "The Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul," known as "Hill's Cosmic Law." It is not in any sense a theological treatise, but is rather a lawyer's brief.

Lysander Hill died October 30, 1914. Peacefully, honorably, he met and discharged all of life's duties; honored and beloved, he passed away sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

CHARLES HOWARD BESLY

THE LATE Charles H. Besly of Chicago, Illinois, who was for years a most substantial figure in the hardware industry of this state, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 15, 1854. His parents were Oliver and Isabella (St. John) Besly.

He began his school training in Milwaukee and continued it in Chicago. Some time later he went abroad and studied in London. He received degrees as an engineer and as a metallurgist.

His first business experience was had in the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Company. Then he decided to go into business for himself. At this time he had saved a thousand dollars from his earnings. As this amount was insufficient for his needs he borrowed the sum of two thousand dollars from the late Mr. Leiter. He then bought the stock he required and opened a small hardware store in Chicago, on Lake Street. Within a year he had paid back the full amount of the loan he had received from Mr. Leiter.

Year after year his business was made to grow. He later founded and developed the

firm of Charles H. Besly & Company which is today known all over the country as one of the principal manufacturers and distributors of brass goods and Besly grinders.

Mr. Besly was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Welles of Fort Dodge, Iowa; one daughter, Violet (Mrs. Leonard G. Phillips) of New York, was born to them. The mother died in 1891. Mr. Besly was married, February 8, 1895, at Chicago, to Miss Kathleen M. Healy, a daughter of the late George P. A. Healy, the world-famous portrait painter. Extended mention of Mr. Healy is found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Besly had three daughters: Louisa (Mrs. Joseph Charles Stewart) of California, and Edith (Mrs. Lawrence Capes) and Miss Helen Besly (Mrs. Frank B. Tours). Lieutenant Tours belongs to the British Royal Navy.

Mr. Besly was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Engineers Club of New York.

Charles H. Besly died December 31, 1908. His life records one of the notable successes in Chicago's business history.

WILLIAM DEMING NELSON

THE BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Chicago, has a remarkable record of growth and broad usefulness equalled by few concerns in the country; and a good share of the thought and skill that has brought these results have come from the late William D. Nelson. He was an indispensable part of the Barrett firm since the year preceding the Chicago fire until his death.

William Deming Nelson was born in Bath, Grafton County, New Hampshire, September 24, 1846, a son of Oswald A. and Emily (Deming) Nelson, natives of Boltonville, Vermont, and Bath, New Hampshire, respectively. The father was a farmer; later he moved to Muskegon, Michigan, and was there a pioneer in the lumber business.

The son's boyhood was spent in Bath, where he attended the local schools. Then he clerked in a small store owned by a cousin in West Charleston, Vermont. It was in 1865 that he came to Chicago. This city was continuously his home since that year. His first work here was in the commission business of Samuel McDowall on South Water Street.

In 1870, Mr. Nelson entered the business of Barrett & Arnold, manufacturers of roof-

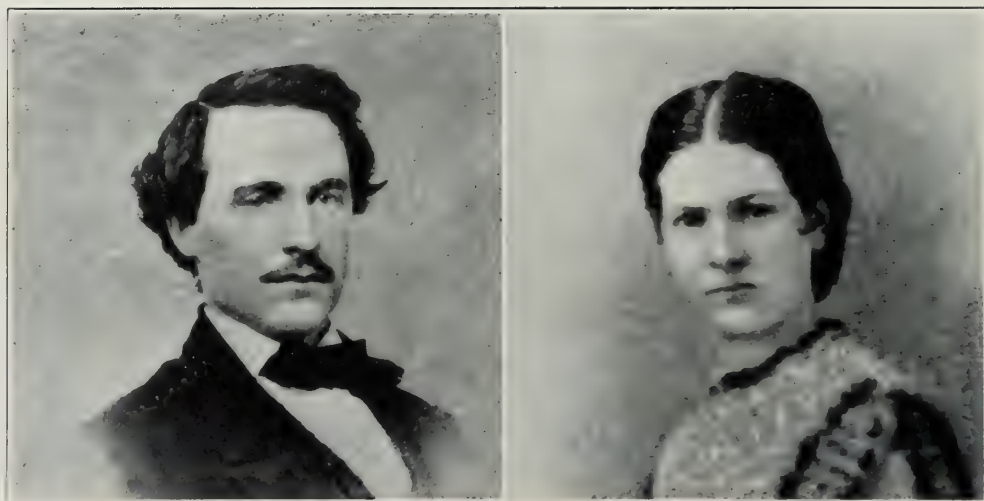
ing material. This company started business in 1857. In 1889 the name of the business was changed to the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, and this was succeeded by the Barrett Manufacturing Company in 1896. It now is known as the Barrett Company of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and is probably the largest plant of its kind in the world. William D. Nelson served as manager of this business through all the stages of its expansion for forty-two consecutive years. His retirement was in 1912. He earned a place as one of the finest, strongest and best-loved men in the business life of Chicago.

William D. Nelson was married July 16, 1869, in Chicago, to Miss Mary McDowall, a sister of Samuel McDowall, and a native of Auburn, New York. Of late years Mr. and Mrs. Nelson lived at No. 850 Chalmers Place. Mr. Nelson belonged to the Illinois Athletic Club, and the Edgewater Golf Club.

The long, happy, serviceable life of William D. Nelson closed September 23, 1923. His career combined rare capability with absolute faithfulness, and the devotion he always held for his family and his friends was returned in overflowing measure.



H. D. Nelson



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LINDSAY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LINDSAY

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LINDSAY was born January 13, 1838, and died June 24, 1901. He married Frances Catherine Wiswell, who was born April 13, 1846, and who died June 24, 1918. They, and their immediate family, filled a large place in the life of Iroquois County for a great many years. Their children are: Ira Mason Lindsay, born February 3, 1867; Alice Lois Lindsay, born February 1, 1871; John Ellis Lindsay, born August 8, 1873; Blanche Lindsay, born June 4, 1876; Mabel Lindsay, born September 21, 1878, and Edward Eugene Lindsay, born February 28, 1884.

The Lindsay family is numbered among the earliest pioneer settlers in Illinois. They came to Iroquois County back in 1834 and

received their land by special grant direct from the United States government. It is interesting to note that much of this property is still retained by their descendants.

From the earliest pioneers, the members of this family have been conscientious and progressive leaders in that community. They built the first brick house in that part of the state; they gave much time and thought to public service; and in her own home a member of this family conducted one of the first schools in Iroquois County.

The Lindsay family have been very substantial people and have done much for the development of that section of the state ever since that time.

FRANK ELDRIDGE WYNEKOOP

DR. FRANK ELDRIDGE WYNEKOOP was born in White County, Indiana, on December 13, 1866, a son of William and Helen (Haynes) Wynekoop. He attended public school in Monticello, Indiana, and later graduated from Wabash College and received his degree of Master of Science there.

He then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For nearly 20 years he taught at the College of Physicians and Surgeons as professor of biology, embryology and histology. During this time he was also bacteriologist for the city of Chicago. He continued to be associated with the City Health Department for twenty years, accomplishing a very beneficial public service. While there he did an important work in the study of the influenza organism, and his views are still quoted on the subject.

He eventually withdrew from the City Health Department so that he could give all his time and strength to his very large private practice. His life was filled with service of

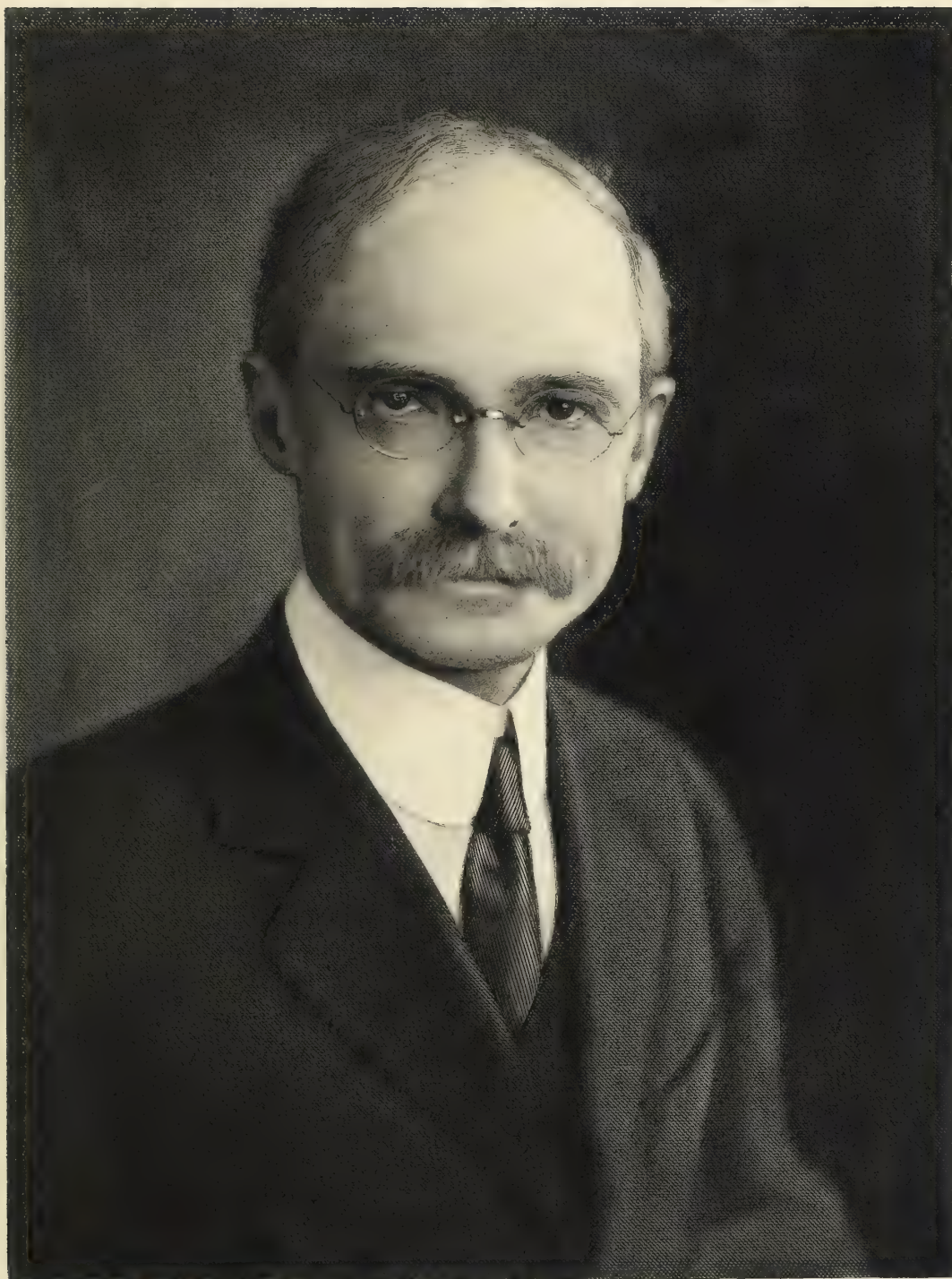
incalculable value to mankind. His home and his office were maintained on the West Side, in Chicago, for thirty-six years.

He was a member of the original staff of Lake View Hospital. More recently he was on the staff of the West Suburban Hospital.

On April 17, 1900, Dr. Wynekoop was married to Dr. Alice Lindsay of Onarga, Illinois, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Lindsay, and Frances (Wiswell) Lindsay. Dr. and Mrs. Wynekoop's children are Frank Lindsay (deceased), Walker, Earle, Catherine and Louise Wynekoop.

Dr. Frank E. Wynekoop's life and work here ended in his sixty-third year. He will be profoundly missed. He was infinitely devoted to his practice and was gifted with the finest personal character and skill. He was an outstanding friend to all humanity in the community where he served so long and so well. Few men have been so widely and deeply loved for the indispensable good that they have wrought.

Dr. Frank E. Wynekoop died on January 2, 1929.



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Frank Eldridge Wapchofs

Frank Eldridge Wapchofs



Hugh A. Cole

HUGH ADDISON COLE

HUGH ADDISON COLE was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 6, 1862, a son of the Rev. William R. and Cordelia (Throop) Cole, natives of Maryland and New York state respectively. The father was a graduate of Harvard Divinity School. He and his wife were early settlers in Indiana, and later moved to Iowa, where all their children were born.

Hugh A. Cole attended public school in Mt. Pleasant, and then entered Iowa Wesleyan University. After his graduation he took up the study of law at Iowa State University, receiving his degree in 1884. That same year he was admitted to the Iowa bar.

Soon after finishing his schooling he went into the hardware business, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in partnership with his brothers, Arthur T. and Ernest C. Cole, under the firm name of Cole & Cole.

While he was living there Mr. Cole helped organize the Iowa Retail Hardware Dealers Association, and was its first president. Later he became a founder and president of the National Hardware Dealers Association.

The firm of Cole & Cole remained in business at Council Bluffs for fifteen years. Here it was they developed a hot-blast stove, of their own manufacture, which has since been in quite general use throughout the land. Demand for the Cole's Hot-Blast Stove grew to such an extent that larger facilities for its manufacture were required; and, about 1900, the business was moved to Chicago and land was purchased where the factory now stands, at 3250 South Western Avenue. The Cole Manufacturing Company also makes ranges and furnaces and have at their factory a very complete manufacturing equipment including nickel-plating and enameling plants.

In 1916 Mr. H. A. Cole bought from his brothers their interests in this business.

Mr. Cole was married at Mt. Pleasant Iowa, October 6, 1887, to Miss Catherine Penn, a daughter of Edward L. and Amelia

(Weaver) Penn. Her father was president of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and was chairman of the board of trustees of Iowa Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. Cole had five children born to them: Edward Penn Cole, Hugh Livingston Cole, Ralph Goldsmith Cole, who died in infancy, Amelia T. Cole (Mrs. Arthur F. Wedder- spoon), and Clarence Oliver Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole and their family have long been members of St. James M. E. Church, Chicago. Mr. Cole served this body as trustee and in various capacities on committees. He was on the reception committee for some twenty years.

Throughout the long period of his residence in Chicago Mr. Cole was very actively interested in charitable and philanthropic work. He was a member of the Hyde Park Protective Association. He was deeply devoted to the work of the Chicago Junior School for Poor Boys, and was chairman of their board of trustees. He was a director of the Hyde Park Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the City's Committee of Fifteen for the Suppression of Vice.

Mr. Cole owned four large farms at Saskatchewan, Canada. These he fully equipped and developed, and from them he had a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction.

He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Beverly Country Club.

A chapel in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago has been built in memory of Mr. Cole. It is a very beautiful chapel. It is open every day of the year to everyone, regardless of church affiliations, who wishes to use it.

The death of Hugh A. Cole occurred December 19, 1924. He had lived a full life, notably active and successful, and devoted in a remarkable degree to the finest type of service to other people.

W. SEYMOUR BUTLER

AMONG those of longer residence at Oak Park, Illinois, W. S. Butler will be very pleasantly remembered. Mr. Butler was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 30, 1844. His parents were Deacon Daniel Butler and Julia Hinsdale Butler, who were natives of Northampton, Massachusetts, and New York City, respectively.

Deacon Daniel Butler was one of the early merchants in Wisconsin. His dry-goods store at Green Bay grew to be an institution of much importance to the community, serving the people of the country for many surrounding miles. Deacon Butler also did much to further pioneer church work in that section of the State.

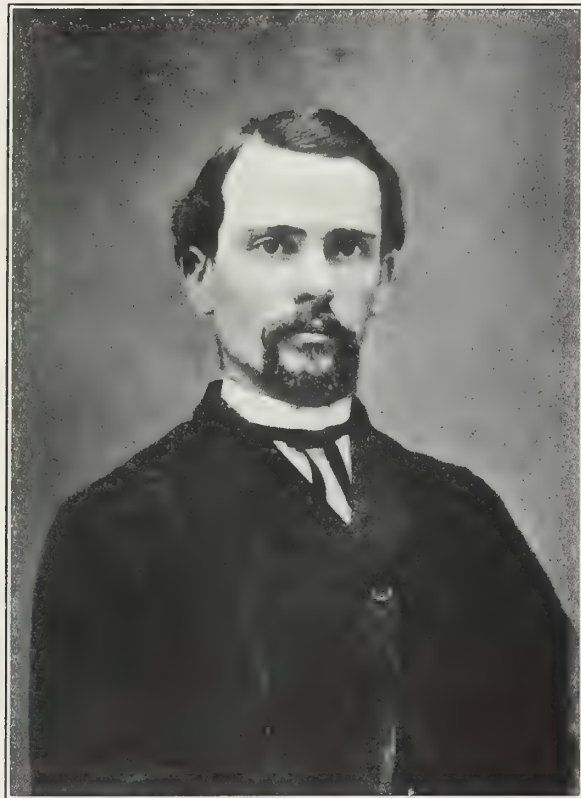
W. S. Butler, after studying in the local high school, went to work in his father's store. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served with honorable record until the end of hostilities. He then returned to the store at Green Bay and continued there until ill health necessitated his retirement from business in 1898.

At that time Mr. Butler had sufficient resources to make him financially independent. He never again resumed active business, but turned his interest to the furthering of charitable and humanitarian work.

Mr. Butler was married November 25, 1869, in Milton, Wisconsin, to Miss Laura Sanborn, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Wood) Sanborn. This began an association which continued, very happily, for over fifty-two years.

The Butlers established their home in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899 and continued to live there, also maintaining a winter home in Florida. Their membership was with the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Mr. Butler was a Knight-Templar Mason.

W. Seymour Butler died June 28, 1922. He will be truly missed, for his friendships were, many of them, of years standing, and the influence of his life was widely felt through his identification with charitable work and welfare activities.



W. S. Butler

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